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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

War Prospects, "Debates, &c.

Washington, Jan. 20.

The death of Mr. HORNBEEK, (announced to-day in the House of Representatives) reduces the small Whig majority in the House of Representatives.—All party questions in the face of such a majority may be considered doubtful. Excepting in the organization, however, the Whigs have carried all their points, and shown a unanimity auspicious of a good result. Their opinions have been the prevailing ones upon all marked issues in regard to the unconstitutionality of the war, the injustice of conquest, the policy of Internal Improvement—The tide of opinion day by day is setting stronge and stronger against the whole war policy. As the Administration becomes bolder and bolder in avowing its designs of conquering the whole of Mexico, or of "swallowing" Mexico, to use Mr. Cass' descouring phrase, the Whigs become stronger and stronger in opposition to a war having such an object in view. The cry of "aid and comfort to the enemy," from one who has trampled the constitution of his country under foot, and who is ready to barter away the most sacred principles of the Government, for the honors of conquest has ceased to alarm even the most timid. The friends of the Administration adhesive as the party is, and held together as Mr. Calhoun once said it was, "by the co-hesive power of public plunder," are not all spell bound by the charms of conquest. If the Whig Press, and the Whig people will but do their duty, Congress will be compelled to its duty. It is by no means sure that the Administration will get the number of men they ask for the prosecution of the war,—and every day diminishes the willingness of the Representatives of the People to send their constituents into those bloody fights which only rob Mexico of her soil, but what is more precious, human life of some of the most valued men in the country. There is not virtue enough in the whole Mexican soil,—nor gold and silver enough, in all the mineral wealth of Mexico, for a value in all her mineral and agricultural wealth,—equal to that of one human soul hurried into eternity by the sacrifices of such a war. And this is the growing sentiment of the country, and men are not now afraid to think and speak aloud. There may be contingencies to change the present aspect of affairs, but the tone of popular sentiment now is against the war altogether.

In the Senate there was a warm debate to-day upon a Resolution designed to request the President to communicate his intentions. Mr. Magum insisted that the Senate had a right to know the ulterior designs of the Executive in prosecuting the war. He believed they meant the annihilation of Mexico,—and not one of the majority ventured to deny that such was the ulterior design. Mr. Cass in defending the Executive, and the right to keep "state secrets" from the Senate and the country did avow that the conquest of Mexico was designed, and Mr. Crittenden addressed himself very pointedly to the Senator from Michigan for his "tender footedness" in not only witholding information from Congress, but for his eagerly expressed allusion to "swallowing" the whole of Mexico. Whether the President was ready to swallow a foot, an arm, or the head or the whole body, Mr. Crittenden wished to know,—and as a Senator highly accountable for what was done by him, he had a right to learn officially. So had his constituents. The professed Democratic or people's party, however, do not believe this. They have a purpose in view, which they do not avow, and they are ready as the train band parasites of power ever are to sacrifice the true honor of the country in the consummation of their views of ambitious conquest. It is almost a new thing under the sun, to find such a general and ready acquiescence in the will of the one man President.

The Resolution considered and adopted in the Senate to-day calls for the orders given to General Scott under which the whole of Mexico is to be overrun by our arms. The President will exercise his own discretion in the matter of making the communication as he has this privilege by the terms of the Resolution. May it please "His Majesty, James the First, to condescend to enlighten his Parliament, the American Congress, and his subjects, the American People," as to the real design he has in view, in overrunning the whole of Mexico." A Royal Government would require as such. Shall an American Republic do less.

The Intelligencer this morning, has a letter addressed to Mr. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, by Mr. Poinsett, Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of War, and previously to that Minister to the Republic of Mexico. This man is no Whig, and has the warm confidence of the party now in the ascendant. He has had a large political experience at home and abroad, and has travelled extensively in Europe as a close observer of Governments and man. With Mexico, politically and socially he has an acquaintance more extensive than any public man,—and knowing the country and people as he does, and the price of conquest, he advises the withdrawal of our troops. Now if the dominant partywill let them turn their battering rams upon upon their columns and root out the treason from their own ranks before imputing treason to other men.

Mr. Foote concluded his speech in the Senate to-day. It was classic to the the last, shades of Cicero, Livy, Virgil and Tacitus, what a conglomeration of historical and practical adventure. Such a specimen of Mythology, Theology, and Geology and Geography, of *isms* and *ites*, the world has rarely ever heard before. It was a regular sky-rocket speech, and the fire ascended clean beyond any human ken, and away up into the space between the clouds and the heavens beyond. Some laughed aloud, others in their sleeves, and others gazed and mused at this man with his odds and ends of sculpture, history, romance and scene, huddled together in horrid confusion. Then, too, the Senator struck at such high game,—Mr. Clay, who was "practicing his mesmeric, magnetic and political arts." Daniel Webster, who had insinuated, what he had not intellect enough to maintain, that James K. Polk had been guilty of impeachable offences,—Mr. Calhoun who had raised a magnificent superstructure, but one which under his assaults must crumble to pieces! Well our young Goliak did his best,—but Clay, Webster and Calhoun all survive, Mr. Calhoun was a quiet looker on, and seemed as calm as a summer's morning." Mr. Webster was hammering away at "John Doe and Richard Roe," in the Supreme Court. Mr. Clay was quietly at home, enjoying no doubt the pleasant association of a mind at ease, and in all public matters the most conscious rectitude.

Mr. Crittenden, however, did not like that his former colleague, his true friend for twenty-five years, he who was but a private citizen, seeking no office, and whom no office could honor, lifting as he would in the history of his country, and one of the greatest and purest men in it, should be set up as a target to fire at. He had practiced no arts mesmeric, magnetic, or any other,—and here the Senator launched forth in one of the most beautiful panegyrics to Mr. Clay that I have ever listened to.

Mr. Foote meant no offence, he said,—and then came, as the young barrister once said to the North Carolina judge, not being able to interpret the tongue, "more latin, your honors." Magnetic meant charming, and Mr. Clay was magnetic, and ergo, Mr. Clay was charming! There was no withstanding this,—and the Senator could not believe the man sincere when he professed full faith in mesmerism, magnetism, &c., and all the black arts one might believe after looking on at the exhibition.

The blunders in the estimates amount to the pretty sum of nearly seven millions of dollars, but the explanations do not make all clear yet.

A memorial was received from Pittsburgh to-day, asking the Executive for a military appointment for Oliver Hazard Rippey. An effort is also making to restore Captain Hay to his command. I hear, however, that Petitions will be presented to bring home the First and Second Regiments of Pennsylvania troops. They will hardly avail, though they have been cut down by the stroke of death and the touch of disease, from full ranks to some five hundred and fifty men for both Regiments. Could any picture of War be more appalling than this which is brought to our own homes.

E. P.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1848.

Government Loans and Indebtedness.

A good many stories have been in circulation lately in regard to the Loan necessary to keep the Government above board. For the credit of the country, I hope there is no truth in the rumors about seeking a Loan from the Russian Government, notwithstanding England and France have both received favors from that source. If we must incur an expenditure so much beyond our receipts in the prosecution of a foreign war, it is to be hoped that the money may be obtained at home. Where is the patriotism of the *Democratic* Millionaires in these days of financial necessity? In the present mode of obtaining money, and managing the finances of the Government, the people are kept in profound ignorance of the many obligations upon the public Treasury. Millions are procured in Treasury Notes, and these millions are re-issued over and over again,—only the principal is always increased by adding the interest and amount of increased indebtedness. If Congress should, at this moment, enter upon a careful investigation of the public indebtedness, it would report the amount at *one hundred millions of dollars.* It may be that no such investigation will be had,—nor that the indebtedness will be paid, but all this cannot remove the amount of obligations for which the Government is responsible. The state of the money market at the East produces much alarm,—and according to the mercantile letters received here, and communications of every kind, are of the same purport,—the pressure is severe upon the Banks and the trade. The Banks are liable at any moment to be pounced upon by the harpies of the Sub-Treasury, though these Sub-Treasuries are but the organ of a party which manufactures an irredeemable paper currency. Treasury Notes are now dealt in by Brokers, and not by the Banks, and the Government currency is hawked about in Wall street and Chestnut street, and disposed of at the mercy of the land sharks and of every speculator of the Commercial Metropolis.

It is possible that Congress will not sanction all the extravagant pretensions of the Administration, in regard to the war, and the expenses of the Government, in which case, some of the threatened financial embarrassments may be removed or mitigated. There are, however, pressing claims upon Congress which ought not to be deferred. The claims growing out of the Revolutionary War,—the war of 1812—the Florida War,—for Spoliations committed by the French prior to 1800, besides claims incident to the Annexation of Texas, and the present war, all make an immense aggregate upon the Government, which ought long ago to have been cancelled.

CONGRESS.

There has been no public business in either House of Congress to-day. The Senate adjourned upon the announcement of the death of Mr. HORNBECK, by Mr. CALHOUN,—and the House devoted the day to private bills. No progress, however, was made upon public business. A small Pension bill, for the relief of the widow of a Revolutionary officer,—Mrs Brown, and upon which the discussion commenced on Friday last, occupied the whole day, and in the end there was no action. Such a revenue of words never was granted before. There was profession to profuseness, but not one dollar for the poor woman for whose relief a bill had been reported, and against whose claim speeches were made, which cost the Government the amount of the Pension many times over.

SUPREME COURT.

There is an interesting case before the Supreme Court to-day, and one which will be likely to occupy the Court for the whole of next week. It involves the power of a State to impose a Court in tial Law, and to be governed by it, as in the case of Rhode Island, pending the Dorr rebellion. At that time, there was a seizure of persons and property engaged in the act of rebellion against the State Laws, and this act is held to be unlawful and void. It is held, also, that the present Constitution of Rhode Island, is of no binding force, as a previous one had been adopted by a majority of the people. The case, indeed, involves the political existence of the State, should the Supreme Court interpose to overthrow the present Constitution, or declare that the Charter, at the time a new Constitution was adopted, had no binding force.

The Attorney General has undertaken to argue this question, in place of Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, who is ill. He is assisted by Benj. T. Hallett, and other Counsel. Daniel Webster and Mr. Whipple, of Rhode Island, conduct the defence. Mr. Hallett opened the argument today, surrounded by a miscellaneous and law library, all to sustain the rights of the People, to provide a Government of their own. His own argument, however, must tell power. ly against his own case, for they who framed the so called "Peoples" Constitution in Rhode Island, it is well known were in a miserable minority. Judge Grier delivered an opinion in Court to-day,—the first, I believe, for the term. E. P.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21, 1848.

A large detachment of soldiers have recently gone to the wars, from here, and no pains are spared to catch the flats of whom to make food for powder. The chambers of the Court of Common Pleas have presented quite a military appearance, for the last three or four days, recruits having been brought up on habeas corpus for discharge, accompanied by opposing recruiting officers and witnesses. One was a lad of 18 years of age, who stated that he had just arrived from Ireland, and on his coming up the street the "man-catchers" got him, and he was enlisted, and carried to Governor's Island, but he did not like the fare. He was proved to be a minor and discharged.

This catching in the street is an old trick of the loco focos in search of votes when the election was doubtful. The poor Irish escape the ship fever, and die by a death full as bad in Mexico. A ship arrived to-day which has lost thirty-nine people on a passage of fifty-seven days, among whom was the captain.

By an arrival from Venezuela, we have information of another revolution. Political differences had occasioned dissentions among the people, and the party in power were overthrown. The President was arrested for alleged treason, and was up on his trial. Confusion and discord prevailed everywhere. Gen. Flores who attempted to get up a joint expedition in Spain and England to re conquer Venezuela, was in Caracoas at the time, but whether he was concerned does not appear. The next arrival will settle the whole affair.

As a good deal has been said about the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, it may not be amiss to state that half a dozen are said to be in this city.

Monied men are talking about the new loan and the chances of its being taken are not flattering—The administration has been boasting that capitalists stood hat in hand ready to take loans, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has now allowed Mr. Walker and Mr. Polk to oblige the capitalists by selling the loan at par, and *no less.* Times are changed. "Money was then abundant at five per cent per annum, and there was a reasonable prospect of peace. Under these circumstances, the parties gave a premium for the stock, of about one per ct. At first they realized a profit, but for the past three months there has been a *steady loss of two per ct.* "At the present time, there is an entire change. Money is short out-door—twelve per cent per annum. Treasury Notes that may be funded, are one to two per cent under par."

Mr. Walker will find his loan not in high request. A writer of high authority remarks upon the *par* clause, that it is necessary to save the country from the effects of the *specie clause* in the Sub-Treasury. "So long as the Sub-Treasury is in existence, it would be ruinous to the country to authorize another issue of Treasury Notes upon the same conditions as the law of last year. And so, too, if they are to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the loan below par. He would, if necessary, sell it at 90, and immediately all the specie in our banks would be removed to the Sub-Treasury, and general bankruptcy follow. We hope, therefore, that the representatives of the people will be firm, and resist any loan except at *six* per cent. and limited to par, until the Sub-Treasury be repealed."

The late news from Europe is looked upon as favorable not so much from the advance in bread stuffs, as from the fact that order has been restored in mercantile transactions, and confidence in a great degree revived. Flour sells now at $6,00 @6,12½ per barrel, but still the demand is not brisk for England. The demand has not been quickened by the news. The commencement of the trip of the steamships to this port is an event of much interest, as it shows that spite of all the attempts of small villages at the east, New York can by her wealth and position force the mails to come direct, and not be reshipped.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The importance of a National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, is every day becoming more apparent. It is well remarked, that "differences of opinion in regard to the merits, claims or availability of particular candidates, can only be reconciled through the instrumentality of such a body; and supposing even that no such differences exist, concentrated effort cannot in any other way be completely attained."

Hon. John Vanzyke, M. C. from New Jersey, has for several days been detained from his seat in the House of Representatives by sickness.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD AND ITS WESTERN CONNECTION.—Though Mr. McLane has determined to go to Wheeling, and though the Mayor of the city of Baltimore has recommended that help be given by the city, there are those in Baltimore who still think that Pittsburgh has an amount of trade that is worth looking after, and that she is not to be treated cavalierly. A correspondent who signs his name as "Chesapeake" is letting a little light upon Mr. McLane's plan that rather disparts his ability to make the road build itself. The writer, after having shown that to give Baltimore any chance at the trade of the west, she must effect a connection before the main line in Pennsylvania and the Erie Roads are done. He next shows that these works will be done, and that the road will indeed be obliged to build itself if it goes to Wheeling. To obviate all this difficulty he proposes another plan which we copy.

The *Main Stem* of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road now extends from this city (Baltimore) to Cumberland, a distance of 157 miles. Its approximation, thus far, towards the Ohio, attracts to it a large amount of trade and travel—so large that its aggregate receipts last year exceeded one million of dollars. While the road, on its part, seeks to get farther West, the trade of the West, on the other part, strives to reach the road, that it may find an outlet to the Atlantic. The point where this pressure beyond the mountains is strongest and most clearly indicated is Pittsburgh—the fact being shown by the efforts made in that city to accomplish a connection with the road at Cumberland. The actual commencement of the work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road was recently announced.

Pittsburgh is distant from Cumberland, by Latrobe's measurement; one hundred and thirty-four miles. It is the nearest point on the Ohio to Cumberland—the distance to Wheeling by the adopted route being two hundred and ten miles. That it is far the most important point on the Upper Ohio, is indicated by the growth of the place, its population and resources. Further: the route along the Youghiogheny, which includes more than three-fourths of the whole distance, runs through a fertile region, abounding in agricultural and mineral products, and is so well adapted to the construction of a road, that "no grade occurs," says Mr. Latrobe, "of a higher inclination than twenty feet per mile, and in but one or two cases is that limit reached. The curvatures," he adds, "have no radius lower than eight hundred feet."

Now let us suppose that the Main Stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stops at Cumberland, and that the company, instead of applying the annual surplus of its earnings to the progressive construction of the work to Wheeling, through a mountainous and unproductive country, in the expectation of reaching the Ohio in ten years from next October, at the risk of having its resources of trade and travel cut off in the meantime, and of finding itself incapable of advancing at all—instead of this, let us suppose that the company turns its attention to a nearer and more practical point on the Ohio, in reaching which it can have the co-operation of other parties. Call the road to Pittsburgh a *tributary*; it is by tributaries that great rivers are formed. The trade upon that tributary must come to the main stem and swell its receipts.

Look at the process, and see how easy it is and how sure. With an annual surplus of $630,000, taking Mr. McLane's lowest estimate, the Company, husbanding its resources, might set aside $130,000, to pay the interest on a million and a half of bonds, which would be 90,000 dol, and reserve 40,000 dols as a sinking fund. A million and a half, thus subscribed to the Pittsburgh and Connelsville road, added to the contributions from Pennsylvania, might carry the completion of the road from Pittsburgh to Turkey Foot within a year, the cost of which is not estimated at over two millions. There would still be left to the Company 500,000 dols of its surplus—equivalent to a dividend of 6 per cent. on its stock.

This application of its means would open a new avenue of trade to add to the business of the *Main Stem*, and to strengthen the security of its future receipts. The interval between Turkey Foot and Cumberland, supplied by the National Road, some forty-five miles, would not long remain an obstacle to a continuous connection, because the same policy on the part of the Company, extended to a distinct work from Cumberland to the State line, would soon reach Virginia. The moment the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in of no binding force, as a previous one had been adopted by a majority of the people. The case, indeed, involves the political existence of the State, should the Supreme Court interpose to overthrow the present Constitution, or declare that the Charter, at the time a new Constitution was adopted, had no binding force.

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So much for present exigencies, which require immediate action—if we would retain our existing sources of trade. Looking to the future in the course of time, the Company, resting on the *Main Stem*, and directing its careful attention to the management of that line, and to the judicious fostering of its tributaries, would find another field opening for its operation in Virginia. There, as in Pennsylvania, it would find other agencies with which it could act, so that by the time the Richmond road was completed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, to which it should lend its aid, a connection might be established between Windsor and Staunton—thus giving us a thorough run to the South.

These, we humbly conceive, are feasible designs, entirely within the means of the Company if Mr. McLane's lowest estimates of its resources are taken as the basis of calculation. Those lowest estimates however, require an increase of business, which cannot well be expected, it would seem, if rival works are to anticipate us in reaching the sources of Western trade and travel. Hence the necessity, on our part, for striking at the nearest accessible point on the Ohio.

Free Traders Living up to their Creed.

Mr. Cobden the famous British free trader has abandoned Cotton printing, a movement that naturally enough causes some remark. He recently stated that cotton printing never had more favorable prospects than now, under free trade in England, and in the face of all this, abandons the business! A paper published in his old district asks with much point, "has he become acquainted with the determination of foreign governments *not to sacrifice the protective system, under which they are flourishing*, to adopt an experiment which, so far as it has yet worked, *has proved most disastrous to England?* Has he, at last, become convinced that our manufacturing system cannot, under any circumstances, be pushed much further, because foreign countries are determined to have manufactures of their own? We cannot answer those questions. We can only point to the fact, that Mr. Cobden deserts his own trade, now that the measures are in operation which were to confer on every trade unbounded prosperity."

This insinuation that English manufactures can not be much further pushed, is sustained by the following statements of the declared value of her exports for a few years, which are for nine months of the years indicated as follows.

	1845	1846.	1847.
	£41,732,143	£40,098,874	£39,975,297

It is more fully shown by the following table of her imports of the raw material for a series of years.

RAW MATERIAL IMPORTED JAN. 5 TO OCT. 10.

	1845.	1846.	1847.
Flax, cwt.	1,012,390	711,561	732,034
Hemp	621,960	588,033	165,220
Silk, raw, lbs	2,865,605	3,429,260	3,051,015
Do thrown	311,413	293,102	290,719
Do waste, cwt.	11,267	5,173	8,337
Cotton wool	5,495,799	3,956,089	3,423,061
Sheep's wool, lbs	57,305,177	51,958,295	43,318,337

Much as the exports of England have decreased and extensive as has been the reduction on the amount of raw materials imported by her, it will be found to our satisfaction and dismay, that she is yet able to undersell us in a large class of articles.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The editor of the New York Tribune, who is "strongly suspected" of being friendly to Mr. Clay, writing from Washington, says:

"Let the friends of Henry Clay every where understand that his friends here are unchanged and unswerving; that they believe him not only the fittest man for President, but the strongest man to be supported in the ensuing canvass, and that he will be elected if any frank, manly, outspoken Whig can be. If the people don't want a President of this sort, let them take a Loco Foco as he becomes them; if they choose a shuffling, trimming, unworthy man to rule over them, I trust he will not be a Whig. Now let us have fair play and no dodging. Let the Whig People be fairly represented in a Whig National Convention, and its decision we can all defer to; but I don't believe it can be in favor of any other than the acknowledged leader and head of the party. Unless Mr. Clay shall peremptorily insist on withdrawing from the canvass, who can doubt that he will be our candidate? Let those who affect to believe that the advocates of Mr. Clay's nomination *don't mean it, look* on and see. It will not take long to convince them.

Mr. Polk, I am satisfied, has not yet given up all hopes of a renomination. On the contrary he hopes that the discussions among the partisans of Cass, Buchanan and Dallas will result in giving him another chance. It is not for nothing that the Loco Focos of his own Tennessee have appointed Delegates to a National Convention but kept silent with regard to a Presidential candidate.

Col. Bretton will show the country how much he loves his friend, the President, soon after the Fremont Trial is closed by a verdict and a Presidential judgment thereon. Perhaps it is a great deal! only say that much, or little, his measure of affection will soon be made known.

WHIG FEELING IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Courant expresses the feelings of the Whigs of Connecticut in relation to the next Presidency as follows:—

We believe that the Whigs of Connecticut, as one man, would rally for Henry Clay, if his name is again presented for their suffrages. And if some other man must be chosen, they will prefer above all others the name of some Whig statesman who has been identified with the good cause in all its vicissitudes. We have Webster and McLean and others good and true, who deserve, and would receive the support of Whigs throughout the land.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—We are informed that the Madison and Indianapolis rail road has a contract with an English house for all the iron they want at $59 per ton; delivered at Madison.

Local Intelligence.

STREET PREACHING.—Every Sunday can be seen about our docks a Street Preacher, who rivals the famous hatless prophet, "George Munday." Like him he has a beard of formidable dimensions, and exhorts with an earnestness not excelled by preachers anywhere. As his audiences are chiefly from those who do business upon the "great waters," his illustrations, teem with "larboard," "starboard," "starn all," "back her," thus enforcing his teachings in language familiar to the dullest comprehension. His audiences are orderly and attentive, and often er hear the truth clearly told than they profit by it.

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION.—This impressive and solemn ceremony was performed at noon on Sunday, on the margin of the Monongahela river, at the foot of Grant street. The scene, ever impressive, received an additional charm from the loveliness of the weather, and the air of quiet that was upon all around. After the ceremony was concluded, a hymn was sung, and as the sweet strains floated over the quiet rivers, and were echoed back by the hills, the company left the water-side with feelings chastened by the scene.

THE WEATHER for the past few days has been unseasonably pleasant, and instead of the cold winds of winter, we have had nothing sharper in the way of air than is usually felt in April. If any flowers have been tempted by the warm weather to appear above ground, the soot has as usual hid their anxiety to equal their eastern neighbors in taking advantage of "the warm spell."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.—The current of travel has already set strong towards the East and North. The agents of Eastern houses are on their way home, followed by the early buyers. The stocks of goods in the Eastern markets were never fuller than now, and the trade of the ensuing spring will no doubt be as large as was ever known.

We understand that White's Band intends giving a grand soiree on Thursday evening, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. It will be a magnificent affair, as great pains are taken in getting it up, and no doubt a full attendance will be the result. See advertisement in another column.

EDDY FAMILY.—Another concert will be given by these vocalists to-night, at Philo Hall. Their style is like that of the Hutchison family, and those who like sweet music will be pleased by an attendance.

The son of Mr. Beatty, the watchman of Allegheny city, has been recovered at the foot of Mar bury street.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

January 21, 1848.

HOUSE—Mr. Ives (Select Committee) presented a bill relative to the Crawford and Erie Artificial Road Company, with amendments.

SENATE—Mr. Overfield offered a resolution of sympathy with the friends and relatives of Lieut. James McKeen, who was killed in the Second Penna. Regiment, and died recently in Mexico, which was unanimously adopted.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Monongahela Navigation Co. was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE USURY LAWS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the act of the second of March, 1823, entitled an act for reducing the interest of money from eight to six per cent. per annum, and so much of any other act as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. No penalty or forfeiture shall hereafter accrue in consequence of receiving or taking a greater rate of interest than the one-half of one per cent. for thirty days, but interest shall always be calculated, unless there is an agreement between the parties for another rate, at the rate of one-half of one per cent. for thirty days: provided, however, that no bank or association with banking privileges, incorporated by this State, shall, either directly or indirectly, take, charge, receive, or in any print, interest, discount or charge for use or loan of money, notes or credit, at a rate greater than one-half of one cent. for thirty days, under the penalty of forfeiting its charter; provided further, however, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit such banks or associations from buying and selling exchanges other than bank notes.

Sec. 3. Interest upon all payments and recoveries at law or in equity, that carry interest, shall be calculated at the rate of one-half of one per cent. for thirty days; and no judgment shall be recovered, in any court of record or elsewhere, for any greater rate of interest than the one-half of one per cent. for thirty days, nor for interest upon interest, unless an agreement for such greater rate of interest, or for interest upon interest, shall have been made by the parties, and reduced into writing at the time of the agreement, and in no case shall interest upon interest be calculated oftner than half yearly.

MURDER BY LOGAN COURT HOUSE, VA.—The Kenawha Republican, of Wednesday, contains the following account of the murder of the aged widow of Col. Anthony Lawson, deceased, who, as a gentleman and a merchant, was well known to many of the merchants of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Lawson, widow of Anthony Lawson, deceased, was, we learn by a letter from the Post master at Chapmansville, and by a letter to a friend here from Logan C. H., brutally murdered at her residence near Logan C. H., on Monday night, the 27th ult. She was beat to death with the tongs and poker. She was alone at the house, and lived by herself. Two negro boys belonging to her sons, are supposed to be the perpetrators of this horrid deed. They are in jail. We hear one has confessed the deed. The other denies it.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES—This bill, now before the State Legislature, should be at once passed; as it will, in the language of a circular lately issued upon this subject, by eminent medical men:

"Accumulate records throwing a new light upon the subjects of hereditary maladies—the influence upon health, of place, seasons, atmospheric changes, habits, occupations, age, sex, race, consanguinity, endemic and epidemic agencies—upon hundreds of points, in fact, easily conceivable, upon which statistical information would be of so much importance. New facts would be discovered, old errors exploded, sanitary regulations established; the value of human life better ascertained under particular circumstances or in particular localities.

HOW IT WORKS.—During the famine, England was compelled to import foreign bread stuffs to the value of £20,000,000—equal to about $100,000,000. It appears from our tables of exports and imports for the year ending on the 1st September, 1847, that she bought bread stuffs of the United States to the computed value of about $30,000,000. She did not buy the whole one hundred and fifty millions' worth of wheat by any means. She has farmers on the continent to purvey for her, nearer her, if it is not part of her free trade to give us the preference.

When we repeal protective duties on foreign manufactures, Great Britain derives almost the exclusive benefit; there are no rivals and competitors of other nations, of any account, to divide the plunder with her. She buys of us (in starving times) one third of the bread she wants, we buy of her two-thirds or more of the foreign manufactures which our rulers force us to take. On which side is the "reciprocity?"—*North American.*

USURY LAWS.—It will be perceived, by the copy of Mr. Forsyth's bill in another column, that an effort is at last about being made in the Legislature to repeal—in part, or to a certain extent—the old usury laws of the State, the entire uselessness and inoperativeness of which are demonstrated every day, when money is freely bought and sold on the street at a rate four times as great as that allowed by law. The bill is full, except so far as banks are concerned.

The Legislature of Mississippi has elected Hon. Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate—the station he now holds by appointment of the Governor of that State.

Hon. George Poindexter, heretofore a prominent Whig, spoke in the Mississippi Convention in laudation of the Democracy, and in denunciation of Mr. Clay's Lexington speech and resolutions.

☞ BALM OF COLUMBIA—HAIR TONIC—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have been bald for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Any state or condition appear to be no obstacle whatever; it seems to cause the hair to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vourl; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. novl6d&wtnT

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Hemorrhage, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pelvis Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray Is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray!
If this thus, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as this hair of mine.
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give,
For a bottle of *Jaynes' Hair Restorative.*
Reader, if you have bald hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1848.

SENATE.—The proceedings of the week were commenced by swearing in Gen. Samuel Houston, the new Senator from Texas, who appeared after the organization, was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Berrien offered a Resolution calling for information as to the views which had been expressed by Gen. Taylor, as to the proper position to be taken by the army before he went to Corpus Christi, which was accepted.

Senator Rusk then gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill providing for the increase of the Naval Establishment of the United States.

A resolution in relation to the Washington Monument was then offered.

Mr. Baldwin's resolution, calling upon the President for information as to the extent of the Mexican domain, and the power of Mexico to cede it to a foreign power, was called up and considered.

A debate sprang up, in which Baldwin, Hannegan and Sevier participated.

The resolution passed—yeas 28, nays 20.

A resolution was offered calling for the correspondence relative to the late difficulties with Brazil.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Butler having the floor, said that he was convinced if General Taylor had not advanced from Corpus Christi, the Mexicans would not have advanced beyond the Rio Grande.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Sevier, Pierce, Foote, Jefferson Davis and Clayton.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered providing for additional clerks in the penston office. An amendment was offered by Mr. Cobb, providing that the new clerks should be appointed by Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, and spoke at much length in its favor.

Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., spoke very forcibly against the resolution, as needless. The present system cost enough; the clerks were paid enough; that they should work more, and play the dandy less, and called the previous question, but it was not agreed to.

Mr. Cocke then obtained the floor, and advocated the amendment.

HOUSE.—A motion to postpone the resolution finally prevailed.

A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the President's message until two o'clock on Wednesday.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the message. Some debate ensued. Mr. Bedinger took the floor, when the Committee arose and the House adjourned.

Important Rumor.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1848.

I learn from Washington that Mr. Trist, the special Minister to Mexico, has completed the basis for a treaty with President Herrera, by which the Mexican Government agree to cede to the United States the whole of Upper California, and all the territory east of the Rio Bravo, for fifteen million of dollars.

[This coming in connection with the late report of despatches received at Vera Cruz, from Mr. Bayle, is calculated to once more cause the impression that the war is about to be closed.]

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1848.

The Southern mail is in, but brings no news from the seat of war.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 4 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at 6,25 ⅌ bbl The market is steady but not active.

Grain—I hear of no sales of Wheat worth reporting, but Corn is firm and in good request. Sales of prime Yellow Corn at 61@62c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—The market is rather inactive, but quotations are steady.

Groceries—I have no change to notice in the market.

Whiskey—Sales at 24c per gall.

Lard—Moderate sales at 5½ ⅌ lb.

Cotton—Prices have slightly declined.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard street brands at 5,87½ ⅌ bbl, at which figures there are more sellers than buyers.

Grain—Supplies are limited, and prices are without change. Sales of prime White Corn at 65c ⅌ bu; of prime Yellow at 61c ⅌ bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 24@25½c ⅌ gall.

Molasses—Regular sales of N. O. at 26c ⅌ gall.

Beef Cattle—Sales at 3,62c ⅌ 100 lbs gross.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 21, 3 P. M.

Flour—The market is rather quiet, and the tendency is downward. Moderate sales of Genesee are effected at 6,06½; and of Western brands at 6,00 ⅌ bbl. Holders have put the market up, but buyers do not meet them.

Grain—There is less doing in Corn, and the market has a downward tendency; other grains are as before. The supply of Wheat is good, and rather pressing on the market. Sales of New prime White Corn, at 66@70c ⅌ bu. Oats are selling at 31c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—The market is heavy for Pork, and I hear of no sales. Lower offers would be accepted. The market for Beef is improving.

Groceries—Sales of N. O. Molasses at 26c ⅌ gall small supply in first hands. Sales of N. O. Sugar at 4,95c ⅌ lb. Sugars have an improving tendency; Coffee and Molasses are without change. Receipts of Sugar are light; sales moderate.

Whiskey—Sales at 26½c ⅌ gall.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is very quiet, and the tendency is downward. Holders are asking 4,75, but I hear of no sales at that figure.

Grain—The market is without any material change.

Whiskey—Moderate sales are effected at 18@19c per gal.

Molasses—Sales at 24c per gal.

Sugar—The market is active, with sales of 150 hhds good fair N. O. at 4½c per lb.

Killed Hogs—Sales at 2,80@2,87 per 100 lbs.—The market has a downward tendency for Pork and other Hog products.

Mess Pork—Sales of 400 bbls Western No. 1 at 7,75 per bbl.

Lard—Sales to a moderate extent at 5½@5½c ⅌ pound.

☞ TO