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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c., see third page.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The War Debates in Congress, State of the Treasury, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1848.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Departments, and instead of paying off the indebtedness in Specie, Treasury notes were resorted to. There would not be so much objection to this, were it not that the sub-Treasury law is nominally adhered to, and presented as a panacea for all the financial evils of Government. Some of the Clerks were compelled to dispose of their Treasury notes under par, in order to obtain the necessary means of paying their monthly expenditures. One hundred dollars in Treasury notes were exchanged for the bank paper of the District which, even though the Banks here are not chartered by Congress, and do business through Trustees, nevertheless they promptly redeem their notes in specie. The monthly salaries among the Clerks in Congress were paid in Specie,—otherwise there would have been a *hullabaloo* among the Representatives of the People. In this fact, however important as it is, you have a foretaste of what will be thrown upon the Government in the event of the continuance of the war. There was a direct proposition in the House to-day, *to prosecute the war with Mexico* BY A DIRECT TAX UPON THE PEOPLE. This proposition came before the House in a double form and upon two distinct propositions, introduced by Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., and Mr. McKay, of N. C. This is well, as the Speaciman, that if the war continues, who are to pay the cost. Mr. Wilmot's amendment carried in Committee of the Whole, was that "Stocks and money at interest" should be taxed to the amount of three millions of dollars. "And other property," was afterwards added. Mr. Wilmot was opposed to the tax on tea and coffee, as unequal and unjust, and made some reflections upon the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, for recommending such a tax! The ordinary expenses of Government, he held, should be provided for by customs, but not the extraordinary expenses incurred by war. These he would meet with a direct tax.

Mr. McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the last House of Representatives and under whose auspices the Tariff of '46 was passed, said that if Peace was not secured during the present session of Congress, he should himself move a *direct tax of five millions of dollars upon the people of the country, to provide for the expenses of the war.* He hoped Peace would be secured, but if it was not, this was the only remedy. So look out for the visits of the tax-gatherers, if the war continues.

The present policy seems to be to incur debt without limit,—to reduce the Revenue while increasing the expenses of Government (as by changing the Tariff of 1842 for that of 1846 in time of war.) Money is borrowed, and the pay-day put off. Treasury notes are issued, almost without limit. Twenty millions and more during eleven months of the past year. The appeal to Congress is urgent to put an end to this state of things. The enormous debts of the financially oppressed Governments of Europe and accumulated stealthily at first, and now in England and France, the national indebtedness is counted by hundreds of millions. If we would not have a like result we must avoid the ruinous wars, extravagancies and vices, which have characterized the administrations of these Governments.

The debate upon the President's Message was brought to a close at two o'clock in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Goggin, of Va., made the opening speech in reply to Mr. Rhett, of S. C., who holds that the President is the war-making power. Mr. Rhett having been somewhat severe upon the Whigs, was paid back in his own coin. His public life being somewhat full of "twistings and turnings," attached to all parties, but constant to none, always, however, a disunionist whenever the General Government has ventured to "step in between the wind and his nobility," as a South Carolinian, he was found assailable at all points, and justly rebuked for his impertinent insinuations of treason against the Whig party. With the same propriety could the charge be made against John C. Calhoun, the Senator who said, "he would sooner plunge a dagger into his bosom, than to vote for a bill declaring war to exist by the act of Mexico." Later in the day a speech was made by Mr Collamer, of Vt. He discussed the war, the origin and orders leading to its existence and the prolific evidence that it was a war brought on by the President. There was a proper rebuke to the miserable band of calumniators,—train bands of the Executive, soldiers of fortune, who hang on to the skirts of power, and throw up their caps whenever their masters speak or act,—who talk about Mexican Whigs, and "aid and comfort to the enemy." These politicians claim to absorb all patriotism in their or our precious persons, and put their mark upon a man who holds that true Patriotism consists in loving his country's honor as he would his own honor and in exacting justice from her as he would wish to see true religion personified in those who minister in holy things. A man may not even condemn the wrong, approve the right, invoke the good, pray for a deliverance, from evil, or warn from a bad example, without stirring up the bile of these bilious-eagate supporters of a corrupt and usurping power. The parent that administers wholesome advice and correction to a child, the moralist the Statesman, he "By whom the violated law speaks out its thunders," all must be deaf as adders and dumb as oysters, for fear of giving offence to a certain class of chuckle-headed men upon stilts, who have learned like a parrot in the market house to say, "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Mr. Collamer rebuked these men as the member from Virginia, did before him and then speaking as a man loving the welfare of his country, he commented upon the evil example of war, the injustice of compelling a weak nation to surrender some of her best provinces, before we would make peace with her. In the case of Mexico it is even worse than this, for as in Poland, the Mexican constitution forbids the sale of territory, and we require Mexico to sell her soil and people as the price of Peace, and threaten to take all, if she will not willingly yield one-half. Upon none principle of equity can this be done,—or a Republic like ours, by force of arms compel peace upon such terms. "Men," according to a proverb quoted by Mr. Calhoun, "who have lost all honesty are the first to appeal to their honor," and hence you hear so much said about "the honor of the country" in the war with Mexico.

Some practical matters of fact, it would be well enough to remember in prosecuting this war,—and first, that Mexico has no Public Domain. What she had, she surrendered long ago, and our land lovers would do well to remember this. Again, this Mexican war is throwing an immense debt upon the country, which another generation will have to pay for. Then, too, according to prescribed international law, we are to pay the debts of the subdued nation, after we have robbed her of her national territory—and Mexico owes, who can say how much, but immense sums we all know. These sums must pay as the price of conquest, and is not the game of such a war, altogether too costly, and particularly when no principle is at stake.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, was heard in the Senate in defence of the Administration and the war. There was in his speech some sociable blasts against Santa Anna,—the same Santa Anna (one of the most cruel and cold blooded men the world has ever seen) whom James K. Polk called from exile and placed at the head of the Army of Mexico! The Senator defended the treaty made by him and acquiesced in by Filasola, as one of binding force, thereby showing the desperation of his cause and the shifts those who sustain the perfect claim to the Rio Grande have to resort to. Santa Anna too, for his war upon the Mexican constitution of 1824 was pronounced a usurper, a tyrant, and yet it was while waring upon this very constitution that he made and as a prisoner of war, too, a treaty that the Senator claimed to be binding—There was a history given of the Mexican Revolution and Texan Independence, questions interesting enough in their place, but having little to do with the Ten Regiment bill, upon which the debate raged. I looked in vain for any evidence that the operation of Generals Cos and Santa Anna, the fate of those who crossed the Rio Grand, or of those who followed in succession, ever gave even the shadow of a just national claim to the disputed territory.—It is not even a title by conquest, since Mexico remained in undisputed possession of the east bank of the river. There were Mexican people paying, and acknowledging allegiance to Mexico. There was a Mexican Custom House, and the exaction of revenue. But enough of this territorial question you will say. As no act of tyranny ever was committed without some defence, so we may expect it here at home, in those who hold that the possession of power offers good and sufficient reason for its use and abuse.

E. R.

The Revenue Service—The Walker &c.

Washington, Feb. 1, 1848.

A Report has just been received from the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of the Revenue Marine service. In this Report, there is an account of all the vessels built the last year and now in service. There is a sorry account of the Polk, but the faults are attributed to the model.

The following refers to the last vessel built at Pittsburgh.

The defects in the Polk were discovered in time to prevent, in a great measure, their occurrence in the Walker, which vessel is now completed.

In this vessel all the superincumbent weight above alluded to, has been dispensed with, and the shaft sufficiently elevated for adaption to an increased immersion. This vessel was recently launched, and will be immediately transferred to the hydrographical party, of the coast survey employed upon the southern coast, and in which service it will no doubt be eminently useful.

The following offers abundant evidence of the importance of the Revenue service, and of the good recently done on the coast. We copy from Capt. Frazer of the Revenue Marine.

During the previous winter, when all the vessels were at their proper stations, these little vessels traversed upon this coast a distance of 26,234 miles spoke and boarded 1,261 vessels, and afforded prompt and important relief to 89 distressed vessels. Estimating the value of those vessels at the moderate sum of $20,000 each, is a capital of $3,500,000, in the preservation of which, the officers and crews have been instrumental. The other officers of the service are, generall, men who have been reared amidst the hardships of, and are intimately acquainted with the navigation of the coast. And it is a fact worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the small size of the vessels, and the character of the coast upon which they are employed, no serious accident has befallen them during several years; giving evidence of the skill of the commanders.

The vessels themselves, are fine sea boats; and although small, wet, and uncomfortable, are perfectly safe.

I would reiterate the suggestion, that additional small sailing vessels be provided to supply the vacancies heretofore enumerated. One half of the amount expended upon one of the steamers would provide four such vessels, estimating the cost at $15,000 each—a sufficient number to maintain a vigilant guard at every point.

The total expenditure, on account of the service for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, amounted to the enormous sum of $501,532 24; of which $328,107 61 was expended in fulfilment of contracts entered into prior to March 4, 1845, on account of the construction and maintainance of the worthless steamers, and for which the faith of the government was pledged. These contracts being now nearly closed, the recent arrangement will relieve the government of this useless expenditure, and reduce it to the sum of $175,000 per annum. It was supposed that some of the steamers might be disposed of advantageously to private individuals, to be used for freighting, or other purposes; and, with that view, on the arrival of the McLane at New Orleans, notice of sale was given in the papers of that city and Mobile during the whole of one month, and proposals invited. Steamers of every description, adapted to ocean navigation, met with ready sale and high prices at that place. The result was, that for the one vessel, which had cost the government one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, but one solitary bid was received and that for *three thousand dollars!* What further evidence is necessary to exhibit the entire failure of the plan?

The Walker had reached New Orleans, from Pittsburgh; and the department is this day in receipt of the gratifying intelligence, that the performances are such as to meet its most sanguine anticipations."

TREASURY HUMBUG.

Of the many sham plans afloat for raising money, there cannot be a doubt that the Treasury reports and estimates of Mr. Walker are the poorest. The blundering report of one day is not printed before he gives facts that confute his statements in the most vital part. About one year ago, upon the publication of the receipts of the Treasury for one quarter, it was predicted that his estimates of money from customs would be found deficient to the extent of five millions of dollars for the year, which prediction has been fully verified. The detection of blunders does not make the Secretary more cautious, nor does he make his estimates with any more sagacity. He continues to guess, for his labors do not amount to the dignity of calculations, though he taxes his whole ability and mental energy to make them. Mr. Walker's Treasury estimates now bid fair to be as incorrect for the year 1848 as they were for the year ending June 30, 1847, as we will show. The ordinary revenue of the Government is from Customs, Lands, and what is classed as miscellaneous.

We shall now give what has been received from these sources for the quarter ending December 31, 1847, contrasted with the amount that should have been collected to bring out the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1848. We copy from Treasury reports, and commend the facts to the attention of the free traders.

The first column shows the amount Mr. Walker expected to get from three items for nine months ending June 30, 1848. The second column shows what the proportion of one quarter should be, and the third what one quarter really did bring:

	Estimates 9 months.	Proportion 1 quarter.	Actual receipts.
Customs,	$19,503,712	$6,631,247	5,337,574
Lands,	3,500,000	1,166,666	998,965
Miscellaneous	400,000	133,333	48,500
		$7,931,216	$6,295,339
		6,295,339	
Deficiency	3 months.	$1,635,907	
"	9 months.	4,707,721	

If we take the item Customs alone, we see a deficiency, compared with the proportion of the quarter of $1,293,373, giving for the year $3,880,119. The Post made a great outcry a few days since, because the Whigs doubted the ability of the Administration to negotiate its loans at par. Does not the Post see in the figures we give from time to time, good reasons why capitalists should not take loans. Could a merchant get credit upon such blunders as these? Suppose a merchant in trouble asked a money lender to advance him $18,000, (not millions) of dollars, and should afterwards say he had made a blunder of $7,000 in his debts, of course reducing, as one would think, his demands upon the money lender to the same extent. Suppose after the blunder had been confessed, the merchant should say to the money lender, I now want $16,000—would the lender not come to the conclusion that the first demand of $18,000 was only the sum wanted to enable the merchant to keep off, clamorous creditors, while he could think of some way to put off pay day. Would he not discredit all his statements? Call the Secretary of the Treasury a merchant, such as we have described, for such is the fact, and you will see at once what good reasons capitalists have for turning a deaf ear to Mr. Walker's calls. If the Treasury Department will restore public confidence in its figures, it will do much towards facilitating its loans. At present, all is ignorance and concealment, and the attempt to supply the Treasury is almost as idle as the task of filling a sieve with water, the bottom of which defeats all efforts to fill it in the manner that the waste of war and official ignorance drain the Treasury of all that can be lent or borrowed.

THE TRUE WHIG FEELING.—The Philadelphia News makes the following declaration in regard to its course, which cannot be commended too highly or too generally adopted by the Whig press of the Union. "Our paper is exclusively devoted to the whig party. We are not Taylor men—nor Clay men—nor Scott men. We are Whigs, and so far as politics are concerned, we are nothing else. We are devoted to *principles* and not to *men*. We recognize no man as a Whig candidate for the Presidency, until he is regularly nominated according to established usage, by a Whig National Convention. We support him then, because he has been chosen by the representatives of the Whig party, on the score of *merit* and principle."

RAILE ROAD IRON.—The Danville Democrat, published in the iron region, and well informed on the subject, says of the rise in price of iron in England, news of which was received by the late arrivals, will undoubtedly operate injuriously on the iron interests of this country under the present low tariff. We learn that railroad iron has been offered by the English agents in the Atlantic cities at from $50 to 53 per ton delivered, and other iron in proportion. Large orders have been sent out already by the last steamers.

ANOTHER ATROCIOUS MURDER IN PLEASANT VALLEY.—On Tuesday, the 18th ult., a colored man by the name of John Yates, residing in the western part of the town of Pleasant Valley, New York, and his wife, took their child, nineteen months old, and placed it *upon a hot stove, and there burned it to death!* They then cut its head until they broke its skull, and buried it.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—The Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their last session, appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, for literary purpose.

Short Tariff Addresses.

FREE TRADE REGULARITY.—As free traders have been all along boasting of the elegant operation of the free trade tariff, and its efficiency in opening and keeping open foreign markets, we make the following table of exports to prove it. We give the exports from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, of the following articles from the 1st of September to near the present time, with the exports for the corresponding time last year.

EXPORTS.

	1848.	1847.	Variation.
Flour bbls,	579,955	1,019,521	737,989 dec
Cornmeal bbls,	109,478	79,537	29,941 inc
Wheat bu,	211,220	1,385,591	1,174,191 dec
Corn bu,	996,928	2,370,429	1,374,501 dec
Rye bu,	9,310	493,531	483,841 dec
Oats bu,	17,294	109,213	91,919 dec
Barley bu,	7,250	90,417	83,191 dec

Is it unnecessary upon such a table? Do not the ugly figures overthrow all the fanciful arguments of Mr. Walker and the rest who mistook a dispensation of Providence for the effect of their legislation. Mr. Walker says in his annual report that:

"It is not contended, 'great as the future augmentation may be, as to imports or exports, tonnage, specie, and revenue, that the advance will be so rapid as it was this year, when with the shackles stricken from commerce, *we bounded forward* at such a wonderful rate of progress."

Mr. Walker will find out ere long that what he calls bounding forward, was nothing but a rush of produce to feed starving men. As he is fond of mathematical demonstrations, suppose we allow that the figures for 1847 were bounding forward and that the decrease of 1848 as compared with 1847 is the rebound, how long will it take his free trade gain to get back to its old place, nye far far behind the point at which it started to bound! The table has given a seeming plausibility to the idle stories told by the free traders. We are now beginning to see the effect of the blunders committed by them and we shall not fail to show to the people of this state in the fullest manner how fatally their business has been injured by the attempt to carry out the merest farce in the world; practical free trade to their benefit.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail-Road.

The work upon this road is rapidly progressing, and gives promise of the speedy and successful completion of this enterprise. Col. ECHMANDS, the principal engineer, has now completed the location of the road from Wellsville to Hudson—from the Ohio River to within 26 miles of Cleveland. The route of the road is a very practicable one; the grades are all easy, and the estimated cost of construction one half less than the average cost of railroads in the Union.

Proposals will be received at Ravenna on the 9th of March, for grading and preparing for superstructure the road between Freedom, in Stark County; to Hudson. This will place under contract for grading, the whole road, as far as located.

The means for grading the road have been raised by our enterprising citizens along the line, and for the funds necessary to complete the work, we must look to capitalists abroad.

The question is often asked by our friends, "can these funds be obtained?" We answer, Yes! We profess not to be wise above others in matters of this kind but there are a few established facts that enable us promptly to decide this question. It is not doubted that Pittsburgh and Cleveland are the two prominent business point in this section of the Great West, and that the business between them is already large and rapidly increasing, and the railroad can be sustained between any two points west of the Alleghenny and it is between these cities.

The policy of Pennsylvania will, for years to come, prevent a railroad passing along the shore of the Lake through that State. Our road must then, necessarily, become the thoro'fare of the great northwest to the east. At all times the nearest route, at certain seasons it will be the only one for the transportation and travel of this immense region of country.

A very heavy travel already sets in this direction over our roads, which, at this season of the year, are almost impassible; and it is computed that even now this travel would sustain a railroad without at all taking into the account the immense increase of travel that such a road would give.

Taking into consideration, then, the important points connected by this road—the directness of the road effecting this connection—the fertility of the route—its cost of construction, and the speed of its completion, does it must immediately secure, we do not hesitate to declare that it offers a safer, and better investment for the capitalist than any other Rail Road yet constructed in the United States.

We do not give the facts which uphold this opinion. It was not our purpose to do so at this time. Yet our remarks have not been made at random. All the facts connected with this subject have been carefully collated by scientific gentlemen, and their conclusions we have here expressed.

These facts will be soon collected in a proper form and presented to the country, and we doubt not that they will promptly enlist all the capital that will be needed for the speedy construction of this road.—*Ravenna Ohio Star.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 1, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Levis reported a bill regulating certain election districts in the several counties of this Commonwealth. Taken up and passed.

The Senate, in Executive session, took up the nomination of the Hon. Geo. Sharswood as President Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, and unanimously confirmed it.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Johnston, to secure married women the use of their property; also, to protect such property from executions levied against the property of their husbands; also, to secure to them the right of choice made under last wills and testaments; also, a bill to establish a boundary line between the counties of Mifflin and Juniata. Mr. Matthias, a further supplement to the act to incorporate a Company to build a Navigation Lock on the river Schuylkill.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented the Annual Report of the Monongahela Navigation Company, which was laid on the table.

The Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, to conjointly prepare bills for the action of the ensuing Legislature, with a view to raise revenue, yesterday sent into each House the following, which were laid on the table, and the Report accompanying the same was ordered to be printed.

An act (supplementary) to the several acts laying a duty on retailers of merchandise.

An act (supplementary) to the several acts relating to the licensing of inns and taverns.

An act taxing Bank dividends.

An act relating to auction duties.

An act changing the time when certain officers shall make their returns.

APPORTIONMENT.—The Canal Commissioners yesterday appointed the under-named individuals State Agents on the Columbia Railroad—John Rankin, J. A. Cunningham, Aaron Osburn, Charles Beidleman.

The dates of our reports of proceedings at Harrisburgh are now so late as some have published. The proceedings come down to as late a period, and we keep near the mail without trying to get ahead of it.

Important Decision.

The Methodist Episcopal Centenary Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser contains an abstract of Judge Edmond's decision in this important case. The history of this dispute is familiar to many of our readers. The difficulty, as we learn from the Advertiser, first arose from the case of Rev. Mr Maffit, charges being brought against Mr. Green, who, prior to the last annual conference in New York was pastor of the Brooklyn Centenary Church, to the effect that, by certain irregular proceedings, he had assisted Mr. M. in evading certain proceedings of a disciplinary kind which the Church desired to exercise. After a full hearing of evidence and arguments on both sides, the New York annual conference by a formal vote suspended Br. Green from his ministry for one year, whereupon the Bishop appointed to the vacant pastorate the Rev. Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Green subsequently resigned his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Centenary Church professedly doing the same thing and extending an invitation to Mr. Green to become their pastor. The invitation was accepted and when Mr. Griffiths, under authority of the Conference and the Bishop, went to take possession of the parsonage and the Church, he was met with a refusal, on the ground that the Church had withdrawn from the conference and desired its jurisdiction.—Acting under advice Mr. Griffiths instituted the proceedings which have elicited the following decision from Judge Edmonds:

That the itineracy of their preachers is a well established rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church and that their practice of enforcing that itinerancy by means of the Bishop stationing the preachers—without consulting their wishes or those of the congregation, is not contrary to law. That the Centenary M E Church in Brooklyn, having been organized in connection with that society at large, is bound, so long as the connexion continues, by the "Doctrines and Discipline" laid down for the Government of the Church.

That their meeting house and parsonage having been built by contributions from Methodists generally and for the use of the Methodist Episcopal congregation, it is not in the power of the trustees to divert them to any other purpose, or to withdraw them from the subordination which was voluntarily assumed at the establishment of the society.

That they erred in refusing admission to the relator as their preacher. That it is the duty and has been the practice of this Court to enforce the rights thus established, and that with regard to ministerial offices and corporations it is competent for this Court not only to direct them to act, but the manner in which they shall act. Therefore a peremptory mandamus must be awarded, commanding the defendants to admit the relator to their pulpit and parsonage.

DIPLOMATIC.—The Cleveland Herald states that the Hon. Wm. SAWYER, has been appointed by the President Minister to Bologna.

Matters and Things in New York.

On Sunday evening last, at the Minerva Room, the birth day of the celebrated Thomas Paine was solemnized by the delivery of a speech from the lips of Mr. Allen, of that city, before a respectable congregation of old fashioned people, both English and American. The celebration was continued on Monday evening at the Minerva Rooms, and carried on by dancing, eating and drinking, and all the festivities of the ball.

Death's harvest in our city last week was abundant, including 341 victims. Of these there were inred 102, women 78, boys 87, girls 74. Consumption carried off 60, delirium tremens 5, dropsy 27, erysipelas 6, typhus fever 24, other fevers 18, inflammation 54, old age 5, small pox 0.

BISCACCIANTI, the singer, has become quite a *lionne*, at the east. Already they have introduced what is called the Biscaccianti steam whistle, for locomotives. The whistle has one or two ounce shot in it, which give a sort of Italian trill to the shrill music, so that hereafter cows will be summoned to clear the track, in the potential name of Biscaccianti.

The steamboat Olive Branch is used as a Bethel. About 500 canal boats are moored for the winter in the Atlantic dock basin; many of them are occupied by families living on board during the winter. It is to accommodate the spiritual wants of these parts, that the old Olive Branch has been put into requisition as an Episcopal Church.

At a large meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, in this city, held on Monday afternoon at the Seminary, the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, LL. D., was unanimously elected Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. The friends of the Seminary and Christian public will rejoice if the services of Dr. Skinner can be secured to the institution. It is believed that his health will be promoted and his valuable life prolonged, by exchanging the responsibilities and duties attending the care of a large congregation for the more quiet situation of a professorship. Dr. Skinner has been pastor of the Mercer street Presbyterian Church in this city from its formation, and enjoys the confidence and affection of his people in an eminent degree, while as a divine, he justly enjoys a very high reputation.

At the board of Brokers on the 1st inst there were sales of Treasury notes at 99½; Harlem R R advanced 1; Morris Canal Co ¼; Farmer's Trust Co 1; Long Island R R ¼; and Norwich and Worcester R R ½; Canton Co closed at yesterday's price. Reading shares declined 1 and lost 1 of this.

The closing prices of stocks on the 1st was U. S. 6's of '02, 107@108c of 1856, 99½; of '67 99½; Ohio 6's 96½; Kentucky 6's 93@96; Indiana Bonds 95.

ACCIDENTS.—The steamer New England, as we learn from a passenger, on her recent trip between Pittsburgh and the city, met with two serious accidents. When she had arrived a few miles below Wellsville, she was discovered to be on fire in the hold. The report ran through the boat that there was powder on board, and a consternation and alarm which prevailed, is not easily described—The boat was immediately rounded to, when such a "*clearing out*" as came off, has not been witnessed in a long time. By proper exertion, the fire, however, was soon extinguished, and if the powder, (a single keg) had happened to be in the bow, nothing very serious was the result. The fire originated from a candle, which one of the hands, in packing away some goods, carelessly left in the hold. One of two boxes of goods were destroyed by it. The passengers were soon recovered from the fright of this anticipated *blow up*—but they were doomed to a *blow up*, which was not at all in anticipation.

On Friday morning last, a few hours after the boat passed Wheeling, an explosion took place, which blew the heads out of both the cylinders, rendering the boat perfectly powerless, so far as sailing was concerned—but, fortunately, neither scalding nor otherwise injuring any of the crew or passengers. The boat was towed back again, and by the next steamer which came along, the passengers were taken off, and brought to our city, arriving here on Saturday evening. The New England—landing, and will be until the Captain can go to Pittsburgh and procure new cylinders, which will probably occupy ten days.—*Cincin. Queen City.*

It may be proper to state that the above has allusion to the New England No. 1, not the No. 2, which left here on Wednesday for Cincinnati. The account is so sprinkled with absurdities, however, that we cannot give it full credence till we hear further.

SENATOR HANNEGAN.—Some considerable time ago, we understood, on the authority of several Indiana papers, a personal recontre between Senator Hannegan and Mr McDonald. The account published, severly reflected upon the Senator for the part he took in the brawl, and his mode of fighting, which evinced qualities of a very low order, not easily reconciled with true bravery. Shortly afterwards a counter statement was published, sustained by a portion of the press, Whig and Locofoco, and by affidavits. Supposing that the account so unfavorable to Mr. Hannegan was incorrect, we so stated.—We took it for granted that there the matter would rest, but we were mistaken. The papers in which the first account originated, have collected and published a number of additional affidavits, which are entirely *exculpate* McDonald, and more decidedly than at first *inculpate* the Senator.

The conclusions last arrived at in the Indiana papers, are.

That "McDonald whipped Hannegan, by assaulting him honorably, face to face, for the part he had taken against him as leader of the mob at Attica."

That Hannegan was connected with the Attica mob, and when McDonald was knocked into the canal, did, in a coarse and impious way call upon the people to "kill him."

This version of the affair is *the latest*, and we hope *the last.*—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

COL. FREMONT'S DEFENCE.—Nine more columns of Col. Fremont's defence have been published in the National Intelligencer, and the end is not yet. In that portion of his defence read on the second day, it is remarked that the different charges are considered as so many trials upon the one act, but he would take no objection to it. The charges are taken up and answered *seriatum.* The defence further reiterates the protest against the illegality of trying him, because he refused to settle the differences of his superiors. It also asserts, that all orders given by Gen. Kearney to him (Fremont) on and after the 1st of March, 1847, were in violation of the orders of Gen. Scott, of Nov. 3d, 1846, to Gen. Kearney. The third day's portion of the defence, it is understood, goes into the incongruity of Gen. Kearney's evidence, as contrasted with the other witnesses' testimony. The budget of evidence, &c., has been sent to the President, and it is for him to approve or disapprove the finding of the Court-

STAMMERING.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It may not be generally known that Dr. Mayo, a gentleman of most excellent reputation, and distinguished abilities in his profession is now in our City. Dr. M. professes to be able to cure the most obstinate cases of *Stammering*, where there is no organic disease in the course of a few lectures. He brings with him numerous, and highly respectable testimonials; and from conversation of the benefit my own daughter has already derived from his system. I consider it due both to Dr. M. and to those afflicted with this disagreeable malady, to say, that I have great confidence in the efficacy of his remedial measures. Persons afflicted with impediments in their speech, should not fail to call and see the Doctor. If he cannot satisfy them that they may be benefitted by his system, they need not undertake the matter.

Dr. M. may be found at the Exchange room No. 5.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1848. S. SALA.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I learn from your paper of Thursday morning, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution, proposed by a military member, order ing the two cannon captured at Cerro Gordo, to be mounted on carriages and placed in front of the Capitol at Harrisburgh.—To complete the picture, they should have also ordered a statue of Jonathan Penn, arrayed in the uniform of a Major General of the United States Army, immediately between the other two "Peace Makers." DRAB COAT.

WISE.—"Good wine maketh the heart glad," says the good Book. We have had the pleasure of tasting the wine made by Mr. Glasgow, from his vineyard west of our city, and have no doubt now of the fact, that our soil and climate are suitable for the grape culture, and that wine will be a proditable crop. Wine countries always cause sober citizens; this seems a paradox, but it is true notwithstanding.—*St. Louis New Era.*

NEW ENGLAND RAIL ROADS.—The Western (Mass) Railroad have petitioned the Legislature for leave to increase their capital stock, in order to complete a double track the whole distance from Albany to Boston, and to enlarge their depots, &c. The Boston and Worcester Railroad have also asked for an increase of $1-000,000 to defray the cost of branches &c.

DIVIDENDS.—The York Manufacturing Company at Saco, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent; the Massachusetts Mills at Lowell, also make a dividend of 3 per cent; and these are about all the Cotton Mills, which make up their accounts in January; which have been able to make any dividend. Some of them, in making up their annual accounts, find that they have been working at a serious loss upon their capital.—*Boston Atlas.*

A MONUMENT TO WM. PENN.—The citizens of Reading are about to erect a monument, with a statute of Wm. Penn, the cast to be taken from the one at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The object is to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the foundation of Reading by the Penn family—The materials are to be of Berks county iron and sandstone. It is not to cost more than one thousand dollars.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—We have from the New York publishers the February No. of this Magazine; which sustains its former high character. The embellishments are above the usual style of magazine prints, and alone are worth the cost of the work.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—This work, so indispensable in a counting house, has also been received. The table of contents assures us that in our reading of the magazine we shall find much to place in our column.

TAYLOR DEMONSTRATION IN CINCINNATI.—A call is in circulation in Cincinnati for a great Taylor meeting to be held at the College Hall. The call is said to be receiving a very large number of signatures. Many of the oldest and best citizens head the list.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1848.

Mr. CLAY is promised a hearing in the Supreme Court on Monday next. He will not remain long in the city after this, but will probably visit Philadelphia where he has business, and perhaps New York before returning home. An invitation is before him from the citizens of the District, to partake of a public dinner, which he will not probably accept.

I hear of another letter from Gen. Taylor, in regard to the Presidency. It confirms of course his Whig predilections, as such a man is not capable of disguising his sentiments upon any subject where deeming it proper to make them public. If elected he says he shall surround himself with a Whig Cabinet, but in regard to the minor offices he does not propose to exclude the party opposed to him from a participation in their benefits. Of this letter and other portions of it, I may speak more fully hereafter.

The Whigs meet this evening to discuss the time and place of holding a national convention.

E. R.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1848.

SENATE.—The body organized and gave its attention to the usual business of the morning, which was not of special importance. Among the bill, passed was one making an appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river.

The morning business was then laid by, and the discussion of the Ten Regiment Bill resumed by Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, who made a speech in his usual vein. He vindicated in detail the conduct of the administration, and charged that the Mexicans began the war by attacking Capt. Thornton's dragoons. He disclaimed any intention on the part of the administration to conquer the whole of Mexico, but expressed himself in favor of that course rather than the withdrawal of the troops to a line we meant to hold as proposed by some Senators.

At the close of his remarks, which occupied the attention of the Senate nearly to the hour of adjournment, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, obtained the floor, but gave way upon a motion to adjourn to Monday, the 7th of February.

HOUSE.—After the organization, Mr. Wilmot rose to a question of privilege, and claimed the attention of the House to personal explanation.

This ended, Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the Loan Bill, which was refused.

Mr. Rockwell then moved that the House go into Committee of the whole upon Private Bills which was agreed to, and several private bills disposed of, and the Committee rose.

A communication was received from the War Department, in answer to a resolution from the House, calling for information in relation to a letter written by Gen. Taylor to the Secretary of War, in reply to one when Gov. Marcy attempted to rebuke Gen. Taylor for writing a letter to General Gaines, which was printed. The reply of the General is characteristic. He states that he would write it again were it necessary. He was fully aware of the hostility of the administration, which was a matter of perfect indifference to him. He felt secure in his perfect rectitude, and asked no favors of them, nor did he shrink from any responsibility upon that or other questions.

A motion was made to print the letter, but while the question was pending, a motion was made to adjourn to Monday, the 7th of February, which was carried.

Maryland Senator.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1848.

I learn from Annapolis, Md., that the Hon. James A. Pearce, the present U. S. Senator, has been re-elected unanimously. His time expires in March, 1849 but as the sessions of the Maryland Legislature are triennial, early action was necessary. He will now continue to adorn his post until 1855.

Whig National Convention.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1848.

The adjourned meeting of the Whig members of Congress was held last night, and the subject of a National Convention was finally disposed of.

It was unanimously resolved to hold the Convention at Independance Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 7th day of June.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 6 P. M.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at $5,87½@6 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market is quiet, and prices quite unsettled.

PROVISIONS—I hear of no sales to-day of any article worth reporting.

GROCERIES—The market is without change.

Owing to the rain to-day every thing is depressed.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 3, P. M.

FLOUR—The market is steady, but not active, and sylvanus and for sale by JAMES DALZELL.

WHEAT—Prime Red is selling at 127c ⅌ bu.

CORN—Sales of Prime White at 48@50c ⅌ bu; and Prime Yellow at same.

CORNMEAL—Sales at 37 ⅌ bbl.

PRIME PORK—Sales of Western at $10 ⅌ bbl.

MESS PORK—The market is dull, with moderate sales of Western No. 1 at $12 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Sales of Hams at 5@10c; Sides at 7c, and Shoulders at 6@6½c.

LARD—Sales at 7½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—The market is quiet, with limited sales at 26c per gall.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

Every thing is dull, and sales are only to meet the regular trade demand.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, with a tendence downward.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4, 6 P. M.

LARD and PORK—The market is quiet, and nothing has transpired worth reporting.

WHISKEY—Limited sales are effected at 17½c ⅌ gall.

GROCERIES—The market is without change.

PLANSEED—Sales of 1000 bu, at 90 ⅌ bu.

CLOVERSEED—Sales are effected at $4,12½ ⅌ bu.

LARD—Sales of 300 bbls at 5½c and 1500 kegs at 6c ⅌ lb.

MESS PORK—Sales of 400 bbls Western No. 1 at $7,75c ⅌ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1848.

Cotton.—Market unsettled, with sales at a decline of ¼d. Sugar fair, at 3¼@5c. Molasses, 18@19c. Flour dull