THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

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

THE TARIFF.

After a long delay, the Post says with the greatest *naivette*, "We have not manifested a disposition to discuss the tariff question." which assertion we will endorse fully, nor has it cleared itself from the falsehoods it has uttered. You said on the 11th inst., that "at no period of our history, have the various interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, been so unquestionably prosperous," and on the 12th we published the figures, and proved your assertion to be an unmitigated tissue of falsehood, uttered knavishly or ignorantly, for no sane man would make an assertion the falsity of which could be so soon pressed home upon him, as we did in the case in point.

After declining the controversy proposed, in the most cowardly manner, on the 17th inst., in answer to a note struck for you by the Union, you said:

"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."

Again you had the offer renewed, and again slunk from the contest, knowing the rottenness of the cause you pretended you would like to defend. You have suppressed from day to day the most important facts, and mis-stated others when you had the correct version in your possession. You stated that

"The great wine house of Murdoch, Leavitt & Co. (in New York) suspended payment yesterday."

Why did you not state that it was one of the largest Iron Houses in N. York, and that they were the agents of the Montour works, which have failed? Why have you not told your readers that British Cotton goods have come in under the tariff of 1846 so freely, that the Augusta Me. Cotton Factory has been closed, that the largest and best managed mills of Lowell have lost money, eaten up their surplus, and reduced the wages of their hands? Why not say that the mills of Newburyport, that make the best of goods, have made no dividend. Why not say that the largest print works of New England have failed? Why not say that the Fall river works are closed, and the operators gone home? Why not speak of the failures of iron houses at Worcester, and why suppress all the long array of facts that prove the falsehood you have stated in relation to our national prosperity? Why do you not tell your readers that grain freights are now 5d to England, and were 30d last year? Why, in short, do you not publish all these facts about our manufactures, our commerce, and the prices of agricultural produce at the seaboard, that prove the rottenness of the tariff.

In the face of all the propositions made to the Post, the only reply we have been able to get out of them is the following:

"We stand ready to prove, should the Gazette have the assurance to deny it, that some of our iron manufacturers are now sending bar and boiler iron, &c., to Mississippi, and to New Orleans, to supply orders for these articles, from markets so accessible to British competition."

We now deny in toto that there are shipments of any amount ordered for New Orleans, and call on the Post for its proof. We want the name of the iron master filling the order, the kind of iron sent, size, etc., together with the price and amount ordered. Let us have the whole story, for we mean to print it, with perhaps a word of comment.

As present appearances indicate the settlement of the Mexican question, which prevents the Post from discussing the tariff, we have a faint hope of getting them up to the mark, averse as they now are. The sulky fit is wearing off, and their voice once more regained, they may by some chance talk to the point. At any rate we again renew our proposition, and invite the Post to defend the present tariff, and state its virtues. Give us the figures, and we will show them up to your satisfaction.

THE IRON TRADE.—The well informed editor of the Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday says:—

The predictions of the friends of American Industry in relation to the Tariff of 1846, are beginning to be realized. The Tariff of 1842 gave an increased impetus to this branch of business and rapidly increased the manufacture of Iron. Labor found full employment at good prices, and everything was prosperous. A good home market was established, and the Farmers found ready sale for all their products. The failure of the Grain crop in Europe, in 1846, and an unparalleled revulsion in monetary affairs which has since taken place there has depressed all kinds of business and reduced the prices of labor. Iron has declined in price and large supplies are coming to this country, and sales are effected at prices considerably below those heretofore obtained for American Iron. A sudden check has thus been given to our prosperity, and three heavy failures have already taken place of houses engaged in the Iron trade.

A number of Rolling-Mills at the Eastward, and several in our own State, have reduced the prices of labor, and some are about stopping business unless prices advance. Several hundred men have already been discharged, and to-day between two and three hundred more will be paid off and discharged. In some cases the workmen are on a strike, and thus without employment. The *Puddlers* have been receiving $4 ℔ ton, including their assistant, and the employers offered to continue their operations at $3,50, but their propositions were rejected.

A recent number of the Public Ledger, a thorough-going free trade paper, says:—

"The coal trade languishes, and business in Pottsville as well as the other villages in the Schuylkill district, is unusually dull, while labor finds no demand at any price. From the langor in the Iron trade and the general retrenchment, it is not expected that the market will this year require any unusual quantity of coal over last year's tonnage."

Since 1843, millions of dollars have been invested and expended in this State, in the erection of Furnaces, Forges, and Rolling-Mills, and thousands and tens of thousands of men have found employment at wages which has remunerated toil, in the various branches of business connected with this trade and in the extension of our internal improvements. The principal tolls upon our public and corporate companies, have been derived from Coal and Iron. These important interests and the cheering prospects, have been sacrificed at the shrine of party, and thousands of men and their dependent families, we fear, will soon be temporarily left without the means of subsistence.

In the market report he adds.

The Iron market is inactive and depressed, a large failure having taken place in New York this week of a house engaged in the Iron trade. A house has also stopped payment in this city, engaged in this trade.

A number of Rolling Mills have been stopped in this State, and others are preparing to suspend operations as soon as their present orders are completed. Other employers have given their hands notice that a reduction in wages is essential to enable them to compete with British Iron at the present prices.

The sales of Pig Iron have been only in small parcels at quoted rates. A sale of Wire Blooms at $75 per ton. In Bar and Boiler Iron no sales of any extent are making.

At New York the Imports of Foreign Iron, in January, were—

	1847.	1846.
Pigs, tons	5,199	1,708
Bar, do	4,413	1,777
Sheet and Hoop, bdls	18,785	3,858

STATE OF THE ARMY.—A Washington letter dated the 17th, says, "of one fact we feel melancholy impressed, that there is great insubordination in our "Army of Occupation"—that there is great jealousy among the officers toward each other, wanting but a fit opportunity to blaze into hostile action—that discipline is becoming relaxed, and individual misdeeds multiplying, and that there is no remedy for the evils but the speedy return and dismemberment of the army.

The statement is correct to the letter, and the necessity of the speedy return of the army is only equalled by the eagerness of the whole army to come back. It is a fact that instead of wishing to overrun all Mexico, our army from the commander-in-chief down to the drummer boys is ready to return.

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—A call was recently made on the members of the Mississippi Legislature opposed to the repudiation of the State bonds sold on account of the Planters' Bank, to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, without distinction of party, on the evening of the 29th ult. The members present resolved by an overwhelming majority to make immediate provision, by some plan of a financial character, for the payment of the bonds and the resumption of the State faith.—Nineteen Senators and seventy representatives voted in favor of the resolution, and only one Senator and four Representatives against.

VALUE OF A DOLLAR.—If you would learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the burning sun as a hod carrier. This is an excellent idea, and if many of our young gentlemen had to earn their dollars in that way, how much less dissipation and crime would we witness every day. So of our fashionable young ladies, if they, like some of the poor seamstresses of our large cities, had to earn their dollars by making shirts at ten cents a piece, how much less finery would we see about them, and how much more truthful notions would they have of their duties of life and their obligations to the rest of the world.

Commerce of the Western Rivers and its Probable Increase.

We have Col. Aberts. Topographical report from which we shall make extended extracts to show the value and growing importance of the trade of the Great West. The source from which Col. Abert has drawn his facts are entitled to full credit, and have been mainly newspaper and circulars made from statistics first published by them. He chiefly relies on the Cincinnati memorial and says:—"A committee of seventeen highly informed persons were appointed to draw up the memorial, upon which, it is evident, they bestowed great labor of investigation and care of research.

From official returns of the Treasury Department, it appears that the steamboat tonnage of the western rivers for the year 1842 was as follows:

New Orleans	80,993	Pittsburgh	10,107
St. Louis	14,725	Louisville	4,618
Cincinnati	12,025	Nashville	3,810

Total 126,278

and, from the same authority, the steam tonnage for 1846 amounted to 249,054.

This is given as the entire steam tonnage of the western rivers, as well that employed on the local or way commerce, as that employed between the different ports and New Orleans

There are no official returns of other kinds of tonnage, but the Cincinnati memorial supposes there are 4,000 boats of other kinds (not steamboats) employed on these rivers, which carry on an average 75 tons each, making 300,000 tons. This amount added to the steamboat tonnage, will give for the year 1842, for the total tonnage of all kinds employed on the western rivers, an aggregate of 426,278 tons.

The flat-boat navigation of these waters is altogether a down-stream navigation, the boats at the end of a voyage being generally broken up and sold. They are yet, however, used to a great extent, as they consume much of the spare timber of the country and furnish a cheap freight. It would not, I think, be unreasonable to suppose that two series of these boats are used in a year; and from various circumstances connected with them, there can be no doubt that they generally carry a full freight. According to this last supposition, the amount of produce of all kinds carried to market by these boats in one year is 600,000 tons.

The steamboat navigation is of a different character. It is repeated as often as the condition of the boat, the season of the year, and the state of the waters will admit. Taking into consideration these circumstances, and making allowance for the reflection that these boats are not always loaded to their full capacity; we will suppose that the steamboat tonnage is repeated ten times a year, or that there are ten trips of the steam tonnage from its landing places to New Orleans. This supposition will give for the steamboat freight of a year 1,262,780 tons, or a total of merchandise (exclusive of the way trade) transported on the western rivers, for the year 1842, of 1,862,780 tons.

The next question is to determine the probable moneyed value of this commerce. For this we have no direct data, but have to resort to inference and comparison. It is well known that a great portion of the produce of the west is of a much greater value per ton than that of the lakes. But if to obtain its value, it be assumed as of no greater value per ton than the commerce of the lakes, we shall clearly show, we think, the absence of all efforts to exaggerate.

The total tonnage transported on the lakes has been shown to be 3,861,088 tons; but this is a duplicate quantity. It exhibits the total amount of exports and imports at all places, and is, therefore, in all probability an exhibit of double of the real amount of tons of merchandise Assuming this supposition as correct, the net amount of tons of lake goods transported is 1,930,544: and as it has been shown that the net value of these goods is $61,914,910, we have for the net value per ton $32 07.

It has also been shown that the net tons of merchandise of the western rivers, with New Orleans, exclusive of way trade, was for 1842, 1,862,780 tons. Now, if we apply to this amount the value of lake commerce, per ton, as just given, we shall have for the direct commerce of the western rivers with New Orleans, an amount of $59,739,351.

New Orleans being the point at which this commerce is concentrated, the returns of that place would merely duplicate the commerce, they have, therefore, not been used. But these returns would, also, from the same reason, be highly corroborative evidence of the amount.

Referring to the official returns of the amount of exports and imports of New Orleans for the year 1842, we find them to be $50,560,903, a sufficiently adequate coincidence with the river trade, as just given, to sustain the probable accuracy of the suppositions which have been adopted in reference to that trade, and to justify the amount of exports and imports of New Orleans in being taken as an exhibit of the commerce of the western rivers with that city.

For 1842, then, this commerce can be stated at	$50,560,903
In 1846, a statement from the Treasury Department makes it	62,200,719
Showing an increase in four years of	$11,639,816

or, on average annual increase of 5¼ per cent.

We have, as yet, spoken only of the direct river commerce, and not of the indirect or way commerce, of that immense amount of commodities which is interchanged between city and city, town and town, place and place, on the western rivers, and which forms no part of the New Orleans commerce, but which may be appropriately designated as the coasting commerce of the Western rivers.

AFFAIRS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—The St Louis Republican contains the following details of the proceedings in the Indian Territory.

An express has arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe, by way of Fort Mann, bringing us letters to the 16th ult. From these letters we learn that news had been received from Col. Gilpin's camp, at Fort Brent, of rather an exciting character. An express arrived on the morning of the 15th, with orders for company E, and one section of the artillery company, to be fitted out with the least possible delay, and to take up the line of march for his camp, as most urgent causes required this movement. Intelligence was received, at the same time, that a combined force of Camanches and Mexicans were gathering, about two hundred and fifty miles south of his station, preparing to attack him. For this attack, Col. Gilpin was desirous of being in readiness, and, indeed, to be the aggressor himself—and that, too, by the 12th or 15th of February. This news produced great excitement in the garrison at Fort Mann, and an express was immediately despatched to overtake Lieut. Tuttle, and ten or fifteen men, who had left three days previously for Fort Leavenworth, with a view to secure their return. In this they were not successful, as Lieut. Tuttle had reached the Fort.

One of our letters says: "The greatest difficulty now attending the execution of this order from our colonel is, the want of teams to carry provisions and artillery, as all of our horses—some seventy-five in number—have died, except about a dozen, and they are barely able to stand upon their feet. Of one hundred and forty-four mules which we brought here with us, not more than six or eight head can be produced. As to the cattle, I am actually ashamed to say, that of eight hundred that came out with our two trains, only seventy-five or one hundred head remain, and the wolves are daily devouring them. What arrangements will be made, I am hardly able to say at this time; but it will be a very difficult matter for us to leave under these circumstances."

Another letter, dated "Upper Arkansas, 5 miles above Brent's Fort, January 7," says that a "detachment to which the writer belonged left Fort Mann on the 14th December, for the purpose of escorting the sutler's train to the camp of the cavalry, under the command of Colonel Gilpin; that on the nigth of the 23d of December, the officer in command (Lieut. O'Harn) ordered his men to encamp, which order they refused to obey, and to a man deserted him. The officer remained on the ground, but proceeded next day to headquarters, where he reported the facts to Colonel Gilpin. The Colonel immediately ordered a court martial for the trial of the offenders; but at the time of writing the court had made no decision in the case.

"The cavalry detachment is at present in rather a bad condition—there being no provisions in the country, excepting some beef and corn. A ration of corn is one pint per day. In the course of a month, the Colonel intends moving the command into the heart of the Camanche country; but, unless some arrangement to get provisions is made, it will be impossible to move from the river. Mr. Bent has sent an express to Taos to obtain provisions; but it is understood that he failed to obtain them. If so, there is a prospect of our having rough times. There is not a horse in the battalion fit for service. Persons here are asking $100 for their mules. We are waiting patiently for orders from the government. The health of the battalion is good. We have had but two deaths since our departure from the States. Captain Pelzer, with a portion of the artillery, and Capt. Holtscheitzer, with a portion of the infantry, are to garrison Fort Mann."

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER TO GEN. GAINES.—In the letter of Gen. Taylor to Gen. Gaines, published a year ago, and which gave so much offence to the President and his friends, there were certain passages omitted then, which have recently been supplied by the editor of the New York "Day Book," who, with Gen. Gaines' permission, but without Gen. Taylor's knowledge, gave that letter to the public. The first of these suppressed passages, after alluding to the Court of Inquiry ordered by the President in the case of Gen. Gaines, on the charge of calling out troops without authority, reads thus:

"I have with solicitude and interest, watched over the result of the investigation; and although it was not, as regards the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, what I would have wished it, yet it was as much as I could have expected, considering the hostile feeling entertained towards you by some of the high functionaries at Washington, I was fearful that the President might, to some extent, and even without being aware of it, imbibe some of the prejudice and unkind feelings, of those around him in regard to you. If so, he was no doubt restrained from carrying them too far in consequence of public opinion, which, as he must have found, was decided in your favor. Be that however as it may—taking it altogether—I am gratified at the result.

The only other omitted passage refers to the difficulties Gen. Taylor had to encounter, previously to marching on Monterey, on account of the scarcity of supplies and of the deficiency of means of transportation. He says:

"I moved in such a way, and with such limited means, that had I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse. I did not sustain the administration, but I do not believe the administration to be disposed to sustain me in doing so."

Movements on the West coast of Mexico.

The New York Express has from its correspondent at Mazatlan the following brief and comprehensive account of the operations of the Navy on the Californian coast including the capture of Mazatlan and Guaymas.

The writer under date of December 1st says—"The brig "Caroline," prize to the "Portsmouth," Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, comdg, taken up the gulf, I learn has been ransomed to-day for $10,000 "The Dale," Com. Selfridge, holds Guaymas, where she relieved the Portsmouth on the 9th November. The Congress and Portsmouth entered Guaymas harbor Oct. 19th, placed batteries on shore, (on the island) and summoned the place on the 19th, it having a fort and three water batteries erected for defence, and said to have 800 men (with new arms from Chili,) in the town—the surrender was refused—it was bombarded for 40 minutes, at daylight, Oct. 20th, when a white flag was displayed—the troops had retreated in the night with all their cannon and arms—and the people, afraid of the consequence of offering a surrender (by threats from their own troops,) did not give notice until their town was much injured by shot and shell, Guaymas was at once occupied by the United States marines and seamen, and the flag of the stars waved over the fort. 24th, Congress left to join the Commodore, to be ready for Mazatlan—met him off Cape St. Lucas. 30th, Portsmouth relieved by Dale, Nov. 9th. On the 17th, 400 men of the enemy got into the town,—(the place being deserted, no garrison was kept on shore, the Dale being small.) Capt. Selfridge landed, unawares of their presence, found them in strong position and at once engaged them his forces was only 65 officers and men; defeated the enemy at once; killed 40 to 50; drove them pell mell from the town, when the batteries of the ship gave them shot and shell. These 400 men were the best troops of Sinoloa. Com. Selfridge was wounded in the fort the only casualty to the United States force. Lieut. Smith, of the Dale, commanded after Capt. Selfridge was wounded: Lieut. Tansill, 17 marines,—Passed Midshipman Duncan, 25 seamen,—Lieut. Smith, 25—68 in all. Capt. Selfridge will not be likely to experience more than a temporary inconvenience from his wound.

The Peninsula of California.—Lieut. Haywood United States Navy, with three officers and 25 men, was reported by Com. Shubrick at San Jose, near Cape St. Lucas, early in November, to hold that port—some probability of a revolution appearing in the country. Lieut. Col. Burton, holding La Paz, on the Gulf, with 110 men, being two companies of the 7th, New York Volunteers; Lieut. Haywood, one 9 pdr., Lt. Col Burton, 2 6's—the post 70 leagues apart—and the two, all the force that could be spared for the Peninsula—having in project a sharp fight to get possession of Mazatlan. On the 13th November, Lt. Haywood felt convinced he would soon be invested by a force of some 200 men, but did not anticipate that they had any artillery. Lt. Bartlett touched at San Jose in the Carolina on the 15th Nov., and found him making strong position to defend his quarters if attacked; 30 Californians had joined him as volunteers, and drilled daily.—On the 18th, the enemy seeing the coasts clear of ships, marched from the mountains in the interior, and at once attacked, with 2 sixpounders and 150 to 200 men. They were very determined and made strong charges up to Haywood's works but all resisted nobly. Majores, the Mexican chief was killed, and 20 to 30 of his men. They returned after making three several attacks. Lieut. Haywood did not loose a man; Passed Midshipman McLanahan was slightly wounded and one marine in two places. Thus ended the battle of San Jose. Mr. Gillespie, an American merchant, distinguished himself in the command of California volunteers *Mexican* Californians fighting side by side with our sailors and mariners, but fighting for their homes their families and property against a band of desperate robbers, who have ravaged the country. They got a good lesson at San Jose. On the 20th, and 21st to 22d, Lt. Col. Burton was hotly attacked at La Paz, by 300 men under Penando. They made heavy attacks but were constantly repulsed. Penado's loss, 50 to 60, killed and wounded; Burton lost one killed and two wounded. On the 25th they renewed the attack, with a cannon and small arms. Burton sent off an express to the post of San Jose to let Haywood know what was being done at his post. When the express left, the 25th, the fighting was still going on. There is no fear nor need there be, but that Burton and his New York boys will give a good account of themselves.

There has been a little skirmishing in the vicinity of Mazatlan, on or about the 20th ultimo. Lieut. Halleck, Topographical Engineers, Lieut. Governor of Mazatlan, went out with 100 men, by land, and Lt. Rowan, of Cyane, with 60 by boats to surprise a party of the enemy at the Urias 3 miles distant. Both parties engaged the enemy between 3 A. M. and daylight, but as the Mexicans knew the country better than our forces; they got away through the hills. They fought, however, with some loss—number not known. The American loss was 1 killed and 13 wounded; Mexican loss certainly much greater—and a total rout of double the force of our seamen. Lts. Selden and Wise were grazed by balls but not injured. The Mexicans at first showed a disposition for a fair stand up fight, but soon gave way before Jack's furious charge.

The Commodore appears to be arranging to-day, Dec. 1st., to give a large and affective force to the Peninsula, and crush at a blow the revolt in the Peninsula of California. But he cannot work miracles nor make men. There should be three regiments land forces on this coast at this moment, that the navy might perform its proper duties. Our sailors are ready and willing, and their officers first and foremost, day and night, but they cannot take care of their ships and garrison large towns at the same time; nor should they be expected to do it, for any length of time. Be assured they are doing all they can; and most cheerfully too.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—There is but little variation in the make of dresses, although some skill is required in adapting the style of the dress to the figure. Open redingotes prevail for the morning wear, the corsages only being close, with trimmings of velvet or gimp, which give width to the form, meeting at the waist in the waistcoat style. The jackets sometimes resemble pockets—bleu de France, a tint between the saphir and lapis lazuli, is a very fashionable color; it is the only shade of blue that looks well by candle light; the vert de fruit is also a delicate color, very pretty with black lace; pink is less in favor this winter for dresses, but is much used for bonnets, trimming, and sorties de bal.

The skirts of the dresses are not worn so long those who still preserve them a little trainmante, have them busque in front so as to disengage the feet, and in flounced dresses the upper one is fulled into the waist, giving the effect of a second skirt.

The toilettes de bal are made a la grecque, or with draperie; corsage a cœur before and behind, and rather long sleeves. With respect to the trimmings on the skirts there is always much variety, but many are open at the sides, and confined at intervals by nœuds of ribbon; or by blond echillonnes. Double and triple skirts continue in favor, in thin materials the corsages are not always pointed, but fulled into a band, with ceinture of ribbon so wide that the long ends nearly cover the front breadth.

Many walking dresses with high bodies are ornamented with several rows of narrow velvet or braid mixed with gimp; pretty redingotes of dark or sombre colors are trimmed with small choux of ribbon. Dresses of Canton satin are trimmed with vandykes of the same material, and narrow bands of velvet in four or five rows.

Manteaux and pardessus are seen in every variety. Small ones are trimmed with four and five rows of lace, others are entirely covered with embroidery, others again have a broad band of fur all round, and a second narrower row above. Some manteaux mantelets of satin have frills fastonnes in deep vandykes, or pinked and edged with gimp; dark green and deep blue are used for the morning and white or pink for the evening sorties de bal, trimmed with colored blond, that on the hoop being deep enough to form a veil.

Many Spanish coiffures in black and pink are worn, some are formed of very small mantille attached to the head by branches of roses, and supported by a tortoise-shell comb, the ends of the mantille fall to the waist; a similar coiffure of white tulle laine d'ortis very elegant. The ornamental combs have a good effect in coiffures, composed of fichu of black lace placed on a wreath of dowers arranged in full bunches.—*London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.*

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The writer of an article in the Journal of the 22d inst., in reply to mine of the 18th is perfectly welcome to all the capital he can make in vindicating the political character of the Federal party, who exercised the functions of government in 1799. His introduction of the names of Washington and Hamilton is altogether gratuitous and irrevalent, as neither of these great men were in power at that time.

The facts stated in my communication are not contradicted, they are corroborated by the quotation from Marshall's Life of Washington which that writer has given and by the chronicles of the times which might be quoted. The assertion that the Gazette has become the vehicle of "base, unfounded calumnies" against the Federal party, is altogether without foundation or support from his own premises, and must recoil on his own head, instead of the Gazette, whose Editors are not bound to support that writers ultra federal doctrine of the '99 school.

The only point in my communication that admits of a doubt, is whether the Law applied to the case of Dr. Logan! It certainly did to any further negotiation on the part of that gentleman or the ratification of any project of a treaty which had been formed.

C.

OLD BELLES.—We see it stated that the widow of the celebrated Dr. Rush is still living at the age of ninety in Philadelphia. She is the mother of the Hon. Richard Rush, minister to France, and Doctors James and William Rush—the first of whom is the author of one of the most profound and original treatises ever published, on the voice. The widow of Lewis Morris, we believe, still resides in the vicinity of New York; Mrs. Madison is in Washington; Mrs. Bradford, widow of the first and greatest Attorney General of the United States, is in Burlington, New Jersey; and Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter of the brave and accomplished General Schuyler, *sans peur et sans reproche;* and wife of the immortal statesman, who, with Washington and Marshall, constituted the most glorious trinity of human beings that ever acted in concert, we saw a few days since in Broadway. Here are five of the belles who graced the levees of the first President! What an interesting party, could they be re-assembled.—*Literary World.*

PROSPERITY IN COTTON MANUFACTURING.—We regret to learn from the Hallowell Cultivator, that the cotton manufacturing company at Augusta Me has suspended operations, and discharged all hands.

NEWSPAPER SOLD.—The Saturday Evening Post, one of the weekly newspapers published in Philadelphia, was sold on Friday by Col. Patterson for the sum of $20,000.

Local Intelligence.

SCOTT MEETING.

Agreeably to notice the citizens of Allegheny county, favorable to the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, met at McFaden's warehouse last night. The business of the meeting commenced by music from a martial band. The meeting was then called to order by S. Messhimmen, who nominated as President Col. CAROTHERS. Mr. T. J. Bigham then nominated the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which we shall give to-morrow.

A committee was then nominated to draft resolutions. In their absence, Capt. Alexander Miller was called upon to make a speech, and to give some account of Gen. Scott. His speech was brief and to the purpose, and highly complimentary to Gen. Scott. Michael Dan Magehan and Captain Robert Porter were then called upon, but declined speaking.

The committee on resolutions then appeared and read a series, taking the strongest whig ground, and repudiating in full the assertion that the whigs were opposed to military men for public office.

T. J. Bigham, after reading the resolutions made a short speech, and congratulated the meeting on the large attendance in spite of the bad weather.—Mr. Bigham then introduced to the meeting the venerable James McDonald, a soldier of the revolution, whose appearance was greeted with the heartiest applause.

Michael Dan Mahegan next took the stand, and made a stirring speech. He was followed by Ex-Senator Sullivan, of Butler, who made a speech at length. He was succeeded by Mr. Marshall. After his speech the resolutions were adopted. A letter was then read from C. S. Gibbons, after which the meeting adjourned.

New Books.

"Germany, England and Scotland, or recollections of a Swiss Minister. By F. H. Merle D'Aubigne." From Elliott & English, press of Carter, 58 Canal st., N. Y.

This work from the gifted pen of the author of the History of the Reformation, cannot but find readers and purchasers. It comprises in a small compass a history of the Evangelical churches in these countries, than which there are none more interesting to the scholar, the historian or the Christian.

"Practical Expositions of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark, by John Bird Sumner, D. D. Bishop of Chester. Elliott & English, from the press of Carter. N. Y.

This work is a commentary upon the gospels of St. Matthew and Mark and is intended as an assistant in the practice of domestic instruction and devotion. It is in the form of lectures and written in a familiar style, well adapted to make it as agreeable as it is instructive.

UNITED SONS OF AMERICA.—A fine body of men, united under the above title, passed our office yesterday in full regalia, attended by a band of music, and making a fine appearance, in spite of the bad weather. This was the only public celebration of the anniversary of the birth day of the "Father of his country," but the evening was made gay by several balls.

A SOLDIER RETURNED.—The remains of Lieut. Irons are expected to arrive on the steamer Rosco. A committee from Washington, Pa. will take charge of them. They will be conveyed to Washington, his former residence, and there interred.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—The Mercer Press of last Friday says, that a stranger who gave his name as Zabulon Austin, of Reserve township, in Allegheny county, was arrested there on last Wednesday for passing counterfeit money. On being searched, eight or nine counterfeit bills were found secreted upon him, and he was committed for trial. On Thursday, after writing to his wife, he borrowed from an inmate of the jail a razor for the purpose of shaving himself, and retiring to the jail yard cut his throat in a horrible manner, as well as the right leg. When discovered, he appeared perfectly insensible. Medical aid, however, was speedily upon the ground, and his wounds being dressed, he rallied, and the chance is that he may recover.

A VOICE FROM THE NORTH-WEST.—The organ of the administration at Milwaukie—the Daily Wisconsin—uses the following emphatic language.—"The party or the men who overlook the home commerce of the Lakes and the Rivers, will be consigned to merited oblivion."

FOR THE WAR.—Between 4 and 500 troops regular and volunteer, leave to-day for the seat of war, on the steamer Ohio Belle. The greater portion of them are from Michigan, and came down by the railroad.—*Cin, Com, of 19th.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1848.

There is no mistake about the treaty this time. It has been signed by Mr. Trist and three Mexican Commissioners, and will be submitted at an early day to the Senate, by Mr. Polk, for their consideration.

It proposes an immediate cessation of hostilities, and provides that our government shall settle all claims against Mexico due the citizens of the United States.

The treaty provides that, three months after its ratification, our troops shall be withdrawn.

Capt. Barclay, of the New York Volunteers, in Mexico, is dead.

Major Webster (a son of Senator Webster) of the Massachusetts regiment, is also dead.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams is still living, but unable to speak. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Adams has not been removed from the Capitol, but has every thing done for him that is possible. Among those who have been with him is Mr. Clay, who expressed the warmest sympathy and who was deeply moved, the tears coursing down his manly cheek as he looked upon the venerable Statesman struck down by a disease which baffles all medical aid.

CONGRESS.—Both houses met and adjourned without transacting business.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1848.

By an arrival from the West Indies, I learn that a revolution has broken out in Guatamala, intended to establish a Monarchical form of government. The revolt was headed by Padre Lobos, and opposed by Gen. Carrera, the President, who is an Indian, and the same who refused to violate the treaty with the United States and to join with Honduras in aid of Mexico.

The interference of the British Government with the boundary question in the Mosquito territory, has nearly thrown that country into a civil war.—Several bodies of troops had been ordered to concentrate at San Juan. They were ordered from the departments of Comayagua and Leon, and were meant to oppose the British force, should they make a demonstration against Truxillo, which was threatened. Despatches were however received from Lord Palmerston, stating that the trouble between Central America and the King of the Musquito territory were ended, so far as the boundary was concerned, and England would withdraw her troops.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 4, P. M.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at previous prices.

PROVISIONS.—I hear of no sales worthy of report.

The market generally is without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
BALTIMORE MARKET.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 3 P. M.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet, with sales of H. S. brands at $5,62½ per bbl. at which figures there are more sellers than buyers.

GRAIN.—The market is without change, and rather dull.

PROVISIONS.—Prices have slightly declined. Pork is heavy, but I hear of no sales—Lower offers would be accepted.

Sales of Lard at 7½c per lb. The market for Lard is active, and is held at 7½c per lb.

GROCERIES.—Sales of N. O. sugar at 4½@5½c per lb. N. O. Molasses is selling at 27c per gall.

WHISKEY.—Sales at 20c per gall.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 22, 3 P. M

FLOUR.—There is an active inquiry, and the transactions, which are moderate, are at previous rates.

GRAIN.—Sales of prime Ohio Red Wheat at 130@131c per bu. Sales of mixed Corn at 56c, and of prime Yellow at 56@58c.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady, with moderate sales at previous rates. In Lard the market is active, with sales at 8½c per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
CINCINNATI MARKET.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 6 P. M.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet, with limited sales at $4,25@4,31 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The market is without change. Moderate sales of Barley at 35c per bu.

MESS PORK.—Sales at $7,50@7,75 per bbl.

LARD.—Moderate sales at 5½@6c per lb.

WHISKEY.—Sales at 17½c per gall.

CLOVERSEED.—Sales at $4,50 per bbl.

BACON.—Sales of Sides at 4c; of Shoulders at 3c; and of Hams at 5c per lb.

CHEESE.—Sales of W. R. at 7c per lb.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

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☞ **Wanted,** at this office, a Compositor and Boy. tf

DIED,

On Monday, the 21st inst., at half past 7 o'clock P. M., MARY, wife of John B. Johns.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Sibbet, Liberty street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

TO the Delinquent Subscribers in the Mongahela Navigation Company. Notice is hereby given that all shares of Stock subscribed in the Monongahela Navigation Company and which have become subject to forfeiture by reason of the non payment of instalments and interest thereon will be forfeited to the said company, together with all instalments already paid thereon, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation, unless the unpaid instalments together with interest from the date on which the same were made payable by a call from the Board of Managers, be paid in full to Thomas M. Howe, Esq., Treasurer, of said company, at the Exchange Bank Pittsburgh, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1848.

By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Pittsb'g, Feb2d1tawtapist Secretary.

NOTICE—The business of the late firm of J. S Strickler & Co., Safe Manufacturer, will hereafter be carried on by Lippencott & Barr, who are authorized to collect and settle the business of the late firm.

JOSEPH LIPPENCOTT, Surviving Partner.
ROBERT ASHWORTH,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
feb22tw Adminis'rs of the estate of J. S. Strickler.

STEAMBOATS.