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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PEACE—WAR—PRESIDENT MAKING, BOUNDARIES, &c. &c.

Washington, Monday night, January 24.

The news from Mexico, received this morning by Telegraph, and communicated in the House of Representatives, announcing the election of Herrera as President of Mexico, and a treaty of Peace to have been made by Mr. Trist, has created a marked sensation in the House and all over the Capitol. You have the particulars ere this, and I need not communicate them. It is memorable, however, that a mere rumor of a treaty of Peace has created a marked sensation at the Capitol. A thrill of joy seemed to pervade the Hall when the rumor was first whispered among the members,—all this showing how eagerly the public pulse beats for Peace. Nothing, indeed, could impart more joy to the American People than a treaty of Peace, whether it be a treaty made without the acquisition of a single acre of Mexican territory, or with free territory obtained by fair means and for wise purposes. I do not think the Administration will dare defeat a treaty which asks even fifteen millions of dollars for Upper California, with the Rio Grande for a boundary. It is true that a sudden treaty will spoil many schemes of some of the partizans in power, but the moral sense of the country must force them so far to bow to the fiat of an intelligent public opinion as to yield up their selfish and iniquitous designs, and to acquiesce in an honorable Peace. Cool reflection can hardly change the warm impulses of this day and hour in favor of a treaty of Peace. The people here receive the rumor of Peace even as "good news from a far country." What will they say of the reality when they thus cling to the shadow.

There has been some very able speaking in the House to-day upon the President's Message,—and truth, argument, justice, good sense, all must be unavailing, if such debates do not produce both their moral and political effect upon the country. Men do not argue against the Administration for the sake of argument, and would be silent, if they could, during the existence of war,—but silence is acquiescence, and acquiescence is submission in wrong,—in a violation of the Constitution,—in the usurpation of power, in the mal-administration of Government, in an infringement upon the rights of the Legislature by the Executive. When in past Administrations there has been silent submission, they have been quoted as precedents, as they ever will be. If you do not watch every public act with eagle eyes, the act itself, if a bad one, will be deemed authority for some aggravated wrong. Thus Thomas Jefferson thought it wrong to annex foreign territory at all without an amendment of the Constitution, whereas now his professed followers think, as Mr. Cass said, we may "swallow all of Mexico," without being hurt at all. This is the galloping pace at which "progressive Democracy" has traveled since the days of its boasted Apostle, Thomas Jefferson.

There was a discussion in the Senate to-day, characteristic enough of the morals of the dominant party in regard to the acquisition of territory. Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that the necessities of a Nation, even where the title was a weak one, afforded a sufficient excuse for force when territory was needed. This might be bad morals, he said, but Nations always practiced upon such morality. Well, "an honest confession is good for the soul," as we read, and the frankness of such an avowal must be commended though we condemn the sentiment. What cowardice it is, however, to apply these arguments of force to a weak nation when we let go our grip, if we have one, the strong and powerful. Towards France and Spain the Government of old was all forbearance when the territory of these two countries was contiguous to our own. Money was freely paid,—negotiations multiplied, and we were as polite as the most polite in rendering homage to John Crapeau at Paris, and the Dons at Madrid. So, too, with John Bull. Our rabidness was confined to our speech, and the tongue, though an instrument sometimes worse than the sword, was the only weapon we used.—Nobody was killed, nobody hurt, nobody even scratched. John Bull frowned and Uncle Sam blustered. Parliament voted a few ships and sailors, and some little increase of the Army,—and in Congress, bills were reported to the same effect.—There was no marching of Armies up "to fifty-four forty," though we claimed all this, no sending of our fleets up the British Channel, as was done by the Spanish Armada. England, upon the contrary, proposes, instead of "fifty-four-forty," *forty-nine*, and it is accepted without the crossing of a t, or the dotting of an i. How widely does our conduct here contrast with that we have practiced towards Mexico, and can there be one honorable, high minded friend of the Administration who does not condemn the difference? The nation, or rather those who represent the country,—misrepresent it, we fain would hope, show a most contemptible estimate of the people, of their justice, generosity, bravery and manliness of character, in thus crushing the weak and cringing to the strong. Western men, attached to the ranks of the Administration, I know have hung their heads in shame as they have remembered the difference of diplomacy and treatment of every sort, as between Mexico and England.

There is more intrigue going on here just now in regard to the Presidency, than I have seen for many a long day. President Polk is one of the principal intriguers, prying, cunning, and seeking his own re-election. He pretends to be the friend of all other claimants, but has somewhat over acted the part he is playing. Thus, among Cass men he is for Cass,—among Dallas men for the Vice President, among the Buchanan men for his own Secretary of State. Mr. Cass appeared to doubt the good faith of the Executive the other day, whereupon to prove it, he appointed his most active electioneering hero, (Mr. Niles) his Minister to Sardinia. Mr. Polk was more crafty than ever in this, for by this means he got rid of one of the most zealous and vigilant friends which Mr. Cass has to sustain his cause. Mr. Buchanan, as in Pennsylvania, by the respective friends of each, are pitted against each other. Looking into one of the ante rooms of the Capitol to-day, I found a huge pile of "the Pennsylvanian, Extra," in which the editors, saying one good word for themselves and two for the Secretary of State, nominate Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The proceedings of old Conventions in his behalf, are published at length, and a determined stand taken in defence of his nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Dallas does not walk so openly, but he has partizan friends all around him, and a great deal is done in his behalf.

The Resolutions of Mr. Ross, of Pittsburgh, (quoted by me the other day, and introduced to the Senate in 1803) have given rise to a protracted and warm discussion in the Senate. The democratic Senators there labor to show that there has been some correspondence of action between the first and last of the so called Democratic Presidents. I have sought by investigation in vain to find a parallel, and the historical record is wide as the poles apart, and allowing, as some of the President's friends would wish to prove, that Mr. Jefferson was as successful a land stealer as Mr. Polk, still the former had the wit and wisdom to keep the nation out of war. But Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison both negotiated for what they received, and they obtained, peacably and honorably, if not constitutionally, territory a thousand fold of more importance to us than Texas or all the land beyond Texas ever can be. The Commerce of the American West was there hemmed in by a foreign power, and both the law of Nations and the law of safety, required that egress should be given, and it was obtained by peaceable, honorable and satisfactory means. By the same means could war have been avoided with Mexico, and the country made secure in every necessary or desirable possession.

Mr. Hallett, of Mass., has been defending the Doctrine R. I. war again, in the Supreme Court to-day. He commenced his argument in favor of the rebellion on Friday, and will hardly close it before to-morrow evening.

Among the visitors at the Capitol to-day was Henry Clay. He was in the House when a Democratic member announced the Peace rumor to which I have referred above, and seemed to participate in the joy it imparted.

P. S. The Loco Focos are in caucus in the Senate Chamber as I write. There are many questions of public policy to be discussed, but it is doubtful what the end may be of these primary meetings, as there seems to be a determination to await the Whig action. z. z.

Statistics of the Western Central Route.

SALEM, OHIO.

I send you, in accordance with your request, the amount of exports and imports from Salem, promising however that the amount given has been bought and sold by our merchants, and shipped on their own account, we not having the Railroad facilities of Mansfield, and consequently do no forwarding but our own; being situated 24 miles from Wellsville on the Ohio river, 24 miles from the Pa. and Ohio Canal at Campbellsport on the North West, 22 miles from Youngstown on the North East, 37 miles from Massillon or the West, 40 miles from Akron north of West, (the Sandy and Beaver Canal having afforded no facilities as yet) and 65 miles from Pittsburgh by land, to which places all our produce has to be wagoned in order to reach any of the cheaper channels of transportation. I give you nothing but the produce of our own neighborhood, the amount collected by our merchants in the year ending Nov. 1st 1847, viz.

Pork and Bacon*	733,000 lbs	Clover Seed	17,000 bu.
Butter	125,000 "	Dry fruit	651 do
Lard	92,550 "	Oats	17,100 do
Wool	400,000 "	Beans	272 do
Cheese	41,000 "	Corn	6,527 do
Tallow	12,000 "	Barley	6,550 do
Flour	2,054 bbls	Flax Seed	1,914 do
Eggs packed in oats and Flax Seed	90 "	Wheat	2,000 do

Manufactured Woollen goods 23,349 yds.

* The amount of Pork packed the present Season is 225,000 lbs.

Total of exports 3,501,074 lbs to which we add the amount of Mdse. imported during the same time 1,160,000 lbs, whole amount of exports and imports, 4,751,074 lbs, on which there would have been for freight between Pittsburgh and Salem, the sum of $14,728,32 at an average of 31¢ ⅌ 100 lbs: to which may be added the imports and exports of two Iron Founderies, one Machine shop and three Tanneries, the amount of which we were unable to ascertain, together with large quantities of heavy articles, such as Iron and Salt, &c &c, bought by our smith's, and other citizens for their private use, also exports of grain, green apples, poultry &c large quantities of which are annually exported to the places above mentioned. It will be perceived that the quantity of Wheat named in the above table is small, as this region of country is known to be very productive in that Staple: the reason of this is, the Farmer can wagon his own Wheat to Akron (our best wheat market) cheaper than the merchant. In the event of a Railroad being constructed through this place, our Merchants would be able to pay as much for Wheat in Akron, there being eight water and Steam Mills within four miles of this place, two of which, the Amity and Salem Steam mills, are celebrated for their Superfine family flour.

It is the opinion of some of our most intelligent citizens that we export 69,120 bushels of Wheat annually. To those unacquainted with this Section of country, this amount may appear large, but when you take into consideration that our neighborhood is thickly populated, and our trade at the present time embraces an area of at least eight townships, each township being devided into 36 sections of 640 acres, now if we divide each section into 8 farms of 80 acres, and allow only 20 bushels to be the average per acre, we have 138,240 bushels, thus allowing thirty bushels to each farmer for home consumption, you have the amount above named for export, an amount which would be largly increased, were we provided with Railroad facilities. Our farmers would also avail themselves of cheap transportation for the importation of Lime &c., thus increasing the imports and exports, affording additional freights for transportation. The character of our farming community, warrants us in allowing a large increase of freights for improvements, they being an industrious, thriving, and wealthy people, seeking opportunities to improve, and increase their productions, and I may add that they are awake to the advantages of a Railroad communication with the Atlantic cities, and will contribute handsomely by way of Stock in assisting that enterprise, there being possibleably uninvested capital along the contemplated route. Salem, Jan. 17, 1848.

Branches of the Central Route.

We give the following statistics of the business that is now done at places from which branch roads may be expected:

ZANESVILLE, Jan. 7, 1848.

The Collector of this Port has furnished me with the following statement of the Imports and Exports to and from this place via our River, for the year ending Nov. 15, 1847.

RECEIVED OR IMPORTS.

Merchandise	7,057,566 lbs.
Iron and nails	6,299,154 "

SHIPPED OR EXPORTS.

Flour	160,606 bbls.
Beef and Pork	2,693 "
Corn & Oats	61,011 bush

Other articles of provision 3,702,456 lbs.

There are on our river above and below this place a very large amount of the above articles received and shipped During the winter and early in the spring when navigation is closed and often in the summer when land carriage is cheap, our river low, a very large amount of the above articles are brought here and sent East by waggon. Most of our tobacco and bacon are thus sent to Baltimore or Wheeling, or to be sent to Pittsburgh by water, from there. There is no Wheat sent from this place. We are next to Cincinnati and Cleveland the greatest commercial town in the State. The receipts for toll on this river last year were near $6000.

All the produce, merchandise, &c., east of this place are conveyed to and from by waggons, and from that section of the country and county through which the canal passes, that is the means of transportation.

The great value of the products of this section of the country will be most beneficially known when our Rail Road is in operation. We have ordered a survey and location of it from this via Newark to Columbus, and hope to commence the construction next summer. At our meeting in Columbus, last month, the Committee from the west of this state and Indiana, were for us to go on and they would take up the line of march to a "quick step" from Springfield. Being sure we are right, we say go ahead.

Our charter you know is from any point or points in the State on the Ohio Route to Indiana line and is as unrestricted and giving us all the power, privileges and wrights we could ask.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 24, 1848.

The Loco Focos are in sad trouble about primary meetings, and do not know the faithful from the heretic. The feud between the old Hunkers and the Barburners increases every day, and some idea of its spirit may be gathered from the following sketch of a Hunker meeting, as given by the "Globe" of to-day: "There were some ten or fifteen persons assembled at Jefferson Hall, the place of meeting, about the one-half of whom came in the instance of the call, and the others accidentally dropt in, and knew nothing of the meeting. This number, however included the bar-tenders, proprietor of the house, and the servant girl. The business of the meeting was quietly transacted in one corner of the room. There was some little difficulty in ascertaining who were and who were not entitled to vote for a Delegate to Albany. In all cases where the voter was challenged, the challenge was immediately withdrawn upon the challenged party producing a genuine box of "Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills,"

It is only necessary to say in explanation that the famous Dr. Brandreth has taken to dosing the body politic with Locofocoism as fiercely as he does the body corporate with his pills.

Speaking of pills naturally calls to mind the subject of coffins, and the facility with which improvements are made and puffed into notice here. An evening paper of to-day says:—"We refer to Shipp's Patent Metallic Sarcophagus or Coffin, which is a great improvement upon the common article now in use. They are so painted as to resemble mahogany. Bodies have been preserved in them eleven weeks and upwards, which have been seen, before transporting them to a Southern place of deposit. They derive another advantage from the fact that rats and other vermin, that infest our receiving and common vaults, cannot penetrate through them. The writer of the above then turns his ready pen to another subject and says, "a new process has just been invented and brought into use in this city, by which wrought and cast iron and steel can be as easily soldered as tin, so that in a short time we shall have men rambling around after the manner of the travelling tinkers, bearing in their hands small furnaces, and making the air resound with "any iron ware to mend."

At the close of last week there sprung up quite a demand for flour and grain, for export and full 25,000 bbls changed hands. Shippers are disposed to give $4, and holders generally meet them fairly. Wheat is also in request, and Good Genesee will command 140c. New Corn begins to be purchased for shipment. Oats are without change. The stock of Cotton is so small here, that holders have the entire control of the market.

The death of an old editor is announced, that of Mr. Walker, formerly publisher of the New York Daily Advertiser (now the Express,) Of him the Commercial Advocate remarks that the usefulness of his career justifies us in regarding his departure as a loss to the community.

A dentist named Horace Wells committed suicide to day by severing the femoral artery in his thigh. He was confined in the Tombs charged with throwing vitriol upon the dresses of women of doubtfull reputation who promenade Broadway and against whom he had some difference. Overcome by shame at the discovery of his dishonorable conduct he committed suicide, leaving a wife and an interesting family. It is said that Dr. Wells was the person who first discovered the effect that chloroform produces on the nervous system, and it is now ascertained that he was in the constant habit of using it on himself as a stimulent.

One of the Peruvian war steamers noticed some weeks ago is completed and ready for sea. She is a beautiful craft, coppered and copper fastened throughout, and of exquisite model. She was built by Brown and Bell; and her engines from the Novelty Works. They are of 450 horse power each.—On her stern, which is round, are painted the Peruvian arms. She is designed for coast defence.—She will leave on the 28th inst. for Rio Janeiro and Talcahuanha, thence to Callao. She is pierced for six guns, and in addition to her steam power is rigged as a first class brig. Her force will be sixty men, exclusive of officers engineers and firemen.

Important Appointment.—The Freeman's Journal states that "the Provincial Council of Baltimore has elected the Most Blessed Virgin Mary as patron to this country." It is not said whether she has accepted the appointment, or what the salary is.

The French tobacco contract.—We learn from the American that the annual contract for the supply of the French Government with tobacco, has been concluded, and the amount required will be about the same as last year, viz: 18,000 hhds. Virginia, 3,000 Maryland and Ohio, and 10,000 Kentucky.

The Swedish fleet consists of 22 vessels of war, of which 22 are steamers, and requires 21,608 seamen to man it.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 24, 1848.

Senate.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Darsie read, in place, a bill to incorporate the Allegheny Sewing Fund Society.

Mr. Crabb, a supplement to the act requiring Banks to give notice of unclaimed dividends on deposits.

The House bill providing for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt was taken up and passed without amendment.

The Joint Resolutions from the House relative to Cheap Postage were taken up and passed.

House.—Mr. Wilcox presented a remonstrance against rechartering any old Bank, or chartering any new one, and asking for a Free Banking Law.

Mr. Krick presented a petition for a law to exempt members of Fire Companies from military duty.

Mr. Hallowell, of Montgomery, offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of mercantile appraisers in the several counties of the Commonwealth, except the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, and that the Assessors be required to perform their duties.

Mr. Rex reported a supplement to the act in relation to Lateral Rail Roads in this Commonwealth.

Mr. S. W. Roberts reported an act to provide for the survey of a route to avoid the inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad.

Mr. Olwine, to authorize the Commissioners of Bair, appointed by the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, to take bail on recognizance in cases of appeal to said Court.

Mr. Daley, to confirm the title of Edward Conway to a lot of ground.

The bill to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners was taken up, and its consideration postponed to the 29th inst.

Mixed Races in Spanish America.—Dr. Tschudi, a distinguished German naturalist, has recently published his "Travels in Peru," a work of great interest and value, in which, among other matters of curious information, he gives a list of the crosses resulting from the intermixture of the Spanish with the Indian and negro races in that country. As the same causes produced the same effects in Mexico, it may gratify some of our readers to see this list, so that they may judge of the quality of the fellow citizens they will have, if the present policy of annexing Mexico is persisted in and carried out. The settlement of Mexico by the Spaniards took place at the same time, and the intermixture of races has been perhaps greater in that country than in Peru. The Mexican soldiers are said to present the most unequal characters that can be met with anywhere in the world. Some are fair and many others quite the reverse, and possessing the basest and most barbarous qualities. This, doubtless, is a result in part of the crossings of the races.

The following is Tschudi's list of the crossing in Peru:

PARENTS.	CHILDREN.
White father and negro mother	Mulatto.
White father and Indian mother	Mestizo.
Indian father and negro mother	Chino
White father and mulatto mother	Cuarteron.
White father and Chinese mother	Chino Blanco.
White father and cuarteresa mother	Quintero.
White father and quintero mother	White.
Negro father and Indian mother	Zambo
Negro father and mulatto mother	Zambo-negro.
Negro father and mestiza mother	Mulatto-oscura.
Negro father and Chinese mother	Zambo-chino.
Negro father and zambo mother	Zambo-negro, perfectly black.
Negro father and quintero mother	Mulatto, very dark.
Indian father and mulatto mother	Chino-oscuro.
Indian father and mestiza mother	Mestizo-claro, frequently very beautiful.
Indian father and chino mother	Chino-oscuro.
Indian father and zambo mother	Zambo-claro.
Indian father and chino-cholar mother	Indian with finely Mestizo, rather brown.
Indian father with quintero mother	Zambo, a considerable race.
Mulatto father and zambo mother	Chino, rather clear complexion.
Mulatto father and mestiza mother	Chino, rather dark.
Mulatto father and chino mother	Mulatto.

The effect of such intermixture upon the character is thus stated by Dr. Tschudi: "To define their characteristics correctly would be impossible; for their minds partake of the mixture of their blood. As a general rule it may be fairly said, that they unite in themselves all the faults, without any of the virtues of their progenitors; as men they are generally inferior to the pure races, and as members of society they are the worst class of citizens.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Slavery in a New Form.—In the December number of the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, is an account of an attempt of the West India and Demerara planters to introduce African Slavery into the emancipated Colonies in a new garb—at the expense of the British people. The project does not meet the approval of the Anti-Slavery party and the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have entered into a correspondence with Lord John Russell, on the subject of the Kroo Coast Africans, and much of the evidence taken before a House of Commons Committee is arranged for the "*Reporter*," to show that this carrying of ignorant males chiefly, to the British West Indies, is the old evil of *Slavery* under a new guise—is an effort of the planters to reduce the price of labor, paid to the free people of color, by flooding Demarara and the islands with illiterate Africans.

It was given in evidence before the Commons, Committee, by Tom Cofiee, a Kroomen, that the Chiefs would compel the people to go to the West Indies.

"Do you think that many of your people would be willing to go to the West Indies and cultivate sugar? My countrymen would go. If the King has a small dash or present of some rum and tobacco, and some other things the King will then consent to let the people go. If they did not like to go, would the King make him go? *He would make them like to go.*

The Leeds, Exeter, and Birmingham Anti-Slavery Societies, and several religious bodies, have taken the question up with spirit, and the national feeling which compelled a reluctant Administration to emancipate the slaves, will not permit any ministry to renew the detestable practices of a former age.

The "*Reporter*" shows that the Coolie emigration to the West Indies has proved an entire failure, and is of opinion, that as free negro labor can be had cheap, it is useless to attempt to reduce its value by returning to African apprenticeships of the character we have described. The Exeter Society, speaking of the African slave trade carried on by the armed naval force on the African coast a failure; "worse than useless;" a deception calculated to add to the sufferings of the kidnapped slaves. This horrid traffic, they allege, is not at all lessened, while the public are made to believe the contrary.—*Tribune.*

Canal Receipts of New York.—The amount collected on all the Canals, has been as follows, for a series of years:

1824 to 1837	$14,960,709 18
In 1838	1,690,911 07
1839	1,616,382 02
1840	1,775,747 57
1841	2,034,882 82
1842	1,749,197 52
1843	2,051,590 17
1844	2,416,374 52
1845	2,640,011 14
1846	2,756,129 59
1847	3,635,380 00
Total receipts	$34,537,356 71

Mr. Powell, the artist employed by Congress to fill the remaining vacant panneel of the Rotunda of the Capitol with an historical painting, has left Washington, after exhibiting his cartoon to the Library Committee and receiving its approval. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says:

The subject chosen by Mr. Powell is a noble one, *the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto*—and if he succeeds in transferring to the canvass the sketch he has drawn, without impairing its spirit in the extension of coloring, he will surpass the expectations of his friends and win for himself an honorable niche in the temple of fame.

The point of time selected by the artist is the moment when De Soto reached the high Chickasaw bluffs, in the vicinity of Natchez, which overlook the river and command an extended view of its windings.

Extra Detonation.—The Scientific Mechanic says that Mr. Robert Wallace, of St. John, N. B., recently constructed a brass trumpet, about five feet long, with a bell mouth, the latter two feet eight inches in diameter. The instrument is fitted tightly on the end of a loaded cannon, on the discharge of which a very loud noise is produced, similar to that resulting from a cannon of a large calibre. Such an instrument must prove useful and economical, on board of ships and in fog house stations, for the purpose of making signals in fog weather, or in the night time, or upon occasions of distress.

A fire occurred at Chicago, Illinois, on the 9th inst., which destroyed fifteen buildings valued at from 25 to 30,000 dollars. The sufferers are Patterson & Co., grocers; O. C. Hewson, barber; proprietor of the New York House; do. of Columbian House; J. B. Warner, Cabinet-maker; J. A. Taylor, grocer; H. Warner, auctioneer; J. D. Wheelock, editor; H. Bonnabelle, clothier; Mrs. Daniels, milliner; R. Gaffetey, mitten manufacturer; P. G. Sheldon, grocer.

Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad.—The Uniontown Pa. Democrat of 20th instant has the following paragraph. Five miles of this road are to be put under contract to-day, commencing 2 miles above Connelsville and going eastward. The friends of this road are in fine spirits, and have every assurance that the stock will be taken and the road completed. The charter is now considered safe.

From Oregon.—A letter dated Columbia River, July 15, 1847, says:—"From what I see of Oregon, it will soon become a large agricultural and lumber country, and for these purposes, seems better than California. The mission is prosperous, and the missionaries are devoted men, so that great good will, I trust, be the result of their labors here.

A great blast.—Messrs. G. Paill & Co., proprietors of the quarry near the Rising Sun village, on the Germantown road, request us to say that one day last week they excavated, with one of Speakman's Patent Excavators, under circumstances of very serious difficulty, as near as they can judge, 700 perches of solid rock, using for the purpose but 10 pounds of powder. This they regard as a very extraordinary feet.—*North Amer.*

Naval.—Commodore Sloat has received orders to take command of the Norfolk navy yard and station.

Local Intelligence.

Woods Cast Iron Plough.—A gentleman who has been long engaged in the manufacture of ploughs, calls our attention to the application made on Wednesday in the Senate for the extension of the patent of Jethro Woods' plough. This may be a small matter for Congress, but it is to be hoped they will examine the claims of the applicant for a close monopoly of this invention, and do the makers and farmers justice. The patent was granted TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO, and at the end of the first term of fourteen years. Wood refused to comply with the laws in force, under which the Commissioner of Patents was able to renew the grant for seven years. On the contrary he procured special legislation, and got his patent extended fourteen years, which expired last August.

In this time his profits in New York have been, so rumor runs, full $100,000, in Pittsburgh alone has received full $10,000, and no later than last autumn the heirs of the patentee visited our city and from our plough makers and foundries got at least $1200. They would have got more, but some who knew a little law, and that his patent was dead by limitation, refused to pay, and suits were suspended until he should get his renewal.

Justice to the farmers and plough makers demands that this invention be now made common property, and not be kept as the means of wealth to those who have already accumulated or gathered from the patent a large sum of money, and more than an adequate return for their invention, were it ten times more valuable. It is to be hoped that Congress will interfere and refuse the demand.

Pittsburgh Banks.

	Bills discounted	Circulation.	Specie & trees. n'ts.
Exchange Bank,	$1,180,101	$546,670	$231,718
Merchants' and Manf's Bank,	843,487	370,885	228,737
Bk. of Pitsb'gh,	1,586,216	440,010	220,447
Farm's dep. bk.	219,593		19,818
	Notes of other Banks,		Due depositors,
Exchange Bank,	$126,608		$397,013
Merch's & Manf's bk.,	33,509		220,369
Bank of Pittsburgh,	60,741		801,119
Farmers' Deposit Bk.,			103,170
	Assets;		t Liabilities;
Loans	$3,829,397	circulation	$1,258,165
Specie, Treas'y Notes,	809,420	deposits	1,551,662
	$4,638,817		$2,812,827

The Banks of the city, taking the above items as the guide, are in as safe, if not safer position, than any we have seen reported for a long time.

Who is at fault?—In the New York papers of Monday, the 24th, we find extracts from St. Louis papers, that reached Pittsburgh on the 20th. These papers reached New York on the 23d, at 3 p. m. full two and a half days before they reached Pittsburgh. Why was not the Pittsburgh mail stopped at Wheeling and forwarded? We want one mail per day from St. Louis and do not like to wait until *five mails* have accumulated. Will Cave Johnson look after those who thus abuse the public by a neglect of their business.

Popular Education.—Mr. Allen will give a free Lecture in Temperance Hall, on Friday at 7 o'clock, upon Industrial Schools, or the union of science and Labor, upon principles of attraction, by which the most liberal education can be guarahtied to every child.

The Treasury Department.—Mr. Walker, it seems by a letter to his Mississippi friends' has donned the mantle of the prophet, and foretells his expulsion from the Treasury Department. He says:

"Perhaps some time in January. I may be able to resume my duties in the Treasury, and possible my health may be sufficiently restored to remain in the department until the 4th of March, 1849.—After that date, I must go into private life, and have my health and mind.

I send you some seeds of a very peculiar silk cotton, from Catamarca, one of the provinces of La Plata. Catamarca is about as far south of the equator as Corpus Christi, in Texas, is north; but the province is near the Andes, and it believes the seed would suit every part of Mississippi, including the most northern counties. I wish the seed could be planted from our most Northern boundary to the Gulf, as an experiment?

Mr. Walker is no doubt right in the calculation he makes about the period of his retirement. It is to be hoped the cotton seed will be planted on as large space as he wishes. He will have abundance of time to follow the seed, and notice the effect of the climate upon the cotton, while his Treasury estimates are being realized.

Expedition to the mines of Mexico.—Dan Drake Heurie, well known formerly in this city, and more recently by his exploits in Mexico, is engaging in New Orleans in the recruiting service. He designs to raise five hundred men for a splendid expedition to the mining regions of Mexico.

If such an expedition is to be sent forward, Capt. Hennie is the man to guide it; but what necessity exists for such an expedition? The mines of Mexico are private property, and worked on private account, though a tax is levied and paid to the government on the nett proceeds of the operations—What then is contemplated by this expedition? The plunder of private property, or the confiscation of the government tax.

The *plunder* is anything but reputable, and the government tax, if it cannot be more easily reached and confiscated in some other way, will be found to cost more than it will yield. But is there not another objection, one calculated still more strongly to restrain the action of President Polk—It has been said, and we suppose truly, that the Mexican mines have been for years wrought on English account. If this be so, can we expect the British Government to look with indifference upon an expedition directed against its subjects—That government is not in the habit of doing so.—And all who recollect the gasconade of the President as to the Oregon—"54 deg. 40m.—the whole or none," and the quiet manner in which, at the first growl of the British Lion, he took none—the share left him by the Lion—may calculate what he will do again, under like circumstances.—*Cincin. Gaz.*

A Russian Cresus.—M. de Tiszkiewies, the richest landholder in Russia Lithuania, died a short time since. The St. Petersburgh papers inform us, that he had left to his three sons 2090 villages, containing more than 60,000 souls, and in ready money, 10,000,000 crowns; and that it was this gentleman who was said to have refused the hand of his daughter to Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, who afterwards married Princess Maria d'Orleans. His daughter married Prince Sapieha, and had 7,000,000 crowns for her dowery. A letter from St. Petersburgh says:—"This gentleman's property comprised 10 extensive domains, on which there are 20,000 families of peasantry, reckoning in their 60,000 males. The money he possessed 56,000,000 Polish florins, in French money to 21,600,000f.—He had six children, of whom three sons besides his daughter survive him. The eldest, according to the laws of Lithuania, inherits the whole of the immense wealth. He however, has assigned one fourth to be equally divided between his two brothers.

Loco Foco National convention.—This body will meet at Baltimore on the 4th Monday in May, to nominate a President and Vice President. The Union says the Republicans can't be beat. Mr Ritchie says he never felt so sure before. He has got so old in political life, that his bones indicate the result of a campaign in much the same manner that storms are foretold by the gouty limbs of feeble old men.

Revival.—We learn that quite a revival of religion has been going on in the M. E. Church, at North East, for some time past. About sixty persons have already joined the Church, while a large number of penitents still crowd around the altar.—*Elkton, Cecil Co. Dem.*

More than fifty slave vessels have been taken off the coast of Africa within the last twelve months.

Liquor stores in New York.—Incredible as it may appear, there are no less than 2900 liquor stores open every day, Sundays not excepted.

☞ 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 Wistar'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 Dr. Wistar's Expectorant which will immediately remove 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 supply of air, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, 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 Pekin 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 'tis thus, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beautyous as this hair of mine
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have bad hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it; it seems but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19dawly

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl.
Why delay?—nay, quickly haste
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.
It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 89 Liberty st. nov19dawly

☞ We direct the attention of mercantile and business friends to the auction sale of the stores on Liberty street, connected with Plumb alley, to take place on the premises on Saturday next, at 3 p. m. The rents these stores bring, indicate their value, and the entire certainty of their appreciation by the termination of the great Central Rail Road above them, will ensure their purchase to be a speculation.

☞ FAREWELL CONCERT Of the Bay State Vocalists, THE EDDY FAMILY, assisted by Prof. COOLIDGE, will give their Farewell Concert on Friday evening, 28th inst. at Philo Hall, when they will present a variety of choice pieces for the approbation of their friends.

Doors to be open at 7; concert commences at 7½ o'clock, precisely. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the usual places. ja28

Young Ladies' Seminary, ALLEGHENY.

MR. N. W. METCALF would announce to the citizens of Allegheny and vicinity the intended removal of his school from the corner of Sandusky and Strawberry streets where for the last twelve months he has been teaching. On and after April 1st he will occupy rooms on Federal street in "Colonade Row," 2d door from the bridge. The Academic Year will consist of two sessions of five months each commencing on the first Monday in February and September.

Rates of tuition per session of five months.

English Department—Including Reading, Orthography and defining, Writing, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, English Composition and Criticism, Geography, History, Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Physiology, Geology, Intellectual and Moral Science and all other branches requisite to a thorough English education $20 00

Classical Department—Including the Latin, Greek and French languages each an additional charge of ... 00 00

The services of competent Teachers are secured for such as may desire to receive instructions in dancing, painting, and music.

Those designing to enter will find it for their interest to do so as near the opening of the session as possible; yet pupils will be received at any time during the session and will be charged at the above rates only from the time of entrance. No deductions will be made for absences except in cases of protracted illness.

Any information which may be desired will be cheerfully communicated to those who call upon the instructor at his rooms. jan28dly

☞ Public Sale of Valuable Property.—Will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, the farm late the property of Thomas T. Boal, deceased, situated in Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., containing about one hundred and eighty acres; one hundred acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow, the balance well timbered. The improvements are, a two story Dwelling House, a large new Frame Bank Barn with stabling under the whole, a frame Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a frame Wash House and Spring House, with a never failing Pump at the door, a large Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit and ornamental trees.

The above is considered one of the best farms in Butler county, being of the best quality of land, beautifully situated on the Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike road, seven miles from Butler and twenty-four miles from Pittsburgh, and convenient to Churches School-houses and Mills.

Terms—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executor.

jan22tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership so long existing under the firm of D. M'Cord & King, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st inst. The business will be closed at the old stand by either of us, using the name of the firm for that purpose. Being desirous to have our business closed with as little delay as possible, we would respectfully request those indebted to call and settle their accounts.

JOHN D M'CORD,
H D KING.

Co-Partnership.

JOHN D M'CORD having associated with him his brother James M'Cord, under the style of M'Cord & Co., will continue the Hat, Cap and Fur business in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, at the old stand, corner of Wood and 5th streets, where they solicit a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

JOHN D M'CORD,
JAMES S M'CORD.

In retiring from the old and well known firm of D. M'Cord & King, I most respectfully recommend to the patronage of the public my successors, Messrs. M'Cord & Co. jan22 H D KING.

To Let.

The Dwelling House occupied by the subscriber, on Liberty street above Smithfield. It has spacious back building, bath room with hot and cold water, gas fixtures, is slate roofed and has a large yard. The front room on the first floor is suitable for an office. [jan22tf] WM. M. DARLINGTON.

A. KING,

STORAGE, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, 5th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Spang & Co.; Geo. W. Smith & Co.; King, Haven & Co.; Wm. B. Holmes & Bro.; James Dilwell, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa. Messrs Vincent, Himrod & Co.;