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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.

LAND FUND AND PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1848.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has given notice that at the end of the present quarter of the fiscal year, he shall move a Resolution inquiring of the President whether the receipts from the sales of Public Land have been applied to the payment of the interest upon the loan of $23,000,000, made by the last Congress, and for which the payment of the land fund, by a solemn proviso ry act, accompanying the Loan, stands pledged. It is complained of the Executive, by Mr. Vinton, that he has either forgotten the injunctions of this law, or has sought to subvert them in the recommendations made at the commencement of the present session of Congress to reduce the price of the public lands and to appropriate the receipts for the prosecution of the war. This is in direct violation of the law of Congress, and the recommendation shows by what a frail tenure the laws are held in the remembrance of those who are sworn to see them executed. The law says, that for the payment of the stock the sales of the public lands are hereby pledged," and it is afterwards made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all land receipts to this purpose after the first of January, 1848.

THE WAR—GALLATIN AND POINSETT.

The recent letters of Albert Gallatin and Mr. Poinsett, are exerting a powerful influence against the financial and conquest measures of the Administration. One of these men, is speaking to his countrymen as it were just upon the verge of the grave, and his instruction comes as a warning voice to the people. He condemns, and with more financial experience than any man living in the country, the whole monetary operations of the Government, regarding them as disastrous to the public prosperity, while of the war he says, that the President, "BY HIS OWN ACT, AND WITHOUT HAVING CONSULTED CONGRESS, PLACED THE COUNTRY IN A STATE OF WAR." And Mr. Gallatin calls upon Congress to exert its constitutional power of bringing the war to a close, by withholding supplies. It was in this way the British Parliament put the curb into the mouth of George the Third, and brought his Monarchical war upon the American Colonies to a close. Mr. Gallatin gives so many reasons for ending the war, and portrays the consequences of its continuance in such vivid colors, that they must carry conviction to every patriotic and reflecting mind. His language to us is, after reviewing the policy of the Administration, that if these projects, suggested by the most unbounded ambition, are to be carried into effect:

"I will not simply say that it will inflict a mortal wound on our institutions; I assert that it would break down our own Union into separate communities, and destroy our Nationality."

Surely such a warning cannot pass unheeded.

The letters of Mr. Poinsett, coming from one who has passed so many years in Mexico, demonstrate the absurdity of the policy pursued towards Mexico,—and this comes from the Democratic side of the country, though words of warning and wisdom fall deaf upon the ears of those who now administer the Government.

A SLAVE CASE.

A Bill was reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning, by Mr. Burt, of S. C., proposing that money be taken from the Treasury to pay for a Slave, whose services were hired by one of the officers of the Army during the Florida war. The Slave made his escape to the enemy, or was taken prisoner by them. Being regarded as a dangerous person upon the restoration of Peace, the officers sent him with the rest of the Indians west of the Mississippi river, and the owners have made claim upon the Government for the full value of the Slave. The Bill, it appears, was resisted in Committee of the Whole, though a majority of the Committee reported in its favor. Mr. Burt has made an elaborate opinion, in which he enters into the constitutional question of Slavery, and sustains the extra Southern views upon the institution.

Mr. Dickey, of Pa., the Whig member from the adjoining District to Allegheny, replies in a report which has been presented. He takes the broad ground that the Constitution does not sanction the idea of holding property in man,—and that Congress ought not to recognize the idea of property in a Slave. This branch of the subject is argued,—and the case also considered upon other grounds, as having no merit warranting remuneration. It is said, there is but one example in the history of the Government in which Congress has paid for a Slave, and that as recent as the 28th Congress, and this the result of an accident.

OREGON—THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, reported a bill, establishing a Territorial Government over the Oregon territory. It is accompanied by the Anti-Slavery Proviso before incorporated into the House proceedings, and in the bill which was strangled in the Senate at the last session of Congress. A brief period will show whether the bill is doomed to a like fate by Southern votes and under Southern influence.

TEN REGIMENT BILL—MR. NILES.

Mr. Niles, of Conn., made a manly and independent speech, and in his argument held that the Government ought to be influenced by the divided sentiments in war, and it was true there were great divisions. Many regarded the war as one of exampled rapacity, and others were talking about necessity, our Anglo Saxon blood, of manifest destiny, and he hardly knew what else. As for the President, taking his officially expressed opinions to be his real opinions, we had all he wished in the Rio Grande and in the provinces we held. California and New Mexico were enough, and more than enough, and a very severe exaction upon Mexico.

Mr. Niles advocated the Peace policy as the true policy of our Government, and cited the high examples of the early Presidents,—Jefferson in particular, to show that equal and exact justice was our wisest course of action. This Government was founded upon intelligence and the principles of Peace. It would be well for its often to refer to the founders and fathers of the Republic.

Mr. Niles was not disposed to discuss the origin of the war, because what had been done could not be undone. He desired to regard it as unavoidable.

Mr. Niles considered the various plans for bringing the war to a close. He was strange to say, willing to vote for the ten regiments, though all that he said was in opposition to such a vote and against the policy of the Administration in prosecuting the war. He denounced annexation, and made fun of Mr. Dickinson, of N. Y. (one of his own party) who had proposed it. He spoke also warmly against the military occupation of Mexico, and denounced subjugation in almost the strongest language I have heard. Mr. Niles held, too, that it offered no excuse for the continuance of the war, that the Mexicans were unfriendly to us and unwilling to make Peace upon the terms we proposed. We could, by our own strength, and upon the basis of our claims make Peace at once. We had the Boundary which we claimed, the Rio Grande, and we had indemnity and more than indemnity, in the possession of California and New Mexico. These provinces brought us largely in debt to Mexico. And as for "security for the future," even Texas, a single State, and a weak territory, had not thought of demanding that, when fighting single handed against Mexico, and surely it was not necessary for us to seek for security against such a People. As for California, she was at this moment capable of defending herself. New Mexico was more hostile to us, and in the hostility of that people we knew what to expect. We could reduce our Army to fifteen thousand men and maintain our possessions.

If this war was to be continued by our Government, it was again said that it would be a war upon the People of Mexico, and he hoped this nation would not consent to make war upon non-combatants. In the country of Mexico, it was said, there was all that was evil, in race, in people, in Government and in religion. We could not survive the moral taint of carrying such a people into our country. Some of the party, talked about making States out of it, was absurd, to talk about making States out of such a country, of colonies, or territories. We should have to go back to the Vice Boys of old Spain. Mexico, too, had been conquered before, and when the fire of the conquering and the war

[illegible] Mexico, but we know that our Anglo Saxon ancestors have been conquered over and over again.

Portions of this speech were very able, particularly where ground was taken against the immorality and danger of conquest. The Senator trampled under foot the doctrine that ever with a homogeneous people this country could take control of a continent. He condemned, also, with all the force of language and manner of which he was capable, the ambitious views which distinguished so many of his own party.

This speech must have its effect, and indeed has already, notwithstanding the strange inconsistency involved in the vote to be given, and the speech already made. It was said, however, that until our troops were withdrawn, which Mr. Niles thought might be before another hot season commenced, that an increase of force might be desirable. They could be in the field while negotiations were pending, though he regarded the war as now ended, and the present state of things as being nothing more than a military occupation of the enemy's country.

It is to be hoped that all the members of the Administration party may read and weigh well the character of this speech. It is one of the most important which has been delivered, and is an utter condemnation of the Administration side of the Chamber by one of the most influential members of the party. E. R.

Scotty of Friends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1848

There was a memorial presented to the House this morning signed by NINE THOUSAND OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, obtained in the six New England States. Mr. King, of Mass., presented the petition, and urged its printing at once without an argument. This was opposed by Mr. Cobb, of Ga., and by Mr. Henley, of In., both Locofocos, and by the latter gentleman in a vehement speech, in which he charged this whole body of men *with uttering a falsehood upon the House*, because they prayed Congress to consider the responsible importance of their position, and to exercise it in such a manner as would lead to the establishment of Peace between the two countries. These men were also called hypocritical, as well as false and always wanting in Patriotism by being always against our Government.

Mr. Palfrey said he had petitions from four thousand persons in his desk, all praying for peace with Mexico and one of them was signed by 2933 persons, Clergymen and Laymen of the Unitarian belief, by a none of them could be presented and printed, for the reason that the House would not heed them.

Mr Henley and the Locofoco party, whose ears were wide open for violence and war, sought to bury this memorial at once in the rubbish of the capitol. The first attempt made was to lay the petition upon the table, and the second to reject it outright. The Printing, however, was ordered by a vote of 92 to 83,—a party vote. What think the Quakers of this expression of hostility to the Printing of a memorial of the unexceptionable character given in another column.

THE LOAN BILL.

This subject disposed of, the Loan Bill was considered, and a speech delivered by Mr. George P. Marsh, of Vt., a gentleman of marked abilities, and noted for his scholarship. He spoke of the war and took the strong Whig view of this subject, opposing conquest, all appropriations looking to conquest and looking to the integrity of the Government in all its relations, moral and political. He did not think that more troops were needed and believed that the dominant party were offended with and hostile to the regular service because there was a strong conservative influence running through the ranks of the regular army. They wished their ten regiments in order to infuse a more partisan influence in the ranks and thereby, if possible to make the war more popular.

TEN REGIMENT BILL.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., made an able argument upon this bill in the Senate. His speech will be one of the most valuable of the debate for the documentary evidence it contains and for the general information given upon the subject. The Speaker was opposed to the origin, design and objects of the war, and believed, offering at length the reasons of his belief, that it would cost for the war alone *two hundred millions of dollars* for the prosecution of war to the end of the next fiscal year. It would not be strange if the amount should run up to three hundred millions. If too, we claimed from Mexico the expenses of the war, it would be interminable. She was not able to pay it.

The most we could expect from the enemy for export, import, and all other dues, would be four million of dollars, while we expended eight times this amount on the war alone, during the year past.—Nor would we get indemnified for the expenses of the war by any amount of land we should receive. We must, in the first place, recognize the existence of all titles at the time of annexation, as we had done with Florida and Louisiana, unless we meant to repudiate all laws. We must pay the Indians for the extinguishment of their titles. The Senator, by contrasting the land receipts under our Government with those likely to be received from Mexico, showed how unreal would be all such calculations. The expenses for the Public Domain which the Government had purchased, amounted to more than eighty millions. The receipts in the meantime were more than one hundred and thirty seven millions, but adding the interest upon the expenditures, the amount would be nearly balanced.

Mr. Underwood advocated his views very boldly and proposed that our troops should be withdrawn, and that we should be content with receiving our indemnity in money, and surrender to Mexico all her territory. If she would not follow this we might hold the value of the indemnity in land until she made a treaty agreeing to do this. This was the wise and the just policy.

It is thus, day after day, the wisest, the oldest, and the most patriotic members of the two Houses of Congress oppose the war as unjust, unnecessary, and unconstitutional. This, from certain signs of the times, I think, will be found to be the the views of Colonel Benton. E. R.

Wilmot vs Buchanan and Ritchie.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan do not relish much the rough handling the "patent democrat" gets from the one who was born in 1814, and a radical from the State. With singular facility the loco focos forget how they have petted David Wilmot in times past. The North American reminds the Buchanan men of this change of front, and says:

"Until within the last few months, it will be remembered that Mr. Wilmot was an especial favorite of the Washington Union. At the time when he stood alone in the delegation from this State in upholding the anti-Pennsylvania Tariff of '46, the Union called him by the sweetest names, patted him graciously on the back, and dandled over him with grotesque and disgusting fondness. Subsequently, it hailed his re-election with a hip—hip—hurrah; and ever since that time has made various demonstrations of affection for him. Within a little while, however, owing, as Mr. Wilmot unhesitatingly suspects and boldly charges, to the interference of the Secretary of State, this same loving, cherishing caressing Union rushes into the opposite extreme, and slaps its former favorite in the face, calls him all sorts of hard names, and finally gives him notice that, if he does not mend his manners, he shall be kicked out of all decent Democratic society.

Now, Mr. David Wilmot, having been born, as he himself informs us, in the year of grace 1814—that year in which Mr. Buchanan was making furious assaults upon the democratic party, and denouncing James Madison and the war—has in him some spice of belligerency, and being thus assailed, turns upon those who have assaulted him; and what a blow in Father's Ritchie's face, and half a dozen ponderous thumps on Mr. Buchanan's thorax, and a sort of a short kick at the *Pennsylvanian*, he shows himself to be a regular hero, and professor of the noble art of self-defence—Ritchie, with both his eyes blackened, sets up an impotent howl; Buchanan rolls groaning in the dust; and the Pennsylvanian, shaking its fist and making mouths at every body, intimates that the first time it catches Wilmot, when its big brothers are along it will trounce him soundly. And so the affair stands for the present.

But trifling as it is, does not this exhibition show beyond peradventure, what the true scope and tendency of modern democracy are, and how utterly it debases those who bind themselves to its hollow and hypocritical pretensions. Do not the charges, which the Union and Mr. Wilmot mutually prefer, prove that a party in which such corruption can exist, is unworthy the confidence of an upright community. "You are the wretched tool of a designing, intriguing, cold-blooded politician, who makes use of your official position to promote his own selfish ends," says Mr. Wilmot, to Father Ritchie, to which the government editor replies, that the accusation is nothing but the "foul-mouthed malignity of a young disorganizer." "You are a dotard," cries the member from Bradford; "we defy your malice," shouts the ancient Virginian: "General Jackson asserted that Ritchie was the greatest scoundrel in America," insists the exasperated Wilmot, we have been "inured to the vituperation of violent factionists and traitorous profligates," shrieks the now, desperate Ritchie, forgetting in his phrensy that he is slandering the memory of the "greatest and best," and desecrating the shrine of the popular idol.

We wait with lively interest the further developements of this interesting quarrel; and at more convenient leisure we shall examine, more in detail, some of the phases which it has already presented.

The Difference between Mexico and England in War.

Every body has heard of 54 40 and the *terrible* earnestness with which the Loco Focos went for the whole, or none, of that famous country. The fact is equally notorious that Messrs. Polk and Company eat all their valorous words, and only adhered to the position they started with, so far as to take what John Bull pleased to leave them. Now, in common with the sensible people of the country, we consider that the Oregon question is well settled, and we return to the subject only to show some of the reasons that caused our fire eating President and his cabinet to back out from the whole in such hot haste. It is well known that in war, iron is used in the shape of guns and shot, timber in ships and hemp in sails, as well as villainous saltpetre in the composition of powder. It is also known that shot and powder are used together in real fights, and that some who fall after the discharge of cannon, do not, as after a sham fight, get up, but lie where they fell, as Gov. Shunk says to have their requiem sung by the winds, as it passes through the long grass over their graves.

Mr. Polk and the party so fierce for the whole or none, knew very well that in a war with England, the iron, timber, hemp and powder, would be used to a large extent, and that it would not be a question of subjugation, nor absorption, nor would it be a mission to evangelize the world. It was none of those, but a rough and tumble fight with a burley fellow, whom we could hit smartly, and who would hit us in return. As the contest would have been a naval one to a great extent, let us see how our Navy compares with that of Great Britain and for that purpose we make the following list:

SHIPS IN COMMISSION—JANUARY 1, 1848.

	United States.	Great Britain.
Ships of the Line	5	16
Frigates and Rasee	5	35
Steam Frigates	—	4
Sloops of War	13	52
Steam Sloops	—	21
Brigs	6	2
Packets, etc	—	21
Small Steamers	12	21
Store Ships	1	21
Schooners	11	—
Ordnance Transport	1	—
Total	63	213

SHIPS IN ORDINARY AND BUILDING.

	Ordinary.	Building.
Ships of the Line	3	5
Frigates	3	2
Sloops of War	10	5
Steamers	2	3
Total	21	15

Here, then, we have a total of ships, good, bad and indifferent, amounting to 99, against 243 vessels, in commission in England, to say nothing of *four hundred and twenty-eight* other vessels, *from one hundred and forty* guns downward, besides the commercial steam marine which England has fostered and fed upon our mails, while our Government has turned a deaf ear to the wants of our gallant Navy. Let us see the extent of the sea going ships that could cross the Atlantic to attack us, for in addition to the above, it must be remembered that the vessels of the various steam navigation companies—those of the Cunard line, those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the West India packets, the boats of the General Steam Navigation Company, and others are under contract to surrender their ships for the public service at any moment when required to do so by the government.

	Ships.	Tons.
Cunard Line	11	1800
Oriental	27	1000

Besides these ships that would come to attack us, Great Britain can put guns enough afloat to watch all the ships we could send there. But enough of the guns. Let us see how the Royal Navy is manned:

The number of officers and seamen actually employed on the 1st of January, 1848, was:

Officers of various grades, (including 493 midshipmen, 325 Naval cadets, and 211 Engineers.)	4,489
Petty Officers,	6,818
Able and ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, (including Kroomen, Chinese, Coolies, &c.)	16,219
Total	27,517

In addition, the packets employ 813 officers and seamen; the surveying vessels, 1,716; and the troop and store ships, 283, to which add, marines, 10,500; boys, 2000; and the coast guard, 1 captain, 15 commanders, 263 lieutenants, and 10 mates.

The American navy has now in service not more than one-third of this number, nor does the number seem likely to increase. Had the country been forced into a war with England, our gallant navy would have had the unequal odds shown to contend with. The contest would have been, which navy could do the most harm to the commerce and cities of its opponent. The stars and stripes would have been honored in every conflict but would we not have had reason to fear the result. Not from a lack of valor on the part of our hardy tars, but from the immense preponderance of men and metal over our own. John Bull does not run like a Chinaman or a Mexican, but stands up to the work and is only beaten by hard knocks. Mr. Polk knew this well enough, and took his resolution accordingly. He sneaked out of his whole or none claim to which our title was complete, as he said, and took what England offered. Had he stopped there all would have been well enough, but no, the blood of a cowardly executive was up for a fight and he invaded a country that at the commencement of the war did not have a ship that could bear her flag from Vera Cruz to London, without stopping at Havana, Bermuda and Halifax, *en route* to refit. He attacked an enemy whose army we have routed at all points and at immense cost, and really have stayed our hands only because there are no Mexican forces in the field that require the efforts of anything beyond a corporal's guard. The might of England made the President acquiescent and the weakness of Mexico alone caused him to commence its conquest. Such are the reasons that made Mr. Polk supple towards England, and so peremptory with Mexico. Had Mexico been able to compete with us in an appeal to arms upon as good a footing as England, she would have found the President and his party as ready to accept their first offer, had it been a line far east of the Rio Grande. Our soldiers and sailors have won all the laurels, and the projectors of this war, have for their share the shame of sneaking out of an equal contest, to attack an enemy, our inferior in every point mental as well as physical.

NEWS BY THE SARAH SANDS.—The New York Mail of Thursday, has not come to hand. The following dispatch gives all the news we see:

NEW YORK, February 10, 5 P. M.

Having examined the English papers received by the Sarah Sands, I abstract the following additional intelligence:

There was less buoyancy in the Commercial world, owing probably, to the news from America and the continent, but there was no reason to regard the dullness prevailing as otherwise than temporary. There had been a few additional failures at Frankfort.

News from the Cape of Good Hope had been received to the 15th of November. The Kafir war was proceeding favorably. The natives had been defeated by Col. Somerset.

The Hampton controversy had got into the Court of Queen's Bench.

At Manchester, on the 20th ult., the general aspect of affairs in the Cotton trade was unfavorable, and decidedly retrograding.

TAYLOR MEETING AT HARRISBURGH.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends and advocates of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, irrespective of party, was held at Harrisburgh, (Pa.) on Monday, the Hon. Judge Bucher presiding. Judge Bucher, Gen. D. Eken Smith and Capt. Sumner delivered addresses. A committee was appointed to designate delegates to the People's Convention on the 22d instant, and report to a future meeting.

DULLNESS OF THE COAL TRADE.—The coal trade laughters, and business in Pottsville, Pa. as well as the other villages in the Schuylkill districts, is unusually dull, while labor finds no demand at any price.—From the languor in the iron trade and the general retrenchment, it is not expected that the market will, this year, require any increased quantity of coal over last year's tonnage.

THE Western Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adjourned on the 3d of January. The Conference was held at Cedar Creek, and presided over by Bishop Capers. The increase of members during the past year was 663—whites 084, colored 276.

The Eastern Texas Conference was held at San Augustine. The increase of membership was 391.

A VALUABLE RELIC.—Among the personal effects of the late John Cook and William Wallace Cook, to be sold is one which is of peculiar interest. It is a miniature likeness of Benjamine West, enclosed in a silver locket, which has the inscription: "Benjamin West, aged eighteen, painted by himself in the year 1745, and presented to Miss Steele of Philadelphia."—*North American.*

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE.—The failure of a large iron firm in Worcester was announced in this city yesterday. This failure is said to have been precipitated by a failure in Broad street, in this city, on whose notes the Worcester firm were endorsers to the amount of $25,000.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE FREIGHTING BUSINESS, especially foreign, is at a very low ebb in this city at the present time. To Europe, very little if any thing is going forward. The sailing of the packet ship Washington Irving, for Liverpool, has been postponed to the 12th inst. Her freight list is unusually small.—*Boston Traveller.*

Model Artists.

As the city is to have this new amusement inflicted upon it, some idea of the impression given to an audience may not be inappropriate. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says:—

The only time I visited these model artistes, (any thing but models of the form divine, by the by,) was in the earlier part of the week. The room was tolerably full; there were men of all conditions and ages, and ladies, too, who had been inveigled there by the misrepresentations of certain presses, which, instead of acting the part of guardians of public morals, have imperceptibly become aiders and abettors in the cause of demoralization. There sat a grave Senator with his wife and sister—yonder a distinguished public functionary with his better-half, a lady somewhat distinguished for unflinching rigidity of morals and saturnine disposition—around them might be seen a fair sprinkling of venerable matrons and unsuspecting young ladies, all anxious for this remarkable moral exhibition to commence. By and by, the curtain is drawn aside, and an indifferently formed woman stuffed and padded according to the most approved rules, stands before them—a faulty impersonation of Power's "Greek Slave." A thousand indecorious comments are immediately buzzed around—the well-kin rings with shouts of applause and encore, a perfect fever of excitement prevails with the crowd of men, and the ladies, doomed to have their modesty shocked not only through their organs of vision, but of hearing, pull down their veils, and sit pondering over the cruel refinements of the 19th century.

It is vain and idle for the sophist to say that these lascivious exhibitions can be witnessed with the same purity of thought that one would examine a sculptured work of art. Those who reason thus are either entirely unacquainted with human nature, or purposely seek to misguide the unwary for the gratification of their own brutal passions. For every stoic who can gaze at these indecents *bleaux* with indifference—"unnion'd, unshaken, unseduced"—there are hundreds who will be carried away into the regions of impure thought and lib idinous fancy.

Another writer remarks that a calculation of a certain degree of moral abasement in the public mind induced the introduction of the first set of "artists," and it seems these impudent outragers of decency suppose the moral sentiments have now sufficiently relaxed to tolerate further step.

This onward step has been taken, as we notice, by a New York letter, which says:—"The 'model artist' fever has got to such a pitch in our city that there are half a dozen 'males' of the kind at work every night; and it is given out, that to-night one of them discards any thing in the shape of covering.

A word as to the origin of this exhibition which has so debased the morals of the public. The first we hear of it, was at Paris, that hot-bed of vice. Debased as are the tastes of Paris, the public had to be trained to bear the immodest sights offered in the model artists. From France the mania spread to England, but there the tone of public opinion was too pure to allow them a long season, and a change was made to New York, the Paris of America, for licentiousness. Not that New York is more licentious than other cities in proportion to her population, but because she has, besides her hundreds of thousands of virtuous people, also an other and depraved class, numerous enough to support any amusement, no matter how debasing and sickening it may be.

New York, then, as containing the largest share of rottenness, was chosen as the place at which to commence spectacles that no modest eye should witness. After columns of puffing and protestations of modesty, the curtain rose at the Apollo Saloon before a meagre audience of men about town, and boys, mixed with a few females, decoyed by the representations of their male companions into a position a woman of purity loathes beyond expression. The exhibition proceeded amid hisses and applause, but the exhibitor persevered, and found depravity enough in New York to sustain him, and not only his exhibition, but dozens of others, which sprung up with the rapidity of thought.

This infection commencing at New York will have its natural course, and has even now reached our city, and the question is whether our citizens have a taste for such exhibitions. It will be large ly attended, but its scenes are not for the eye of modesty to witness, and it will be left to the care of those whose modesty is beyond harm from contact even with vice as palpable as this.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 9, 1848.

HOUSE.—On leave, Mr. Schoonover presented a remonstrance against granting the New York and Erie Railroad additional privileges.

On motion of Mr. Fernon, the bill relative to the registration of births, deaths, &c. be made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Reports.—Mr. Swartzwelder a supplement to the act incorporating the College in Carlisle; county.

Mr. Fernon, (Corporations) an act to incorporate the Allegheny Evangelical Lutheran Society. Mr. Ball a supplement to the act incorporating the Erie Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Zeigler, the House considered and passed the bill relating to Isaac Cuthbert Treasurer of Butler county. Mr. Nicholson, one to establish a turnpike road from the Harrisburgh Hanover to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the House went into consideration of the bill relative to the payment of costs in criminal cases. Pending the discussion on this bill, the hour of one arrived, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Matthias reported, with amendments, the bill to incorporate the American Telegraph Company, and the joint resolution relative to specimens collected in the Geological Survey.

The following bills were considered and passed a final reading: A joint resolution relative to specimens collected in the Geological Survey.

Annexed are several amendments offered yesterday to Capt. Sanford's War Resolutions:

Mr. Johnson of Erie, moved to amend the first section by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting the following:

"That the existing war with Mexico, unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States, but recognized by the act of Congress, should be sustained so far as necessary to maintain the honor of our country, and procure an honorable peace; and that, as American citizens, we will use all proper means in which the war was commenced, we are justly proud of the glorious achievements of our gallant armies on the plains of Mexico."

Mr. Johnston of Armstrong; by common consent presented the following substitute, for the purpose of bringing it now before the Senate.

"Whereas, The amicable relations heretofore existing between the Republics of the United States and Mexico have been interrupted, and a state of war now exists, alike injurious to the best interests of both countries—Therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty (as we believe it to be the desire) of the Government of the United States to bring said war to an early and honorable termination.

That the present war with Mexico might have been avoided by a more careful and forbearing course of policy on the part of our National Rulers.

Mr. Sanderson moved to amend the motion by striking out and inserting the following:

"That the cause of humanity, as well as the best interests of the United States and of Mexico, alike demand that the existing war between these two Republics be brought to an early and honorable termination; and that it is the duty, as it ought to be the desire of the President of the United States, so to effect this humane and desirable object.

Mr. Darsie, by common consent, presented the following amendment with the view of bringing it before the Senate.

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be required to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, which is not in accordance with the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for the purpose is based, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

That, however much it is to be regretted that the war with Mexico was commenced, yet the many offers on the part of the United States, inviting the government to enter into negotiations for the termination of a treaty of just and honorable peace, and the refusal of that government to enter upon such just and honorable terms, are sufficient, dishonorable to our Republic—put the relations of the country upon such basis that the honor and safety of the United States demand a vigorous prosecution of the war; and that all the supplies of men and money necessary to the attainment of a permanent and just peace, should be placed in the hands of our national rulers—this ancient, Commonwealth humbly pledging herself to contribute cheerfully her portion of the necessary means for effecting such purpose.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 10, 1848.

HOUSE.—Mr. Swartzwelder, presented a petition from Jacob B. Frank asking the right to dig coal under his land on the Monongahela river.

Mr. Redding, one for the repeal of the law authorizing the Governor to appoint two Commissioners on the Cumberland road.

On leave, Mr. Morton moved to go into consideration of a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed through Committee of the Whole.

SENATE.—Mr. Darsie, a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, and a further supplement to the penal laws of this Commonwealth. Mr. Benner, a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Atlantic Steam Naigation Company.

The resolutions relative to the War with Mexico came up in order, and were then postponed until next Wednesday.

The bill for abolition of Capital punishment was on motion of Mr. Sanderson, taken up and passed through committee of the whole.

LOCKPORT FURNACE.—This property, with stack, buildings, &c., advertised for sale by the sheriff of Westmoreland county was offered at Greensburgh, on Tuesday. There was about five thousand dollars bid for it, when the Sheriff posponed the sale. The property is situated near Blairsville, on the Pennsylvania Canal.

THE TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER.—It is well known that words are used for phrases, to save telegraphic expenses. In one of the systems the word "dead" means "appeared in his seat to-day after his recent illness." This accounts for the false intelligence of the death of the Hon. John Davis, as the despatch, was written "John Davis dead."—*North American.*

Major Hobbie, it is said, wishes to introduce the English rule relative to government clerks—that their appointments shall be permanent.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1848.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and numerous petitions were presented, among them one by Mr. Crittenden, from Richard M. Johnson, relative to the establishment of public schools among the Indians.

Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to carry into effect the foreign treaty relative to fugitives from justice.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported without amendment, the joint resolution of the House, thanking Generals Scott, Taylor, &c.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the bill be taken up and passed.

After some remarks by Senators, the resolutions were postponed for the present.

IN THE HOUSE.—After it was called to order, a message was received from the President, in obedience to a request from the House, declaring that no propositions had been received from Mexico on the subject of peace, except such as Congress had previously dissented from.

The bill in favor of the heirs of Com. Paul Jones was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournmint.

Serchel B. Johnston has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia, Senator in the place of Mr Colquitt, resigned.

The Supreme Court Room was densely crowded to-day to hear Mr. Clay speak on a case of great importance.

Mr. Clay was looking very well, his voice was admirable—clear and musical, and the audience heard him with breathless attention.

A man was arrested and taken before Alderman Steele, Independant Police officer, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, he had succeeded in putting some off, on a clothier in Liberty street.—We understand the money was given him by a Mr. Halthouse to pass (Mr. Halthouse) not supposing it to be spurious. The man was held to bail in the sum of $300.

The money was of the denomination of 10s Northern Bank Kentucky badly executed.

HUDSON'S PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—This exhibition opens to-night at Philo Hall, as will be noticed by our advertisiey columns. The encomiums bestowed by the press of Cincinnati, have been very liberal, and a visit to New York can be made in imagination, we doubt not, satisfactorily and pleasantly by a visit to the Panorama.

FIRE PITT IRON WORKS.—We have received an invitation to attend a supper to be given by the mechanics of those famous works to the proprietors, on Wednesday evening. These entertainments are high compliments to the owners of works, showing that the proprietors have not only the labor of their men, but also what is quite as essential, their good will.

ARREST.—We understand a man named Jonah Davis, has been arrested, charged with the murder committed in Lower St. Clair Township, a few days since.

A LONG LIFE PROMISED.—A correspondent of the Jefferson Inquirer says Mr. Buchanan will live to be President of the United States. If so, it will be very many years hence, judging from the number of his Locofoco rivals.

ILLINOIS CANAL.—The Chicago Journal states that the canal will be navigable in the spring, before the lakes are, from Buffalo.

ALFRED KELLY, Esq., was, on Thursday, elected President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 6, P. M.

FLOUR—I hear of limited transactions to-day at $5.75@5.81. The market at the close was dull.

GRAIN—The market for Corn and Oats is dull.—Prime Yellow Corn is selling at 56c ⅌ bu. Sales of prime White Wheat at 130, and of prime Red at 125c, dull.—Sales of Oats at 46c ⅌ bu. Rye is quoted at 78c ⅌ bu.

GROCERIES—Sales of N O Sugar at 4@5½ ⅌ ℔. N O Molasses is selling at 27c per gall. Rio Coffee 7½; Laguayra at 7c ⅌ ℔.

WHISKEY—Sales are effected at 26c ⅌ gall.

BEEF CATTLE—Regular Sales occur at $2.75 ⅌ 100 on the hoof.

KILLED HOGS—Sales of 407 head at $5,511 per 100.

BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 6@6¼ per ℔.

COTTON—The Market is very quiet and nothing is doing.

CLOVER SEED—Moderate sales at $1,37½ per bu.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $2,75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Moderate sales are effected at $4, 12½@4,18¾ ⅌ bbl.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 12, 3 P. M

FLOUR.—A firmer feeling is manifested in the market, with moderate sales at $6.

GRAIN—The market is active but without any changes in prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unchanged, though the market is less firm. Lard is held at 8¼ but I hear of no sales at a higher rate than 8c ⅌ ℔.

HEMP is quiet; Lead is unchanged; and Tobacco is nominate.

DEALERS are holding off for the foreign news the market is in a dull state.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 6, P. M.

FLOUR.—The market is very quiet, and the tendency downward. Sales of 500 bbls at $4 ⅌ bbl, which is a decline from last quotations.

CORN—Prime White is selling at 28@30c ⅌ bu.

OATS—Sales at 20@22c ⅌ bu.

WHEAT—Sales Prime Red at 85c ⅌ bu.

GROCERIES—The Sugar market is active, with sales of 140 hhds New Orleans at 4¾@5c ⅌ ℔, common to Prime. We quote sales of fat Rio at 7½c ⅌ ℔. Sales of New Orleans Molasses 24½c ⅌ gal.

BACON—Sales of Hams at 5½c ⅌ ℔.

LARD—Moderate sales in bbls at 5½c ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—We quote 6c as the asking prices, without sales.

☞ TO STAMMERS MEN AND OTHERS.—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by medical men that Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland st. N Y, is the greatest wonder of the 19th Century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, scalds, &c., and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application; healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Breasts, Sprains, Rheumatism, Wounds and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Piles, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof of its virtues, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parents keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, knowing that with out it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N Y, and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 59 Liberty st, head of Wood. novl5dawtf

☞ 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 irritation 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