THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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☞ See latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TEN REGIMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1848.

The debate is going on very slowly in the Sen ate upon the ten regiment bill. Mr. Cass is whispering about night sessions, but all are not as anxious as the Chairman of the Military Committee to have the Ten Regiment bill passed. Many would prefer indeed that it should not pass, even upon the ground of expense alone. But then there is an immense amount of Patronage involved in the Bill, which acts as a constant impetus to secure its passage. Think of some thousands of influential expectants urging Congress for Military appointments.

Mr. Miller, of N. J. had the floor to-day, and made a very good speech upon the war, its objects and consequences. The President being already secure in the territory which he regarded as an indemnity, and more than sufficient for this purpose, and being resolved to hold on to this territory, had no excuse for further prosecution of the war. It was idle, it was said, to talk about "security for the future" with a Government like Mexico. No body ever dreamed that that country would invade us, and no one could have any apprehension of such an event. Mexico was about as much to be dreaded by us as a weak child by a giant. It was said, however, that there were points in all wars when even the conquering nations were glad to make peace, and that we might see long be driven to this. The men and money which Congress was now called upon to vote was for a new war, hitherto disavowed. It was for the conquest of the whole of Mexico.

Mr. Cass would not admit this, and confessed that the annihilation of the whole of Mexico would be a great misfortune. He held only that the obstinate stubbornness of Mexico might lead to this result.

And would lead to it inevitably, if the war, as now prosecuted by the Administration, was persevered in, said the Senator from New Jersey. And for such a war of conquest, he added, I will not vote for one cent or one man, regarding it as disastrous to our free institutions, and tending to destroy our public liberties. The supporters of the war, relying much upon "indemnity for the past" and "security for the future," Mr. Miller showed that we had all that was desirable in the way of indemnity, and that security could be had as well by stopping the war as by the continuance of the war. Mr. Calhoun had characterized Mexico as a corpse, and significantly asked, what was to be feared from such a mass of lifeless flesh. Mr. Miller pursued this figure still further, and characterized Mexico as a dead body ready for the dissecting knife of the Executive. The President could seize what he wished. He could "lop off" a head, an arm, or a leg, and leaving the trunk could secure all the rest, and have a practical peace in twenty-four hours if he really wished it. It was only because he desired more Mexican territory that peace was not now obtained.

THE TREASURY—LOAN BILL.

The subject of most interest in the House of Representatives, was the Loan Bill, upon which Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gave an expose of the finances of the Government. Much of his speech had reference to the estimates, and the Chairman complained that Mr. Walker had over estimated all the receipts, and under estimated all the expenditures. The details of these discrepancies were given at length, and the speech in this particular is, therefore, important for reference. In the aggregate it was stated, and upon evidence of correct estimates, that the expenditures for the next fiscal year could not be less than *sixty-five millions of dollars*, while the only means to meet it from customs and loans would be twenty-eight millions of dollars. Just as Mr. Vinton was illustrating these results, the inexorable hammer told that the time allotted under "the one hour rule," had expired.

Mr. Ligon, of Md., then read an Administration speech upon matters and things in general, and the proceedings here ended upon this subject for the day. Mr. Botts, of Va., was in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A good many bills were reported to the House during the morning. Mr. Farrelly, of Pa., who is at the head of the Committee on Patents, and a very efficient Chairman, reported one for infusing more energy into the Patent Office, by means of additional Examiners and Clerks. It was stated that the business of this office was eight months behind the time, and that the applications for Patents came in with such rapidity that the examinations were becoming more and more retarded. The appeal, however, had no effect, though the bill was urged by several members. The whole Patent Office is in need of thorough reform from head to foot, and bills are before Congress for that purpose, which, however, may not be passed for a long time to come.

The Supreme Court continues thronged with a disappointed public. Mr. Clay is there every day a looker on, waiting his time to take part in the proceedings assigned him as one of the counsel upon the pending cases of bankruptcy. The Court has but about half its business done, and must leave in a month with many cases of importance postponed.

Mr. Lover, whose "Irish Evenings" have imparted so much pleasure at the South and East, will give a concert in Pittsburgh ere long. He gave a concert here last evening.

The President's semi-monthly evenings are made most attractive by the general admission of all who seek to while away a pleasant hour at the White House. The President does not always appear, but his lady, who is quite popular with all, makes more than amends for the absence of himself. Social visiting and gaiety of every sort is now at its height here. There is dancing enough nightly to wear down the legs of giants, and there are scores who delight in this amusement, and some very grave personages at home prove very light footed here. If there was but truth in clairvoyance, so that good wives at home, to say nothing of constitutents, might lift the curtain upon the scene, and I have known at least one believer in this far scanning power, who was all the better for the belief that the eyes of those at home might at any moment be fixed upon him here.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

There is to be a splendid ball given on the 22d inst., in honor of Washington's birth day, and to contribute to the funds of the Washington Monument. Pittsburgh, as yet, bears the palm alone for the largest contribution in behalf of this noble enterprise.

There are many memorials here, and one from the Legislature of Virginia, urging Congress also to purchase Mount Vernon. The visitors there are thousands every season, and the tomb of Washington ought to be the common property of the Nation. After the death of Washington, the joint resolution passed, was that a marble monument be erected by the United States in the Capital in the City of Washington, and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the Monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. Neither the remains of Washington were brought here, nor did Congress ever do aught towards the erection of a monument. The People, however, have taken this matter in hand, and the corner stone of a monument will be laid on the 4th of July of the present year. It is difficult to know the cause of the neglect on the part of Congress, but as a reminiscence not uninteresting and inappropriate, I add the letter of Mrs. Washington, assenting to the request made by Congress. John Adams introduces the letter in a message to Congress, of which the following is an abstract:

"As the sentiments of that virtuous lady, no less beloved by this Nation than she is at present greatly afflicted, can never be so well expressed as in her own words, I transmit to Congress her original letter."

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 31, 1799.

SIR—While I feel with keenest anguish the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were greatly appreciated and fully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation. Twelve months ago, I had resolved, if I lived so long, to write to the Legislature of Virginia, and to the Congress of the United States, to request that the last mortal remains of my beloved husband might be deposited under the Capitol, the place of his last public labors, and there to remain with those of his fellow-citizens who had so nobly fought and bled in the cause of their country and mankind. But, alas! the sad event of his decease, which I then had no reason to anticipate, but which I ought to have foreseen, as his health was declining, prevented the execution of my purpose. I now, therefore, take the liberty of requesting you, sir, to be the channel of communicating my wishes to the Legislature of Virginia, and to the Congress of the United States, that the last mortal remains of my beloved husband may be deposited under the Capitol, in such manner as they may think proper. Permit me, sir, to add, that if, in the course of your correspondence with your friends in Virginia, you should think it proper to mention the subject of this letter, you may be assured it will be very gratefully received by, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

A letter like this, needs no praise, and one hardly knows which most to admire, the husband of such a wife, or the wife of such a husband.

L. B.

THE POST AND THE TARIFF.

We find in the Post of Friday, some attempts to defend the present dishonest tariff, which has been inflicted upon the country by Locofoco partizans. It is no new thing for the Post and its fellow workers to defend the present tariff, but they shall have in this quarter, refutation to their hearts content.—The article referred to says:—

"The assertion that the "Treasury has been defrauded many millions of dollars" by the operation of the tariff of 1846, is best disproved by the FACT that the revenues under it have exceeded the estimates made by the distinguished projector of the bill."

The distinguished projector estimated that for the year ending June 30, 1847, he should get from Customs $27,535,731. His subsequent report states that he received in that time only $23,719,864. Showing that his estimates were blundering or that the figures were false. We leave the Post to take either horn of the dilemma.

The article then goes on to say that "at no period of our history, have the various interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, been so unquestionably prosperous."

Which assertions we will severally show to be without the shadow of truth and challenge the Post to come into the field and disprove our positions.

To commence with agriculture, we would say that from September 1, 1846, to January 15, 1847, agriculture was in a more prosperous state than now, as the following table of agricultural exports to the Post's coveted foreign market will show.

Exports from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, of the following articles from the 1st of September to January 15, 1847-48.

EXPORTS.

	1848	1847	Variation.
Flour, bbls	279,655	1,017,224	737,569 dec
Cornmeal bbls	100,443	79,537	20,906 inc
Wheat bu	211,220	1,385,406	1,174,186 dec
Corn bu	696,079	2,070,420	1,374,341 dec
Rye bu	9,510	493,351	483,841 dec
Oats bu	17,263	109,235	91,972 dec
Barley bu	7,256	90,447	83,191 dec

Does the Post still ask *when* the agricultural interest was more prosperous? Does the editor say prices are a better way to show the state of trade? Let him look at the following table of prices of goods at New Orleans, for the 26th of January, 1848, contrasted with Feb. 1st, 1847. Let him if he dares show this table to his readers and then repeat that at no period have we been so unquestionably prosperous.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES OF GOODS.

	Jan 26,'48,	Feb. 1,'47.	decline.
Fair Cotton lb	7½@7¾	11½@13,	4@5½c
Flour, bbl	$5,00	$6,00	$1,00
Pork mess, bbl	$9,25@9,50	$14@14,25	4,25@5
Corn bu	40@55	80@90,	40@45

Does the editor like this better, if so let him argue increasing prosperity to the agricultural interest from it.

Let us now look at the profits of the "lordly manufacturers," the lords of the loom. Mr. Walker in his report of Dec. 3d, 1845, when he made the appeal that resulted in the present tariff, said "It is a question of per centage and it is to decide whether money vested in our manufactures shall by special legislation yield a profit of TEN, TWENTY OR THIRTY PER CENT." Thus declaring that prior to the act of 1846 the manufacturers did make so much. What are the facts now, in relation to manufacturing profits under the new law. The largest print works in the United States have become bankrupt and their goods sold out by auction.

The *Newburyport Herald* says that the Stark Mills, of Manchester ascertained on the 1st of Jan. that they had lost $50,000 or more than one-twenty-fourth of their capital, during the six months; and that the Amoskeag Company, one of the most successful in the country, is unable to make any dividend on the last six months work. The Newburyport mills have barely made enough to pay their workmen.

The manufacturers have begun to reduce the wages of the operatives. The Lawrence, Suffolk and Tremont mills at Lowell, and the Stark mills at Manchester, have already adopted this course, as the only one, it is stated, to save them from continued losses in their business.

The iron manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania too have reduced the wages of their operatives. Will the Post now say that at no period have we been so unquestionably prosperous, and does it want more proof. It shall have it.

Let us now take our commerce and see if that has not been in a more prosperous condition than at present. Let us see how much our ships are earning and how prosperous they are.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

	Flour.	Heavy Goods Grain.
March 1, '47	8s 9d@9s	85c@90 — 22d@30
Jan. 16, '48	1s 3d@2s	20c@25 — 6
Decrease	7s 6d@7s	65c@65 — 22d@24

Is not the Post convinced and has it not been convicted of stating the most palpable untruths.—With what claim to respect can it pretend to give honest information upon the effect of the tariff after having its positions falsified by figures, like those we have given. With what decency even does it talk of propriety and yet publish in the same paper that contains this assertion, the following paragraph which falsifies the whole. It says:

MONEY—KEEPS AWFUL TIGHT. THE REGULAR RATE ON THE STREET BEING 1½ @ MO. FOR A. NO. 1; AND AS HIGH AS 2 @ CT., IS FREQUENTLY PAID IN GOOD PAPER.

Are we prosperous? Are not the capitalists and money lenders, by its own showing, eating out the vitals of our business with 18@24 ⅌ cent. interest. The whole argument of the Post is dishonest, and its whole aim is to give a false impression. We again invite the attention of the Post to our figures, and challenge them to disprove them. Let them copy the article and refute them, not by words, but by the "ugly figures," the same length of refutation on the part of the Post, shall go before the readers of the Gazette, as it will copy from us. Stand up to the mark, and the whole affair shall be examined in detail.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8, 1848.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill graduating the Licence of inns and taverns.—The rental of the houses is the basis on which the scale is founded. The minimum is $20, and the maximum may reach $1000. The United States Hotel and others like it, in your city, will be compelled to pay about $500 per year. This is a measure which the temperance men have at heart. There are a number of them here too, and their zeal merits the approbation of all who believe with them. Juleps, smashers, cobblers, &c. &c. must go up, and then *down*. The prices will be raised and then, whose got "*a quarter*."

Brokers are to be subjected to a similar law.—The object is to raise revenue, and both bills will, doubtless, pass both Houses. On leave, Mr. Myers (Ways and Means) reported a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a temporary loan, which on motion, was taken up and passed a third reading. Mr. Frick, a supplement to the act to authorize the New York and Erie Railroad to construct a railroad through Susquehanna county.—The Speaker decided the bill *private*, when an appeal was taken. This was discussed at some length, when the motion to consider was withdrawn, and the bill was made the order of the day for Saturday next.

In Senate.—On motion of Mr. Small, the Senate then proceeded to a consideration of his resolutions relative to the war with Mexico. They were permitted to pass through Committee of the Whole, and coming up on second reading, the Captain addressed the Senate at length in their support.

The first resolution being under consideration amendments were offered by Messrs. Johnson, Sanderson, Darsie and Johnson, and after a long discussion, the subject was posponed for the present and the amendments ordered to be printed.

The bill from the House, authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a temporary loan, was on motion of Mr Darsie, taken up and passey the several readings.

The Iron Trade.—The Puddlers employed at the Phœnixville Rolling Mills, held a meeting a few days ago, to take into consideration the proposed reduction of their wages, of which one month's notice had been given them by the Company. A reduction of wages has been effected in some of the machine shops of Pottsville borough.

The Shingletons of the iron works in this region held a meeting a *few* nights ago to take some action about the use of "Burden's Revolving Hammer;" they finally came to the conclusion that the hammer was destined to general use, and abandoned their contemplated opposition.

The Safe of the A N Johnston has been found some thirty yards from the location of the boat, at the time of the explosion. Every thing in it was safe and sound—a large sum of money, papers, &c.

Hon. John M'Clean authorizes the National Intelligencer to contradict peremptorily a story that he had at some time written a letter to Mr. Polk approving the Mexican War.

Gov. Shunk's health it is said has improved.

Illustrations of Principles.

The Post comes hailing into the field, with a long tirade, meant for a review of the Clay meeting. It would have been more satisfactory if the editor had explained the course of argument by which he convinced himself that his "man worship" was his greatest virtue, and that the respect of Mr. Clay's friends was "rotten and reeking." Let us have a defence of your own honesty, doubtful, if your declaration of what constituted your merits was not false. Let us know why you look one way and row the other. Face the march, and give no doctrine without practice that shall illustrate it. The washy flood of words which are given as a refutation of the principles avowed by the Whig resolutions, are so hysterically strung together that the feeble idea meant to be conveyed by them has quite escaped us after the most careful reading. As the article was intended as a total annihilation of the "aid and comfort" meeting of Mr. Clay's friends, it *must* be answered. We submit the following in reply, as covering the whole ground with wonderful correctness, though written for an entirely different purpose:

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

"THE "GREAT CLAY MEETING."

"THE GREAT SPEECH OF THE SESSION."

"FOOTING THE TEN REGIMENT BILL."

("Reported exclusively for the John Donkey.")

(*Written exclusively for the Post.*)

"There have been so many other matters claiming a place in our columns, that we have omitted noticing, in such a manner as they seemed to require, the proceedings of the "Great Clay Meeting" in this city, on the 1st instant. We were not present, and cannot, therefore, speak *ex cathedra* of the proceedings not mentioned officially by the reporters for the meeting. But our correspondent "B. O. B." who was present, gave such a statement of these, as was, we presume, correct—judging from the heavy cannonnading that has been opened upon him, from the fortress of the Gazette."

Without further preface, we give as a rejoinder to B O. B. the pertinent remarks of J. O. H. N.

Mr. Foote said he had been very much surprised at the highfaluting hyperboreations of the gentleman from Tar River, (Mr. Badger,) and he thought it very evident that a great deal could be seen in his speech which was not apparent. What did the gentleman mean by the "flickering light of glory's candle?" Was not this a masked battery aimed upon the President and his friends?—as the immortal Cicero says, in the third canto of Leviticus—

"Quam fickerum candelibus, whigwham dementis,
Ad ranibus cognovit, tarentum scratch est."

Sir, what says General Taylor about this war? Sir, I will tell you what he says, here under his own signal manual, in the despatch which I hold in my hand—(Robert, bring me my spectacles,)—he says—I would not see a cabbage in Mexico unthreshed. No sir-ee! it so happens, sir, that they have no cabbages in Mexico, and therefore General Taylor's opinion comes to nought—is going for nothing but coldslaw! As the sublime Slankenbergius says in his "Steinumrke und Saun Krauten"

"Dichteten lichtenhymer ter runderkreis,
Spitzemerstackermaldenherrummerstalt,
Gewirsenfest ein flunkrumer staatbeich—
Gewillekin wurzlmann!

Now, sir, the President is blamed for the small force given to General Taylor. Why, sir, the very documents show that General Taylor had authority, to make his army as strong as he chose, and to get whatever he saw fit or deemed necessary to prosecute the war. And the old General advised the government, sir, what it should do; and he talked strong, and he talked well—he talked sir, as well as he fought. In the language of Power's Greek Slave to Cerar,

Ουτω φωνεν εκρυ ψιβιδ, ταυ.
Ος: ικρε ος ιμωνι ιρ πλιτιφρδικε;
Ικρε ολ Ζαωφ ειτιι, κδτι.

There, sir, what do you think of that? And if that is not enough—if my words, added to these, are inefficient, Dr. Boynton, the mesmerist, is here, and can put you all to sleep to your heart's content. Therefore, I say it is false—false—FALSE—that the President authorized a run upon the bank of the Rio Grande, or upon any other bank. No, sir—in the language of the poet of all time—

"Panicum tmicum clink,
Mexico's got the chink,
The clock struck one,
The mouse ran down,
Hickory dickory—"

Mr. President, the last line, I see, is not going to rhyme, and as I love the reputation unfinished to burn into and sere the consciences of our opponents, who wish to plunge the land of Jackson and Jefferson into the arterial exasperation of cimmerian dissolution—as Confucius confusedly observes,

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(Our Chinese font was not renewed when we donned our new dress. The type we have substituted will be, we hope satisfactory.)

What if it was the object of the President to conquer Mexico, was not America conquered?—Did we not hold our farms and dwellings by the force of conquest—nay, were not even our wives and children the trophies of our prowess in arms? And who should object, if, contrary, after being dishonored, chose to take unto themselves Mexican Sabinas after the manner of the children of the Pope, as so beautifully described in the Cherokee version of the Rape of the Lock:

"Hunecko buncko bohmy squaw,
Winkum blankum chousem outofem,
Gagegetowa ugh!"

I think, sir, I see our brave and gallant soldiers, enjoying this new Paradise, each with his Eve and little Cains and Abels gambling about him.

Mr. Clayton wished to know if the gentleman meant playing *euchre?*

Mr. Foote—I am not to be interrupted by the gentleman from Delaware, who comes here to instal the desolate sirocco of the Wilmot Proviso upon the altar of our uprooted temple of freedom, whose bitter weed has never crumbled beneath the pangs of a Promethean desolation. I would say to that gentleman, in the language of Potiphar to Joseph's wife—

"Timeo damme, dont flout handelibus."

I will tell that Senator, sir, that I scorn to millenial annihilation his charge against the honesty of the democracy. Sir, they are as honest as the Whigs—as honest as the Senator himself—

Mr. Clayton begged to explain—

Mr. Foote—I am satisfied, sir, and beg the gentleman's pardon for what I have said—I beg all your pardons generally—I beg the President—I beg my own pardon—I beg every body's pardon. I meant to have catawampously chawed up Mr. Calhoun at the close of my speech, and to have recited to the Senate the greater part of Childe Harold and Jefferson's Notes on Virginia. But I intended no harm—I hope no Senator has understood me—

Several voices—Not one of us.

Mr. Foote—I am satisfied—human nature is weak—as Shakespeare says:

"Ah, this rebellious mountain of my thist,
Pulsates, like Etna, for the *crater* gone,
And laps time in Elysium."

The Iron Trade.—The following is from a Glasgow paper received by the Accadia. "The following statement of the foreign exports of pig-iron during three last years will be interesting to persons engaged in the trade. The foreign exports of 1847 have exceeded those of any previous year by 21,360 tons. This increase is on the United States.—consumpt. To France, Germany, and Holland, the export has been less than in 1846. The same reason, which have seriously injured business in this country have been! in operation in all parts of the Continent. The addition on the exports to the United States is 31,075 tons in 1847 over 1846, and 19,075 tons over that of 1845. We have seen very little material change of the progress of their iron works, but recently *there have been many extensive failures amongst their iron masters: and when it is remembered that our pig-iron pays a freight to New York of 15per ton, and that there are large stocks, and still competes successfully with the iron produced in the States*; there is a fair pospect for manufacturers here of an increased business from that quarter."

The increased exports of Scotch pig-iron in 1846 and 1847 from all countries 21,360 tons, of which increase the United States took 11,075 tons.

The exports to the United States have very much increased the year past, especially in the finer descriptions of Iron.

Exports from Liverpool in 1846 and 1847, to New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

	Bars	Bar	Hoops and Sheets.
In 1846,	12,293	12,607	1660 tons.
In 1847,	12,635	37,343	7795 "
Increase,	121	24,736	5509 "

The Season.—The month of January has passed with scarcely any show of cold weather. In many places the grass is springing up; the shrubbery in the gardens is budding rapidly, and there is room to fear that the fruit will be entirely destroyed.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Hatching Fish.—Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known, and extensively practised in China, as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect with care, on the margin and surface of water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn of fish, which is then placed in an egg-shell which has been fresh emptied, through a small hole, which is then stopped, and the shell is placed under a setting fowl. In a few days, the Chinese break the shell in warm water (warmed by the sun). The young fish are then kept in water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond. This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by trollfnets, which have caused the extinction of many fisheries. *Martin's China.*

Russia and Austria.—The Emperors of these countries have forbidden all persons to erect magnetic telegraphs, unless by their special permission.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

"PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

To the Whigs of Allegheny County:

One who feels a lively interest in the success of the Whig party would say a few words to you at this critical crisis.—

You will soon be called upon to express your preferences for a Whig standard bearer in the approaching canvass; the subject is important, and deserves your most mature consideration.

Two candidates will be brought prominently before the National Convention for its nomination; the friends of either will go into the Convention, warm, zealous and confident; both of them will be backed by powerful and numerous friends. The Whigs of Allegheny County are to express a preference for one or the other. A choice is to be made between General WINFIELD SCOTT and General Zachary Taylor, the controversy has narrowed itself down to this simple issue. We are to have Scott or Taylor; one or the other will be the nominee of the Whig National Convention; there is no mistaking the signs of the times.

It is supposed by some of his friends that Mr. Clay may permit his name to go before the National Convention as a candidate for the nomination, the distinguished Kentuckian has not authorized his friends to say so, nor has he even *insinuated* a willingness to become a candidate. His national organ, the Louisville Journal, is now advocating the nomination of General Taylor, and Kentucky, the *home* of Mr. Clay, has given evidence already of a determination to support General Taylor, while Virginia, the *birth place* of that illustrious Statesman, has, by a resolution of the Whig members of her Legislature (passed unanimously, I believe) declared her preference for the hero of Buena Vista. So has Tennessee, and so also have other Southern States. The Whigs of Kentucky would glory in seeing Mr. Clay in the Executive Chair of this mighty Nation, but the fear of defeat has induced them to look for another, around whom they can rally with an assurance of victory; they are unwilling to hazard another defeat with Mr. Clay.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania and the North, are now enlisting under the banner of the scan-covered hero of Fort George, Lundy's Lane and Chippewa; the persecution of this distinguished Statesman by the present administration has excited the honest indignation of the Whig party, the blood hounds of loco focoism have been turned loose upon the gallant Scott; even now he is the object of Mr. Polk's unyielding proscription, of bitter party proscription, of loco foco proscription. In order to prostrate "the greatest Captain of the age," Mr. Polk has ordered a Military Court Martial to try the gray haired hero for having shown "*a want of official respect to James K. Polk.*" and that too before a court in which he is to be tried before that notorious renegade and reckless political partizan, Caleb Cushing, as his Judge,—a proper instrument, forsooth, to do the dirty work of Mr. Polk and his loco foco Cabinet.

It is now to be decided by the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny County, whether they will stand by calmly and view with indifference this onslaught upon the gallant Scott, will you approve of this persecution of a brother Whig—It is said that the Whigs in fourteen counties of this State have expressed their opinion in county meetings and conventions,—*twelve* of these have declared for Scott, *two* for Taylor and none for McLean or Clay—this is an indication of how the honest yeomanry of the country should speak out in thunder tones at this crisis, and let Mr. Polk and his cabinet understand that the unholy crusade which they have commenced against the illustrious Scott will never be sanctioned by a virtuous people.

Gen. Scott as a Whig is too firm and unyielding, as a Statesman is too enlightened, and as a soldier too victorious, not to excite the hostility and jealously of the present administration.

Let the Whigs of Allegheny speak out, let them speak out as with one voice, for the gallant and victorious hero of Fort George, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Mexico.

ARISTIDES.

Local.

We are requested to lay before the public the following correspondence.

To the Mayor of Cincinnati.

Respected Sir—By reference to the enclosed copy of Resolutions adopted at a late meeting of the Select and Common Councils, the undersigned were directed to assure the citizens of Cincinnati of the cordial sympathy of our City generally in the distress arising from the fearful inundation by which your city has been visited.

To the undersigned has also been confided the gratifying duty of transmitting to you the sum of three hundred dollars, with a request that it might be applied to the relief of the most distressing sufferers by this calamitous event.

At a recent public meeting it was resolved that this amount, being a portion of the balance still remaining unappropriated of the fund contributed by our benevolent fellow citizens throughout the Union, for the relief of the distress arising from the Conflagration of April, 1845, should be devoted to the alleviation of the destitution occasioned by the recent floods in your City, under the conviction that such an application of the unexpended portion of their bounty would most fully carry out the design of the generous individuals from whom this fund was derived.

The undersigned beg leave to tender their individual commiseration of the misfortunes of your fellow citizens.

And have the honor to be
very respectfully,
your friends.
THOS. BAKEWELL,
G. ADAMS.

[Signed]

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Cincinnati, Jan. 15, 1848.

Messrs. Bakewell and Adams.

Gentlemen,—I received in the course of mail your letter containing proceedings of "Select and Common Councils" consequent upon a meeting of your fellow citizens of Pittsburgh, and also accompanying amount of three hundred dollars to be appropriated for the "relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous flood at Cincinnati.

The sum forwarded I have placed in the hands of our "General Relief Committee" to be appropriated under its direction in accordance with the wishes of the kind donors.

The proceedings of the citizens and public authorities of Pittsburgh, I have communicated to our City Council to place upon the records of Cincinnati, and your action as may be proper and which in due time I hope to have the pleasure to communicate.

For the kind terms in which you have expressed the action of the municipal authorities of Pittsburgh, and your cordial sympathy, allow me, gentlemen, to express, in behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati, the warmest thanks.

Very truly, your friend,
and obedient servant,
H. E. SPRINGER, Mayor.

To a similar letter, addressed to the Mayor of Louisville, the following answer was received.—To his Honor the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Respected Sir—Your letter enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Select and Common Councils of your city, and the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, was duly received, reported the same to our City Council at their first meeting after the reception of your favor.

The undersigned, in behalf of the citizens of Louisville, hereby tenders his respects for the sympathy manifested and aid afforded by your Select and Common Councils.

Please accept for yourself assurance of my high regard and esteem.

Respectfully yours, &c.
WM. R. VANCE, Mayor.

The Test Treaty.—The Baltimore Sun's Washington letter, which is more reliable than the Union, says:—We are now in daily expectation of a ratified treaty, but must wait for the next arrival from Vera Cruz before we can say ought on the subject. Should the treaty be ratified, it would require but little argument to show that the situation is precisely very well assume the responsibility of sending it back to Mexico without submitting it to the Senate. Such a course might be perfectly justifiable *per se*, but would place the country in a very unenviable light before the world, and render future negotiations very difficult, if not absolutely impossible. My opinion, therefore, is that the treaty, as soon as the Congress of Queretaro shall have ratified it, will meet with very little difficulty here, and be supplied with a report from long before the day fixed for holding of the Democratic National Convention.

But the probability is that the Congress now assembled at Queretaro, will object to certain terms and that these will have to be settled by commission now vested with full powers from both governments, and meeting at some neutral place—most probably in the Havana.

"Veritas" should remember that it is only the wounded pigeons which flutter. If the political turpitude of Mr. Buchanan was only in the imagination of the editor of the Gazette, it would have been quite as well if his friends had allowed "Truth crushed to earth" to effect its own restoration. We commend "Veritas" to the entire speech of Mr. Wilmot, for the facts will come in play after he has assumed that "patent democrat" who was in fact almost the last survivor of the old federal party, and one who left it with regret.

Accident.—An old Lady, whose name we could not ascertain, residing in the upper part of Allegheny City, was so severely burned on Tuesday evening, that she died in a few hours. She was setting by the fire, and a hot cinder fell from the grate from which her clothes took fire and was burned off before assistance could be procured.

Rev. John Black D. D. will Preach (by request) on the Mediatorial Dominion of Christ' tomorow, (Sabath) afternoon, commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M

Set bounds to your zeal by discretion, to error by truth, to passion by reason, to divisions by charity.

Two Dollars a Day and Roast Beef.—In Oregon labourers get three dollars a day, and carry a hod made of rosewood.

☞ 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 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 at Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood, jan17

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Feb. 11, 1848.

The last advices from France are that the health of Louis Philippe has been re-established.

The Bank of England has added more to its stock of bullion in the week just closed.

Italian affairs are as unsettled as ever and the Pope has quite enough to do to quiet rival factions.

Switzerland is comparatively quiet.

The elder d'Israeli is died. A motion has been made in Parliament to reduce the duty on tea, which Lord John Russell has refused to allow; and a most striking comment it is upon the progress said to be making in English Free trade.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1848.

An arrival from Havana puts us in possession of later news from Central America. The Havana Diario has received by the West India mails advices from Honduras, and translates the despatch received by the government of Honduras, from the authorities of Guatamala, in which the latter declines in the most peremptory manner to unite in aiding Mexico against the United States. The reply is characterized by great good sense, which is highly creditable to Gen. Carrera, Indian though he be.

He states that after a careful examination of the relative rights of the two belligerents,—the United States and Mexico,—he does not find existing between Guatamala and Mexico any treaty controlling their mutual relations, while a treaty of amity did exist between the United States and Central America, which Guatamala, as one of the States meeting such treaty, were bound to respect, and she would therefore remain neutral.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1848.

Senate—After the morning business, Mr. Turney made an elaborate speech in favor of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Breese, of Illinois, then obtained the floor, but again gave way upon a motion to adjourn to Monday the 13th inst.

House—The whole of the day has been devoted to the Private Calendar in Committee of the Whole. When the House adjourned, it was to Monday the 13th inst.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 4 P. M.

Flour—The market is quiet, with sales of 500 bbls Western at $5,75@5,81 ⅌ bbl.

Corn Meal—Limited sales at $2,50 ⅌ bbl.

Wheat—The market is dull, with moderate sales at 125@130c ⅌ bu.

Corn—Prime White is selling at 55c ⅌ bu, scarce—with an active demand.

Cotton—The market is very quiet, and nothing doing.

Sugar and Molasses—Sales of N. O. at 4@5½c ⅌ lb. Market firm. In Molasses the market is dull, and very little doing.

Provisions—are unmoved.

Whiskey—Sales at 22c ⅌ gall.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of H. S. brands at $5,50@5,56½ ⅌ bbl. Market quite dull.

Grain—There is a good inquiry for Wheat for milling purposes, but other grains are quiet. Moderate sales of prime White Corp at 51@52c ⅌ bu.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2,87½ ⅌ bbl.

Prime Pork—Sales of Western at $9,50 ⅌ bbl.

Mess Pork—Moderate sales of new Western No. 1, at $11,50 ⅌ bbl.

Prime Beef—Sales of Western at $7,50 ⅌ bbl.

Mess Beef—Is selling at $12 ⅌ bbl.

Lard—The market is dull, with moderate sales only at 5a5½c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey—Sales at 26c ⅌ gall.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 11, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee, common brands, at $5,87½ and Fancy at $6,25@6,37½ ⅌ bbl.

Wheat—Prime White is selling at 128@132c ⅌ bu. Sales of prime Red at 125@127c ⅌ bu.

Corn—Sales of prime White at 60c ⅌ bu, of prime Yellow at 61c.

Provisions—The market is inactive excepting in prime Pork, which is quite firm—Sales of Lard at 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

Cotton—Market dull, and nothing doing.

Whiskey—Sales at 25½c ⅌ gall.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is stagnant, and nothing has yet been done to indicate the effect of the foreign news.

Sugar—The market is active, with sales of 100 hhds fair New Orleans at 4¼@4½c ⅌ lb.

Molasses—Sales 200 bbls New Orleans at 24½c ⅌ gal.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 17½ ⅌ gal.

Provisions—The market is very dull for all descriptions. Sales of county Lard at 5½@5½ ⅌ lb.

☞ 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 lost their hair for 30 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the hair to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray 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,