THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as possible.

Railroad Affairs.

It is with much pleasure that we state that the long contest between the rival organizations of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, has ended by an arrangement satisfactory to all parties. The friends of the Connellsville route, aided by the perseverance of Wm. Larimer, jr., its present President, felt it to be for the interest of Pittsburgh to retain the Charter, and have attained their object by the purchase of the stock held by those other parties who saw the true interests of the city best promoted by an abandonment of the Connellsville road, and the devotion of their labor to securing a line of rail road west. The assessments on the Connellsville stock were some two dollars and a half per share, of which one dollar and a fraction was expended in surveys, and all the various expenses that must be incurred in such an organization. That part of the Stockholders which preferred to adhere to the Supplemental bill, have sold their stock for an amount equal to the balance of the assessment not exhausted in the necessary expenses, which will be about $1.44 per share, and, in fact, have by a sale, relinquished the Connellsville road entirely.

This straight forward business like settlement of this long vexed question, is a subject of congratulation, going, as it does, to show that the city of Pittsburgh is not divided as to the absolute necessity of railroad connections with the Seaboard or with the West, though a difference did exist as to the most efficient and profitable means of securing it. In the fierce contest about rival roads, the merits of the one just revived, have been almost forgotten, or at least much depreciated, until many have thought Pittsburgh was well rid of the road. This is not the case, and there are feasible plans by which this road can be made available. One of them must suffice. It is known that petitions are now before the Legislature, asking for a Charter for a Company to slack the navigation of the Youghiogheny. This done, as it can be, for some four hundred thousand dollars, and we have water navigation to Connellsville. Arrived there, a road can be made forty miles in length, from whence over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Seaboard. This is one feasible way, and those conversant with these matters, can no doubt suggest others.

Some may say the Ohio Company will either refuse this connection, or levy discriminating tolls to preserve the rights of the Western end. This argument avails nothing, for the Ohio Company once reached, will be glad enough to take the business, large or small.

Another question rises, now that so many of the capitalists and business men have surrendered their interest in the Connellsville road. Are they to remain idle and lend no helping hand to other roads, or are they to stand forth and take hold of this rail road question with the energy and determination every interest of Pittsburgh demands? The latter course will be adopted, there cannot be a doubt and speedily. There cannot be a doubt but that this pacification of the Connellsville question will hasten the completion of the Great Central Route. We have every reason to believe that a few days only will pass before measures will be taken to aid the Central route, and to give the stockholders on the Eastern end assurance that cannot be mistaken, that Pittsburgh will lend her aid with an energy that will secure the road in the earliest possible time.

Profits of Manufactures.

The Whigs are attempting to get up a *coarse cotton panic*; and it also appears, although it is accompanied that, so far from ruining the iron interest, Pennsylvania alone has produced seventy million pounds *more* iron in 1847, than in the previous year. But we are to have all sorts of panics, for the purpose of operating on the Presidential campaign. We should not be astonished at their raising another "black-bread" panic, which was so famous in 1844, in the log cabin of Richmond.—*Wash Union.*

To this key note, the Post responds as follows:—

"Just as sure as a Presidential campaign comes around, the federal party attempt to get up a panic, for the purpose of forcing the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country to vote for their candidates. The game is so well understood, that the people look for it as a matter of course. The federal party dare not go before the people, avow their principles, and discuss the great questions which has divided the people since the organization of our government."

It is a great pity the Post cannot find an opponent willing to "discuss the great questions" which "has" divided the people since the organization of our Government," and for want of a better one, we again propose the Gazette.

The Post dares not touch the rotten tariff of 1846, and its complaint of the want of some one with whom to discuss the question, is all moonshine, and it has no more idea of contesting the matter than the sagacious Capt. Bobadil. "That a Toledo! Pish!"

IMMENSE PROFITS.—We have been informed that the profits of one of the Cotton Manufacturing Companies in Lowell, for the last six months, are *one hundred and twenty-five dollars.*—No dividend, of course, has been declared.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Newport Manufacturers have given notice to their operatives, that on and after the 21st inst., a reduction of 12½ per cent. will be made on weaving, and 10 per cent. on other labor.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company was held yesterday, to consider the late act passed by the legislature in reference to the important work under their control. The legislature has granted them the power to receive additional subscriptions to their stock to the amount of $200,000, for the purpose of slacking the navigation of the river to the State line of Virginia. They have also allowed them to raise dam No. 4 two feet, a privilege of much importance to the trade of the river. The act of the legislature has been accepted, and under its efficient President, J. K. Moorhead, aided by the Managers, whose business talents are unsurpassed by any in the west, Pittsburgh may look to the Monongahela Navigation Company as one of the main sources of her prosperity.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—In the House of Representatives at Harrisburgh on Saturday, Mr. Williams, of York, submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the great mineral resources of Pennsylvania are daily being developed, and inexhaustible supplies of ores and coal brought to notice, which indicate this State as the future workshop of the nation. Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Washington, be requested to press upon the attention of Congress the passage of an act, providing for the erection, by suitable Commissioners, of a site for a National Foundry upon the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, and that they urge the appropriation of a suitable sum for the establishment thereof, which was laid on the table.

ASCENDING BROKER.—The New York Correspondent of the North American says: Wall street was thrown into a ferment about 2 o'clock, by the disappearance of a stock broker named True with about $40,000 in cash. He had got some 1800 shares of Harlem into his possession by giving checks, and then sold them for cash. He is supposed to have taken the Northerner for Charleston, as a young man answering his description went on board about five minutes before she left. One of the principal sufferers, for nine thousand dollars, was Sopth this afternoon in pursuit. A telegraphic despatch was also sent, and the gentleman will find an officer on the pier waiting to tender the hospitalities of Charleston to him.

DISPUTED SEAT.—Col. James Monroe, of New York contestant of the seat now held by Mr. A. S. Jackson, from one of the City Districts has returned to Washington. The testimony will be transmitted to the Committee on Elections early in the ensuing week, and there is little doubt of another vexatious, and gallant Whig being added the House of Representatives. Such an accession at such a time would be peculiarly gratifying.

GENERAL HOPPING'S PLACE.—The President has promised to appoint Col. Burnet, of the New York Regiment, so distinguished in the recent battles to the office of Brigadier General, in place of Gen. Hopping, deceased. He may redeem the pledge, if no more beneficial investment can be made of the appointment.

Mr. ROSS, our Minister in France, and the Ambassador from Turkey, are said to be the only Ministers from foreign nations at the French Court who cannot speak the French language. The Boston Atlas very properly urges the propriety of sending Able men as foreign Ministers, who can speak the language of the countries to which they are sent.

THE Newport Mercury commenced its 87th vol. time with the new year. It was started by James brother of Benjamin Franklin.

CLAY CORRESPONDENCE.

The result of this correspondence will be learned with regret, but in common with every Whig in Pittsburgh we hope to see the gallant statesman when he turns his footsteps towards his home.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3d, 1848.

HON. HENRY CLAY:—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of your friends in this city on the evening of the 1st inst., a committee of twenty-five persons was appointed to invite you to a public entertainment at such early day, as might suit your convenience.

In tendering the invitation described, permit the undersigned members of the committee to express the sincere gratification which its acceptance would afford your friends, and the assurance of a reception as cordial as your public life has been Patriotic and Illustrious.

A W Loomis	Ephraim Jones jr
Wm Eichbaum	John Sherriff
Hugh Davis	Michael Allen
W Marks	Christian Ihmsen
Thomas Bakewell	Geo S Hays
Thomas S Scully	John McIlherson
B C Sawyer	John Kelly
Joshua Hanna	Alexander McKee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12th, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have received your official letter addressed to me at the instance of a large number of my friends in Pittsburgh inviting me to a public entertainment in that city. I am very thankful for this compliment, and request you to accept and to communicate my respectful acknowledgements for it. Having thought it proper during my absence from home, on this occasion, to decline attending Public dinners and entertainments tendered to me personally, and having accordingly declined accepting several, I regret that I cannot accept that which you have had the goodness to propose without a departure from a rule which I deliberately adopted. I hope to be able on my return home during March, to stop at Pittsburgh when I shall be most happy to see you and exchange friendly salutations. I am with great respect your friend and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

Messrs. A. W. Loomis, Wm. Eichbaum, and the other gentlemen comprising the committee.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Monterey, the capitol of that country, under date of October 10th, gives the following very interesting details of life in that remote region of the far West.

It is wonderful what resources California possesses for the advancement of the most necessary manufactories. Within a few days past, a mine of potter's clay has been found on the very verge of this town.

California is one of the greatest countries in the world for wool. It is raised without the least expense, and with very little trouble. The sheep breed regularly twice a year.

Civilization is fast advancing in California. The manners of the natives are becoming Americanized very rapidly. Several public balls have been given by the officers of the American squadron, the officers of the United States army here, and by citizens. At each of these balls, all the respectable part of the community attend, almost without one exception. The consequence is, that instead of seeing a man get up and dance *fandango* with three or four yards of chamois leather flying loosely about his legs and heels, which every now and then would slap with his hands, or have to stop dancing to pull those dirty leathers up from the heels to the knees; to save himself from getting entangled, and thereby falling on his face, and perhaps taking his lady partner with him,—we see respectable sets of natives, formerly you would see (that is to say, where some extraordinary attention was paid to the guest,) a bullock's head placed behind you to sit upon, and another one placed before you to put your plate upon by way of table, you will now see, not only in the towns, but in the most retired farm house, a decent table, some chairs to sit upon, and the necessary decent table furniture; and instead of the guest being turned out of the house towards evening or after supper to sleep on the cold ground, he will now, generally speaking, find a comfortable room and bed, of course for nothing. I do not wish to insinuate that the natives of California have ever been wanting in hospitality; on the contrary, there never lived a more hospitable race of people in the world; but their manners were rude and uncultivated, and their customs such as nature taught them.

But a few short months ago, if a man went out to walk with his wife, he would be seen walking one, some eight or ten steps in advance, or in the rear; and if a single man was seen speaking with a single lady in the street, it was thought a sufficient motive for the basest calumny. Now, it is not so. Gentlemen and ladies, whether related or not, can be seen daily and hourly walking the streets arm in arm; and if a stranger goes to visit them at their houses, the ladies do not run away, and under false pretence, or no pretence at all, shut themselves up in another room, or fly out of the house, but they will receive company with the same cordiality that visitors are commonly received in all civilized parts of the world.

Some few years back, such a thing as a fire-place in a house was unknown in this country; but now every house that is built has one or more fire-places in it. Although the winters are not so severe here as they are in the United States by many degrees, still a fire is as requisite here as there. At all events the late comers find it so.

Wages of Labor.

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents contains an extended statement of the prices paid to farm laborers and to mechanics in the various counties of the different States of the Union. The facts thus presented must be interesting to our readers generally, and we give the substance of them in condensed form:

Farm Laborers.—Maine, northern parts, $12 to $15 per month.

New Hampshire and Vermont, $12 per month.

Massachusetts, eastern, $12 to $14 per month.

Massachusetts, western, $11 per month.

New York, mostly $10 per month, often $12 per month, a very few $8 per month.

New Jersey, $15 per month, and not boarded.

Pennsylvania, mostly $10 to $12 per month.

Maryland, $8 to $10 per month; 37 to 50 cents per day.

Virginia, southern, $5 per month; north western $10 per month.

North Carolina, northern and central, $7 to $8 per month; western, 50 to 75 cents per day

South Carolina, western, $6 per month; northern, western, $6 to $10 per month; northeastern, 25c per day, central; $8 to $10 per month; white laborers, $15 per month.

Georgia, northwestern, $15 per month, or 75 cents per day.

Alabama, southern, 30 cents per day; northern, 25 cents a day, central, 50 cents a day.

Mississippi, colored, 50 cents a day; white $12 to $15 per month and found, newer parts, 50 cents per day.

Tennessee, western, $8 to $13 per month; eastern, $10 to $12 per month.

Ohio, mostly $10 per month, rather higher in the southern parts.

Indiana, $9 to $10 per month.

Illinois, central and southern, $8 to $10 per month, northern, $15 to $20 per month.

Michigan, very variable, average about $11 per month.

Iowa, about $12,50 per month.

As a general average, wages are higher, in more newly settled regions, especially where emigration is rapid and enterprise considerable; in older country, places the wages are lower, except near cities, where they are high. In the slaveholding States wages are generally considerably lower than elsewhere, with the exception of the sugar region in Louisiana and the more southern, newer and cotton producing portions. To these general remarks there are of course exceptions.

Mechanics.—In the more northern and eastern States the daily wages are from one dollar to one dollar twenty-five cents, being higher in cities. In the more northern slave States wages are not quite so high. In the newer slave States the wages of mechanics are higher, varying from one to two dollars. In the western States the price is generally variably, being from 75 cents to two dollars per day; scarcity in a supply tending to advance the price; while the low price of provisions, and consequent higher rates of money, has a contrary tendency.

In England the average wages of a laborer are forty cents per day, but the standard varies greatly. The Nottingham stocking weavers, in an address to the public, stated that after toiling from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, they could earn only from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per week; and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.

In Ireland, the average price of common labor is from ten to twelve cents per day. In France, the common wages of a hired laborer are thirty seven dollars fifteen cents for a man, and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents for a woman, annually; the taxes upon which are equal to one-fifth of the net product. In some parts of India, where the laborers want but a little rice and salt, the common wages are as low as five cents a day.

VIRGINIA IRON WORKS—WHEELING VA.—The building is a frame of 100 feet in width by 175 in length. The roof is sustained by braces without posts, and covered with sheet iron. The upper part ventilated with lattice work, 12 feet high extending the whole length of the building. The sides and ends are also so constructed as to afford light and air in the summer by raising doors in any direction; which are closed in winter. The sides to the eave are 20 feet high, and the whole is filled with machinery of the most improved construction. There are seven boiling furnaces and two heating furnaces. There are four steam boilers placed above the furnaces, from which heat the steam is raised; this saves about 500 bushels of coal per day. Plenty of steam is thus raised and the men say the furnaces work well. The flues all lead to a large stack, 17 feet base; 155 feet high, with a straight flue 6 feet diameter. The Engine is 24 in Cylinder, & 6 feet stroke. Fly wheel 30 feet diameter and is said to weigh with shaft and all the wheel on it, 36 Tons. The main driving wheel is 8 feet diameter, 12 in face and runs into a pinion 4 feet diameter. This drives the rolls. The Steam Hammer, made by Messrs. Merrick & Towne, of Philadelphia, works very well and is perfectly under the control of the workmen. It is a Steam Cylinder, supported by two large columns of cast iron. The hammer weighs 2000 lbs., the anvil block 13000, and the shoe or bed plate 4500 lbs. They have now 28 Nail machines ready to go into operation, and contemplate building 28 more the coming season. So that when they get all their Nail machines ready, they will be able to make 300 kegs of nails per day.—*Times.*

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.—We have before called attention to the fact that great wrong would be done to Pittsburgh and the agricultural community at large, if the plough patent of Jethro Wood should be renewed. In continuation of the subject we give an extract from the pen of the editor of the American Agriculturist which we find in the New York Tribune:

"A bill has recently passed the Senate of the United States, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, to extend the patent of Jethro Wood for seven years, which he obtained in 1814, and renewed in 1819, claiming to have invented the cast-iron ploughshare, &c. This bill proposes to grant to the heirs of Jethro Wood the privilege of exacting fifty cents from the manufacturer for every cast-iron plough made in the United States, for seven years after the passage of said bill.

As there are about four millions of farmers and planters, at present in the United States, and as each would require on an average at least one plough every four years, this privilege would be worth *half a million of dollars annually*, all of which would be taken from the hard earnings of the planter and farmer. And what makes the matter more unjust is; that the interest of the heirs of Wood in this patent has been purchased for a mere trifle, and they will reap the whole benefit of it will inure to a company of greedy speculators.

But Jethro Wood, as I shall proceed to show, was not the original inventor of the cast-iron ploughshare, nor did he ever improve the plough in the slightest degree; he was consequently entitled to no merit in this thing, and much less to a patent; and, had the facts of the case been known to the Commissioner of Patents in 1814, he would not have granted him one, or renewed it in 1819; neither would the United States Court have confirmed him in it after it had been granted.

The cast-iron ploughshare was invented by Robert Ransome, of Ipswich, England, and he obtained a patent for it in 1785, twenty-nine years before Jethro Wood obtained his. The cast-iron plough, with the share and mold-board in two parts, was kept for sale by Peter T. Curtenius, in this city, as early as 1800, and in use in this neighborhood.—Jethro Wood undoubtedly obtained his knowledge of the mode of construction from one or both of these; for the cast-iron plough as a whole, and in separate parts, will be found figured and described in almost every Encyclopedia and work on agricultural implements, published in Great Britain, since 1785. These works are constantly imported into the United States, and it can be proved by the testimony of the intimate friends of Jethro Wood that he was familiar with these publications.

The history of the cast-iron plough and its improvements is simply this:

James Small, a Scotchman, constructed a cast-iron plough on true mechanical principles as early as 1740, and was the first inventor of the cast-iron mold-board. Robert Ransom, of England, invented the cast-iron share in 1785. An English farmer, in the county of Suffolk, invented the cast-iron plough complete, in *three distinct parts*, was well known and in use in Great Britain, and figured and described in nearly every work of any value since published on the subject of plough and agricultural implements.

Without any knowledge of these improvements of the cast-iron plough in England, Charles Newbold, of New Jersey, about the year 1790, took up the plough with a view of improving it in the U. States. On the 17th of June, 1797, he obtained a patent for the cast-iron plough, skeleton, in one piece complete. Subsequently he made his plough with a cast-iron mold-board and landside, and attached a wrought-iron share to it. Shortly after this he often spoke of still further improving his plough, by substituting the cast-iron share. But having spent upwards of $30,000 in his improvements and efforts to introduce it into use in the United States and elsewhere, he got discouraged and gave up the business.

Peter T. Curtenius, as stated above, kept the cast-iron plough for sale in this city, the share and mold-board in separate parts, as early as 1800. He was the manufacturer of these I am unable to learn.

In 1804, I think, David Peacock, of New Jersey obtained a patent for a plough, the mold-board and landside of cast-iron and in separate parts, the share of wrought-iron Reed-edged. He copied Mr. Newbold's plough in part, for the privilege of which he paid him $1,000.

In 1814 Jethro Wood obtained a patent for a plough, the mold-board, land-side, and share in two parts and of cast-iron. He was familiar with Newbold's and Peacock's ploughs, and his was a bungling imitation of theirs, and not near so perfect in form and construction as the old Rotherham plough which had been in use in Great Britain upwards of seventy years before Wood obtained his patent.

It is said that the cast iron plough in three parts, viz: mold-board, land-side, and share, was in use in Virginia previous to 1814, and that Wood was aware of it.

With these facts before them, the public will now see how great an injustice it would be for Congress to extend the patent of Jethro Wood, and give his heirs, or rather a company of greedy speculators, the privilege for seven years of exacting fifty cents per plough from every one engaged in their manufacture.

I hope these facts will be widely disseminated by the press throughout the United States, for the hard-working farmers, and planters ought to be immediately apprized of what so vitally concerns them. As the bill is still pending before the House of Representatives, let all those opposed to injustice and special privileges take pains to call the attention of every member to the subject, so that the iniquitous measure may be defeated.

New York, Feb. 9, 1848. A. B. ALLEN.

[In the above notice it is omitted to be stated that, in the session of 1832, Congress renewed the patent of Jethro Wood for fourteen years more, which renewal only expired on the 31st day of August last—making, from the commencement, in 1814, to the time it expired, a period of thirty three years, and yet the heirs of Wood, or the interested speculators mentioned above, desire seven more to be added to the above. S.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The steamship McKim arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., with advices from Vera Cruz.

It is positively asserted by merchants, who are usually well informed respecting affairs in the interior, that Gen. Lane was moving on Orizaba with five hundred cavalry.

The Vera Cruz Free Press of the 26th states that Capt. Whipple had arrived from the city of Mexico, bringing news that Orizaba had been taken and was in possession of a body of troops despatched from the Capital for that purpose.

The train which left the city of Mexico on the 14th January arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th, without molestation. There were about two hundred wagons in this train.

It was rumored that Mr. Trist had had frequent interviews with the Mexican Commissioners, and that certain terms had been agreed upon, but nothing of an authentic nature had transpired.

Col. Hays, with one hundred Rangers, and a few Illinois volunteers, reached Teotihuacan on the 12th ult. in pursuit of Padre Jarauta. While reposing at an inn, with their horses unbridled and unsaddled, Jarauta and a party of Mexicans came suddenly upon Col. H. and his men, and a severe contest ensued. Eight Mexicans were killed. None of the Americans were injured. The horses of Jarauta was seen after the fight with blood running down his sides, and it is thought that his rider received several severe wounds.

EXPUNGING MR. ASHMAN'S RESOLUTION.—The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Thompson, jr.:

Resolved, that the words of the amendment offered and adopted, by the House, to the resolution of thanks to Major General Taylor, on the third day of January, 1848, containing the declaration "that the war (namely, with Mexico,) was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President," is untrue in fact, and calculated to prevent peace with Mexico, and to retard the basis of indemnity, and should be expunged from the journal; and that the Speaker cause the same to be expunged from the journal of the House on the passage of this resolution.

At the suggestion of several members, Mr. Thompson subsequently modified the resolution, so as to insert the word *rescind*, instead of "expunge," and making the phraseology of the resolution in other respects conform to the amendment.

Mr. Thompson moved the previous question.

Mr. Ashburn moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which last motion prevailed—yeas 105, nays 91.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I saw it announced some time since that the Court had appointed Mr. James S. Craft, as Commissioner to represent this District in the Revenue Board, to meet in Harrisburgh, on the 18th inst.—At first I could not comprehend what was meant by a revenue board; but upon inquiry of one of our former representatives, I was informed that this board is comprised of one member from each Judicial District in the State; that they determine the amount of taxes to be assessed upon each county.—Now, I have no disposition to find fault with the appointment of Mr. Craft, on the contrary, I believe the Court has made a judicious selection; but I think, and think in common with my neighbors, that at least one of the commissioners from this county should attend the meeting of the Board, and assist Mr. Craft in protecting the interests of the county. He cannot have the same knowledge of the assessments of real estate in the various districts of the county that they possess, nor of the mode of assessing stocks, bonds, mortgages, professions, occupations, &c. Then let at least one of our commissioners be there to advise with him, and assist in protecting the interests of the tax payers of the county, for it is the opinion of many of them that our property is assessed as high as that of any county in the State. Then, why should our proportion of the State tax be increased without at least making an effort to prevent it.

A COUNTY TAX PAYER.

News Items.

HOPE FOR MISSISSIPPI.—On the 20th ult Governor Matthews sent a message to the Legislature, advocating the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds, and recommending that immediate action be taken with a view to that object.

Emigration from Bremen in the past year, has gone on to a great extent. About 33,000 persons embarked in 225 ships to the United States, Texas, Brazil and South Australia. One hundred vessels were destined to New York alone.

The population of the city of Hamburgh amounts according to the last census, to between 122,000 & 123,000 souls, of whom more than 20,000 profess the Jewish religion.

The proposition for admitting members of the Jewish persuasion to all commercial assemblies at Hamburgh, has been rejected by a majority of 77 votes.

The Protestant communities in France have as many as 500 ministers in the country, and number 20,000 adherents in Paris alone.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Discussions in Congress—Peace Petitions—Petitions concerning new territory, and the probable action of Congress—The Ten Regiment Bill—Thanks and Medals—Peace party—Supreme Court.

Since my last, in the House of Representatives the President's Message has found a reference from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the several standing Committees of the House. This is the usual custom, though it is not often so long delayed. The many and important public questions, however, now before the public, has left Congress brim full of discussion; and if these questions were not enough, the fact that a President is to be elected by the people in the course of the present year, would afford reason enough for the debates which have taken place, and which are likely to continue for a long time to come. The session, too, will doubtless be a long one, and no one dreams of its being closed before the National Conventions (the one meeting the 22d of May and the other the 7th of June) have nominated their candidates.—Till then there will be no real harmony between either of the parties as to persons, and certainly none in their own ranks.

The Peace rumors which caused so much speculation and encouragement the week past, have subsided, in a measure, and I fear we are in reality no nearer a peace than at the commencement of the session of Congress. This is melancholy, since it is a conceded fact that peace is most desirable for the welfare of our own country, and for the benefit of the enemy. The Peace Petitions which have been presented to Congress in the course of the present session, have been immense in the number of the signers. The whole body of the Society of Friends, from the far East to the far West, have prayed Congress to take such measures as will insure peace. The Unitarian Societies of the East have memorialized Congress almost in a body; but most of the petitions are miscellaneous in their character, and signed by persons of all creeds, and probably by many of no religious sect.

In regard to slave territory, various memorials have also been presented. Senators from the North and the South also continue to urge their respective views in regard to any territory which may be annexed to the Union. There are no less than four sets of these resolutions now before the Senate,—two claiming for the South the right to extend slavery over any territory which may be annexed, and two denying the right.—Congress will hardly act upon any of these subjects, however, except in the practical form of a bill annexing territory. If such a bill is voted upon, an attempt will certainly be made to add to it the Wilmot proviso.

The Ten Regiment bill is moving slowly through the House of Representatives at the rate of a speech a day, or one in two days. Last week there were three Democratic speeches for the bill and one Whig speech against it. This week thus far there have been two to one. One of these speeches, however, was of a peculiar character, and from Mr. Hunter of Virginia. It made open war upon all ideas of conquest, or dismemberment, or annexation, and portrayed in vivid colors the effect of wars of conquest upon a Republic like ours. The member, however, was willing to vote supplies to carry out the policy of Mr. Calhoun, for a line of defence, and of the withdrawal of our troops for that purpose to such a line as may be agreed upon. This speech is the only one which has sustained Mr. Calhoun's policy out and out, though there are many, I think, who would be glad to see it adopted. What Congress may do in reference to the war, continues as obscure a subject as ever.

The House have passed joint resolutions of thanks to both Generals Scott and Taylor, including officers and men under their command, and with gold medals to each, to bear suitable inscriptions of their services. These votes were unanimous, with the exception of Mr. Giddings of Ohio, who does not concur in the bestowment of thanks upon military officers for military service. He proposed rather to thank Albert Gallatin for his efforts in behalf of Peace, and suggested a direction to that end, which was well received by Mr. Adams, one of the old compatriots of Gallatin, and several of the Whig members. It was laid upon the table, however, as inappropriate. It would seem as if there was a large Peace party springing up in Congress, as well as in other parts of the country, for every day the friends of Peace propose bolder measures and more forward opinions.

The Supreme Court room has been thronged all this week, interesting cases in Bankruptcy being under consideration, and Messrs. Webster and Clay among the speakers. Very rarely has the Supreme Court, though its decisions are always final, and public questions always the subject of consideration, been the scene of so much interest as during the present session of Congress. ERAO.

Local Intelligence.

THE Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity for promoting the interests of Education, will meet in the Temperance Ark, Allegheny city, on this evening, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock.

ORDER OF EXERCISES—*Essay*—Professor Thompson. *Arithmetical Notation*—Mr. Metcalf. *Phonography and Phonotaphy*—H. Williams. Parents, Teachers, Directors of Schools, and friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.—The large brick building in Third street, near Market, is nearly ready for its future occupant, Mr. James W. Woodwell. This Warehouse has long been needed to accommodate his increasing business. The gilt letter sign in the balcony is a new and elegant feature in its way, and will attract much notice.

HUDSON'S PANORAMA.—This painting has worked its way into favor, and is witnessed by audiences that must be gratifying to the Proprietor. An exhibition was given yesterday afternoon to an audience of ladies and children, from various schools, at which all were much pleased.

Among the visitors in Washington, D. C., are Messrs. McCandless, Craft and McKinney, of Pittsburgh,—a strong Democratic team, but who now is to be drawn and quartered! If Mr. Polk has a good office to bestow, we hope our friend McCandless will get it, as personally one of the unexceptionable Democrats I know of.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—A telegraphic despatch was received by the Independent Police yesterday from Cincinnati, giving the agreeable intelligence that the Pittsburgh burglars, Robinson, Lutz and Cook, had been arrested, and very safely lodged in prison in Madison, Indiana. The Cincinnati Police took them. Hague started immediately for them, and will no doubt return with the burglars in a few days. This breaks up one gang entirely.—*Post.*

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheet Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

in any extent executed in the best manner, and all kinds of Printing done with accuracy and at the lowest rates.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—9 P. M.

The steamer Cambria arrived to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—JANUARY 28, 1848.

FLOUR—American Flour is held in bond at 29s 6d per bbl.

CORN AND MEAL—The market is dull, with sales of Corn at 32s 6d per 480 lbs, and of Indian Meal at 14s 6d per 196 lbs.

COTTON—In lower and medium Upland prices have advanced ½d per lb., but Orleans and Mobile is without change. The market on the 20th open flat and unsteady, but towards the end of the week prices became easier, but closed again in an unsettled state. Sales of Upland bowed at 4⅜6d; of Orleans at 3⅞@6d; and of Mobile at 3⅞@4½d per lb.

The steamer's news was cut short by the sudden closing of the telegraph on the line east of Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16, 1848.

SENATE.—In the course of the morning's business a message in writing was received from the President, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to whether certain articles relating to the promotion of Cadets had been inserted in the army register. The message was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Post Office Department, in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the causes of the mail failures on the Southern routes, which was ordered to be printed.

Various resolutions were offered and referred.

The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott was called up and passed, the yeas and nays being called, and stood ayes 41, nays 1, (Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire.)

The joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor was then called up, when Mr. Crittenden took occasion to comment very severely upon the singular course of Mr. Hale in refusing to vote thanks to our officers who had so gallantly fought the battles of the country.

Mr. Hale rejoined that he would not play the hypocrite and vote thanks to officers engaged, as he had often said, in an unconstitutional and unjust war.

Senators Foote, Crittenden and Jefferson Davis then had a running debate, after which the resolution passed ayes 49, nays 1, (Hale.)

The special orders of the day were then postponed, and the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned without transacting any public business.

HOUSE—Mr. Evans moved the re-consideration of the vote ending the debate on the loan bill. Upon this the yeas and nays were called, and the motion lost, ayes 93, nays 95.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the loan bill, and a speech was made by Mr. Moorhead, followed by Mr. Pollock, and the debate was closed by Mr. Vinton. Several amendments were proposed, but the Committee adjourned without action.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 3 P. M.

The Eastern markets are generally very quiet, and dealers are holding off for the foreign news. Both holders and buyers seem equally confident here that advices will favor their views.

Supplies of Flour are very light, which will probably have a tendency to stiffen prices until the opening of navigation.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1848.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, bound from this port to New Orleans, struck a snag, at the mouth of St. Mary's. Cargo injured, but no lives lost.

The Illinois river is three feet in channel, and falling. The Missouri is rising, with three feet in the channel. The Mississippi from this point to Cairo is rising, with seven feet in channel.

Nomination for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1848.

☞ The Loco Focos of the Allentown District have nominated Samuel A. Bridges, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. W. Hornbeck.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 16, 1848.

The Southern mail has arrived, but brings no news from the seat of war.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16, 6 P. M.

FLOUR—The market is very quiet, with moderate sales only at $4@4,06½ ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The market is without change. Dealers are holding off for the foreign news.

WHISKEY—Over is selling at $1,02@1,05 ⅌ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales to a moderate extent at 27@27½c per gall. The article is held firmly at 27c per gall.

SUGAR—The market is steady and prices firm. The River has risen five feet.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1848.

FLOUR—Sales to a moderate extent at $4,06 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—Moderate sales to-day of Prime White at 78@82 ⅌ bu.

CORN—Sales of Prime White at 23@25c ⅌ bu.

MESS PORK—Sales of No. 1 at $7,50@7,75 per barrel.

LARD—Market quiet, with moderate sales at 4½@5c ⅌ lb.

DIED,

At Minersville, on the 23d of Jan., MISS SARAH ANN LEWIS, daughter of Mr. Henry W. Lewis, formerly of Connellsville, in the 24th year of her age.

Extraordinary Cure of Liver Complaint and Cough!!

HAVING taken a violent cold, which settled on my lungs and liver, producing a severe cough, and pain in the side and shoulder, which was so severe at times I could scarcely turn over in bed. I was gradually wasting away, and nearly over of my life. My cough was very distressing, and being accompanied with nausea, loss of appetite, debility, and other distressing symptoms, my sufferings were extreme. Finding no benefit from any medicine, nor from my physicians, I got a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, which soon made me well and able to attend to my business. GEO. YOUNG, Druggist,—— 561, Fulton street, Brooklyn.

☞ Still another great cure which proves this medicine the only remedy to be depended upon. Read and judge for yourself.

CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.—Suffering as I have for three years with these diseases, I feel from my heart for all persons equally unfortunate, and therefore I beg of them, if they love life and health; if they love their families and friends, not to lay and die under the mercury doctors, or their useless trash, but try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I was so ill I could not turn over in bed without assistance, and the mineral doctors said I could not live a week; yet this vegetable medicine cured me in six weeks. I had a hacking cough, pain in the side, raising of matter, night sweats, and was wasted to the bone, also inward fever. J B MILLS, Milkman, Newton, L. I.

☞ Hundreds of lives have been saved by this medicine. We daily hear of the most remarkable cures after everything else had failed.

Prepared at 70 Beekman street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by J. D. Morgan, 93½ Wood st.; J. Townsend, 45 Market st.; H Smyser, cor Market and 3d sts.; Henderson & Co., 5 Liberty st. Price reduced to $1.50 per large bottle. feb17

Chickering's Pianos.

A superb rosewood six octave Piano, new scale and patent iron frame, made by J. Chickering, Boston.

A very elegant rosewood six and a half octave Piano, new scale, and patent iron frame, made by J. Chickering, Boston.

The above instruments received to-day, and now open for examination; for sale at Mr. Chickering's prices for cash or approved paper.

Also, on hand, one elegant rosewood Gothic panels, carved mouldings, and moulded legs, 6 octaves, made by Gale & Co., New York.

One do. carved rosewood 6 octaves, made by Gale & Co., New York.

One mahogany second hand Piano, 6 octaves, of excellent tone, and in good order, made by Chickering & Stewart, $125.

One superb grand Piano, made by Herz, Paris, and guaranteed to be best Piano forte in the city, will be sold at a very moderate price.

JOHN H MELLOR, 84 Wood st.

NEW ARRANGEMENT-1848 EXPRESS WAGON LINE 1848

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, VIA CHAMBERSBURG, BY RAILROAD AND WAGON.

CARS will leave Philadelphia daily after the