THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OCCASIONAL SERMONS.

Washington, Feb. 27.

There was another large audience at the Capitol to-day, to hear the third Lecture upon the "Evidences of Christianity," by Rev. Dr. Matthews, of N. Y. The President of the United States, and most of the distinguished public men were present. The subject of the discourse to-day was the divine origin of civil freedom, a subject of interest at the seat of Government and worthy of consideration every where. The audience through a discourse of considerably more than an hour listened with most marked attention. The occasion was rendered more impressive by the funeral services of yesterday and by the memorials of death hung around the Hall. The beautiful device of "the Muse of History," suggested by Mr. Adams, and adorning the central entrance to the Capital, seemed to speak almost from its marble lips. It was hung in heavy weeds, as were the Portraits of Washington, the first to honor John Quincy Adams, and of La Fayette, hung upon the walls upon the right and left of the Speaker. There was the vacant chair, too, covered with mourning and filled but a week since by him, whose absence was now observed and lamented. Surrounded by so many distinguished living persons, the vacant place gave rise to many reflections suited to the day and occasion. There was a marked reference to Mr. Adams' vacant seat, so much frequented while he was alive, but how much more interesting now, when his spirit has flown to him who gave it.

Among the Clergy generally of the city, there was either a sermon upon the death of Mr. Adams or some marked reference to the occurrences of the week, and this will probably, to some considerable extent have been done through the country. There will be, too, as upon the death of the elder Adams funeral addresses all over the country and every mark of respect shown to one whose history has been as the connecting link of the chain which binds the earliest, with the latest history of the land.

From one of the original discourses of the day delivered in the Church where he was accustomed to worship. I copy the following extract where it is made to the 22d of Feb. and to the death of one, who borrowing Milton's description of the Grecian Isocrates, was known as the "old man eloquent."

"It is but tracing the appropriate moral of the occasion, which commemorates the life and the death of two such men, to ask, What is the great want of an American People at this day and hour? It is examples like theirs, of Christian Manhood.—It is a generation of men like them, unswerving in principle, unfaltering in trial, unbent by mid-career ambition, unflinching to meet the responsibility which the issues of the trial are forcing upon them. We cannot, especially in view of such a life and death as theirs, separate the religion of the Union from the religion of the State. It is needful by both alike. It is one and the same thing to both alike. The man cannot dwell in honor, security and peace without it. The State cannot so much as be kept in being, cannot be saved from disaster, wreck, and dissolution, by any thing short of it. Politicians cannot save the States.—Scientific statesmen cannot save it.—Impracticable theories cannot save it. Each, under Providence may do some little share. But no one is enough, and not all together are enough, with all the lofty, earnest religious spirit, which should animate the Statesman and the man. The work is to be done in real life, as a nation's life, and it can only be done by a thoroughly true heart. God grant us the gift of more such men.

* * * For every example of integrity, of moral fidelity, of religious truth, let us thank God, and take courage, that He has so long permitted a man to dwell among us. One other cause of thankfulness in the memory of the week that he's removed him from us, is that a century and more ago he raised up another man on the shore of this broad river, to be the herald and champion of our country's emancipation. For these two men let us render to day our devoted acknowledgements.

How honorable is the willing and spontaneous expressions which has just gone up from the heart of this people, as it did near half a century ago, to new-consecrate the powers of such public virtue,—"Thank God" is the warm and latest expression of one of our public papers a day or two since, "Thank God we are not all stocks or stones." No, we are living men, with hearts formed to love and revere the men who must honor true manliness in any person—men who cannot help but pay homage to the lofty and resolute spirit of a Christian Statesman. The virtue of such a man is not a name, nor an empty dream, but a recorded fact,—the end of that man is peace." Peace to the memory of the illustrious dead! Peace, the new born hope of which was the old man's last salutation upon earth! Peace, the joy of the nations, the hope of humanity, the prayer of angels, the promise of God, the herald of Christ's kingdom upon earth. Happy the man whose last conscious thought was occupied with the country's return to peace and unity, whose last broken words told the heroic courage of his soul! Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them!"

I can add nothing to this, and I trust that it will not be deemed out of place in a secular journal.—We cannot too often remember such men as John Quincy Adams, nor too frequently recite their virtues.

To-morrow all these ceremonies will have closed, and Congress, the public Departments, and all business again be restored to its usual channels.

E. B.

Property and its equal Distribution

Is the subject of an interesting tract written in England, in which the true ground is taken that over-population is no more than a deficiency of employment for those who live by labor. This is supposed to be the true cause of the cheapness of labor in Europe, and we may regard the reverse of it also as the cause of the high price of labor in the United States. Whatever tends to the adequate payment of labor in the United States tends to the increase of happiness, morality and good order among the great masses of the laboring people. The Government—and particularly a Government like ours—comes in for the greater share of this good. The Government, therefore, should see that it protects it alike from the ruinous influences of shaping out plans for over-production, by tempting too many to one branch of business,—and also from the conspiracy process of making the poorer classes of our country compete with the yet poorer classes of Europe. That nation is not truly moral, not truly great, not truly rich, where the extremely poor are more in number, than the extremely rich. Costly edifices, or magnificent baubles, whether they be in churches or palaces, have but little beauty in the eyes of the truly good man who, looking around or beyond these works of grandeur, discovers that squalid misery which is the result either of cold neglect, or cruel oppression. The great moral law is that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." The law of humanity is that which is called *levelling upwards*, not *downwards*,—as politicians are sometimes prone to do,—while the governing law of all Republics should be the principle in practice, but not abused, concerning which Jeremy Bentham has written so much, of obtaining the true equality and true happiness of the greatest number of people. To do this, as individuals, rich men must remember that all their gold would be but dross, but for the brains and hands of the intellectual and laborious. The poor cannot do without your capital, and you cannot do without their labor. Pay them, then, fairly and liberally for what is as necessary to you as to them. Governments are but representatives of the people, and good Governments of the true interests of the people. Those who are placed in power to guard these interests must remember that *selfishness* is no more the first law of individual nature, than it is of nations. There are as many foes to the country crowding upon it from without, as there are internal enemies resisting the good impulses of the human heart. If we value our nation as we value our own good, we shall protect that nation first, last, and always, by legislation, by election and in every honorable way in the power of man. God has ordained that every man shall toil. It is a part of the original curse, or rather we should call it the original blessing, for without industry of some kind, there can be no true happiness. Idleness is the one thing worse than penury.

Commercial Professorship in the University of La.—J. B. D. DeBow, Esq., of New Orleans has been unanimously elected, by the administrators to fill the chair among the professorships of the University of Louisiana. Mr. DeBow is well known as the editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Review*, a periodical which he has conducted with marked energy and ability.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the County Committee, the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County met yesterday forenoon, at the Supreme Court room, to nominate five delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburgh, a Presidential elector and a delegate to the National Convention.

Upon motion of Mr. Fahnestock, of Elizabeth, John McFaden, of Pittsburgh, was unanimously called to the Presidency of the meeting.

On motion of C. O. Loomis, S. F. Von Bonnhorst was named Secretary, aided by John B. Robinson and Mr. McGee.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN McFADEN.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

W K Vankirk,	Hugh McCormick,
M Fleming,	Alex. Byers,
T W Shaw,	Thos. McKee

The following is a list of Delegates.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—E C. Sawyer and S. F. Von Bonhorst.

Second—W J Howard and Jas. T Murray.

Third—Contested, the Secretary read the credentials of both—S Palmer and C L Magee, and W M Murray and Jno. T Whitten were the contesting parties.

On motion the credentials of both sets of delegates were laid upon the table.

Fourth—C O Loomis and John M'Faden.

Fifth—And. M'Bride and Wm Such.

Sixth—Jas. Lowrie, jr. and Geo W Gardner.

Seventh—A Franklin and Wm M Arthurs, jn.

Eighth—J Allen and W S Courtney.

Ninth—Saml Paisley and Philip Drum.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First—Ward—D N White and W B Erskine.

Second—J Morrison and Geo Parkin.

Third—H Campbell and Wm Boyd.

Fourth—John Kelly and Alex Cameron.

Borough of Birmingham—R McGown and Jesseph M'Knight.

Pitt Township—C Darragh and W Booth.

Peebles—Jno Murdock, Jr. and Jas Mitchell.

Wilkins—Duncan Hamilton and Joseph Stoner.

Versailles—Wm Cayen and Wm A Shaw.

Elizabeth—Robt Lytle and Saml Fahnestock

Jefferson—Jas M'Kee and Victor K Torrence

Mifflin—Robt Whigham and E Nye.

Snowden—Wm Wilson and Jas Fife.

Upper St Clair—Aaron Braudy and S Wilson.

Lower St Clair—Eph Jones and Jno B Sheriff.

Baldwin—W Cowan and W Moon.

S Fayette—Thos. Alexander and John McEwen.

N Fayette—W Rodgers and Robt McCracken.

Findley—Alex Byers and Geo Burns.

Robinson—John Riddle and John Young.

Moon—John Graham, Hugh McCormick.

Ohio—Thos Mitchell, Chas A Hay.

Pine—George Greer, and S McCord.

Ross—John Rowp, T H Cunningham.

Reserve—And Fleming Ladoo.

Manchester—John B Robinson, John E Park.

Sharpsburgh—S Clark, J G Comstock.

Indiana—Jas Wilson, John O'Hara.

Elizabeth bor—W K Vankirk, D Rhodes.

M'Keesport—J T Burk, Jacob Mewis.

Shaler—Thos W Shaw, Alfred G Lloyd.

West Deer—M Miller, Lewis Paterson.

Plum—Robt Carothers, Geo M Bowman.

Lawrenceville—Jos W Peeler, L S Johns.

Mr. McFaden, upon taking the chair, expressed his inability to fill the position, and asking the indulgence of the convention assuring it of his intention to do his whole duty.

C. Darragh, Esq. then rose, and with a few remarks, offered a series of resolutions in reference to the death of the Hon. John Q. Adams. As this was the first public meeting held since that event, it was the most proper time to notice it. After a few remarks, he closed by presenting the following resolutions, and moving their adoption.

Resolved, By the Whigs of Allegheny county in Convention assembled, that they have learned, with deep sorrow, the death of John Quincy Adams, in the Capitol at Washington, and that in common with their countrymen they mourn the loss of such an illustrious man as a great national bereavement.

That with the most of us from infancy, his name has been familiar, as a soldier, a statesman, and a patriot. One to whom our fathers directed us as a model of integrity, industry, truth and application in all his relations, whether in public or private life.

That we rejoice that so bright an example has been permitted to us so long, giving light to the paths of two generations, to be extinguished at last in the midst of the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That in consideration of the long and eminent public services of John Quincy Adams, our veneration and love for his character as a distinguished, long-tried and faithful public servant—our sense of the value of his example as a citizen, a public benefactor and a patriot, we lament his death as a national affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of this meeting, and published with the proceedings of this convention.

C. O. Loomis seconded the resolutions, adding a brief notice of the public services of Mr. Adams. The resolutions were then passed unanimously.

The credentials of members were then called for. As two sets of delegates presented themselves from some districts, the credentials of all were, upon a motion of Mr. Franklin, received informally until the convention should be organized.

The list was then called and announced as full, except Franklin township.

The contested seats in the Third Ward were then taken up, and on motion of C. O. Loomis, a committee of five appointed to examine the credentials and make a final report as to the rights of membership.

The chair named John Morrison, Wm. Such, Mr. Gardiner, Samuel Fahnestock, and Leonard S. Johns.

On motion the convention then received the nominations for five delegates to the Convention at Harrisburgh. A large number of names were then offered, from which the following were subsequent ly selected by ballot:

On motion of C. Darragh, Esq., the convention proceeded to vote for delegates to Harrisburg, the delegate to the National Convention and one Presidential elector.

Vote for Delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburgh:

Robert Stewart	65
W. R. Van Kirk	59
C. B. Scully	62
John D. Day	55
W. M. Hersh	54
Hiram Hultz	59
John Forsyth	29
John T. Whitten	30
W. P. Baum	14
M. Swartzwelder	4
C. Snively	14
John Young, jr.	15
George Darsie	5

The first five were declared elected.

Nominations were then received for a delegate to the National Convention.

Vote for Delegate to the National Convention:

T. F. Dale	15
Cornelius Darragh	42

Harmar Denny and A. W. Loomis were named and the nominations closed.

Nominations were then received for a Presidential elector from this district.

A. W. Loomis	65
Harmar Denny	22

On motion of Mr. Franklin, the candidates for election as members of the National Convention were requested to state their opinions and their course in the Convention.

Mr. Wm. B. Erskine then stated that Dr. Dale was in favor of Henry Clay.

C. Darragh, Esq., came forward and spoke for himself, and stated that he should go as "no mans man." He was for Mr. Clay first, Gen Scott second, but his own personal preference was in favor of John McLane of Ohio. He considered the nomination as an honor, but would not go second to support blindly any man. He had one, great object and that to put down the present administration. He would do it with Mr. Clay, with Gen. Scott, with John McLane, nay he would do it with Gen. Taylor. His personal preference he would in the event of Gen. Taylor's nomination give up for the good of the whig party. He would do it with reluctance, but he should not fail in his duty.

Mr. Loomis then made an explanation on the part of Dr. Dale. He was for Henry Clay in all events, believing him not only the most available, but the one most competent to command the vote of the North.

He also begged leave to explain the reasons that prompted the convention of Kentucky to choose Gen. Taylor rather than Mr. Clay. They were because Mr. Clay, in his Lexington speech had conceded too much to the North on the question of Slavery, and they had rather have the Southern Cotton Planter, Gen. Taylor, than Henry Clay with his concessions to the North.

On motion the meeting named the following gentlemen as a committee on resolutions:

Hon. C. Darragh,	C. O. Loomis,
John Morrison,	James B. Murray,
James Lowrie,	D. N. White
George Parkin,	A. Franklin,
John Muse.	

When the Committee upon credentials of delegates from the Third Ward came in, two reports were made, the majority declaring that the members having Mr. Bigham's certificate were elected. An attempt was then made to have the question reopened and brought before the Convention. After a warm debate this was refused, and the decision of the chair confirmed, that the action of the committee should be final. After the decision, the members for the Third Ward were admitted and allowed to vote.

While the Secretaries were counting the votes a resolution was offered instructing the delegate to the National Convention to vote for Henry Clay so long as he should be before that body, which was not voted upon, as it was argued by some that the instruction of delegates after the declarations made by them would be improper, and that their declarations had settled the question.

On the other hand, it was replied by Mr. Fahnestock from Elizabeth, and others, that they had not voted for Mr. Darragh as a Scott man, as asserted by Jas. Lowry, jr., but from a personal preference. He was for Mr. Clay, and for instructing the one he had voted for to go for Mr. Clay.

In the confusion attendant upon this vote of instruction, another member offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the delegate elected to the Whig National Convention to support the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor, for President of the United States.

Several members at this moment offered amendments, and the Chairman decided one, striking out Zachary Taylor and substituting Henry Clay to be in order. The amendment was then submitted and adopted by a very large majority. The resolution as amended was then voted upon, and carried with little opposition thus doing away with the necessity of a resolution of instructions, and allowing the members who voted for Mr. Darragh from the warm personal preference he commands from his old constituents, to express their opinion as to who was the first choice of the convention for President. A few of the more ardent whigs were eager for a division of the convention on this vote. The Chair, however, insisted that the resolution was carried beyond question, and refused the division.

A motion was then made by Mr. Von Bonnhorst, that the convention sustain the decision of the chair, which was adopted with great unanimity.

C. O Loomis, Esq., on behalf of the committee on resolutions, then presented and read the following, which were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That this Convention regard the continuance of the present National Administration and the continuance on the same, as dangerous and proscribed as inimical to the best interests of the country, and the dictates of patriotism require our best efforts to displace it.

Resolved, That the prostration of the Tariff of 1842 is an evil of no great magnitude, that every effort of the freemen of Pennsylvania should be made to displace the men who enacted it, and to reinstate the prosperous policy of the American system.

Resolved, That this Convention have undiminished confidence in the purity, patriotism and integrity of Henry Clay, and that if he or General Scott or any other Whig candidate should be presented to the people by the National Convention, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency at the next election, we will give such candidate our cordial support.

Resolved, That while the Whigs of Allegheny county are satisfied with the Union as it is, and are willing to abide by the compromises of the Constitution, they are nevertheless uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery into any territory now free.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Franklin.

Resolved, That the contest being now over in our own camp, that we will keep cool, and await the decision of the National Convention, and then go for the nominee and pour all our fire into the enemy.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the convention adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 26, 1848.

Senate.—The Senate took up the Executive communications of the following named gentlemen, and confirmed them:

Samuel A Gilmore, as President Judge of the 14th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette, and Greene.

Associate Judges—W S Jayne, Wyoming county; R A Dimmock, Tioga; Jas Gwinn, Huntingdon, W T Dougherty, Bedford; Jacob Whitemeyer, Union; John Ruckman Bucks; Samuel Jones, Allegheny; Philip Nixon, Cambria; Peter Haas, Lehigh.

The further supplement to the Act to incorporate the Millerstown and Smithport Turnpike Road Company was under consideration sometime, and then postponed.

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A resolution was adopted fixing nine o'clock as the hour of meeting instead of ten.

House.—Mr. Fegely offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to furnish the names of all the soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, who have been and now are in the receipt of gratuities from this Commonwealth. Agreed to.

Mr Pearce offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to report to this House as soon as convenient, the amount or rate per cent. of the dividends declared by the Banks of this Commonwealth during the past year. Agreed to.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—The supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad Act was again taken up on second reading—when

On motion of Mr. Roberts, of Fayette, the House agreed to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Halloweil's amendment to the first section was agreed to when the bill was last up, imposing a tax of six per cent on the Company. Yeas 50, nays 35.

Mr. Hallowell, of Montgomery, then modified his amendment.

Mr. Fox trusted members would not assent to repeal the amendment imposing a tax upon the Company, of six per cent. He did not want to enrich this Company at the inevitable sacrifice of the State.

Mr. Roberts, of Fayette, moved to amend the amendment, and insert:

Provided further, that all the tonnage, of whatever kind, or description, except the ordinary baggage of passengers, loaded or received at Harrisburg or at Pittsburgh, or at any intermediate point, or that may be thrown on the said Railroad by any Railroad or other improvement authorized or that may hereafter be authorized to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that shall be carried or conveyed on or over the said road more than twenty miles, at the rate of three mills per mile for each ton of 2000 pounds so carried or conveyed to be returned and paid according to the provisions of the 22d section of the Act to which this is a supplement, which toll or duty shall be in lieu of the five mills contained in the 22d section of the Act to which this is a supplement.

Messrs. Hallowell, (Montgomery,) Fox, Ball and McCulloch, spoke against the amendment, and Messrs. Steel, Olwine, Eeldeman, and others advocated it.

The previous question was then moved and sustained and Mr. Roberts' proposition was negatived Yeas 49, nays 47.

Mr. Hallowell's amendment, as modified, was next rejected. Yeas 45, nays 49.

The question then recurring on the first section of the bill, it was negatived by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Blair, Breidenthal, Brenneman, Bull, Busonell, Carl, Corts, Daly, Dickinson Diehl, Eeldeman, Evans, Fausold, Fernon, Fleharty, Gordon, Gratz, Gregg, Hall, Ives, Jacobs, Krick, Ladley, Large, Lattle, M'Kee, M'Minn, M'Knight, Morton, Noble, Olwine, S W Roberts, W. Y Roberts, Sharp, R. R. Smith, Snively, Sonder, Steel, Stubbs, Stutzman, Swartzwelder, Walters, Weirick, Zeigler—37.

Nays—Messrs. Ball, Baker, Benedict, Black Bloom, Bowman, Boyer, Downs, Elliott, D. Evans, Fegely, Fox, Frick, Gail, B P Hallowell, W S Hallowell, Keatley, Kirk, Kremm, Lamberton, Laubach Lefever, Leyburn, J Long, J W Long, Loughlin, McCulloch, M'Sherry, Marx, Meek, Miller, Myers, Nickleson, Pearce, Perry, Redick, Sanborn, Schoonover, Seibert, F Smith, Stetler, Taggart, Vansant Wattles, Watson, Williams, Wilcox, Packer, (Speaker.)—48.

The bill was consequently lost.

The joint report and resolutions in reference to the death of John Quincy Adams, were unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

Luzerne County Convention.—The meeting was held on the 22d, and resolutions passed highly complimentary to Henry Clay. It was also further resolved, That the ingratitude and hostility exhibited by the National Administration to Gens. Taylor and Scott, the two greatest military Chieftains of the age, in view of their past services and their present unexampled success, exhibits to the true patriot the gross corruption which taints every act of the Administration at Washington. That the time is coming when the people, through that omnipotent instrument, the ballot box, will cleanse the impurities of the present party in power and place the down trodden and insulted heroes upon the highest office in their gift.

Resolved, That we will abide by the decision of the National Convention to assemble at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 7th of June, a place consecrated to history and patriotism trusting and believing that the spirit which actuated, and the wisdom which governed our Fathers, may in like manner actuate and govern them.

Erie County Convention.—The meeting was held on the 7th ult., and the following among other resolutions passed.

That we ratify and approve the act of the Whig County Convention, suggesting Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and we again declare him to be our first choice as such candidate.

* * * * *

Yet we cheerfully refer the selection of such candidate to the National Convention, confident that with past experience, they will select no man as the candidate for this high and responsible place, without being thoroughly assured that he is worthy the entire confidence of the Whig party.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 29, 1848.

Senate.—A Message was received from the President in reply to the resolution of inquiry as to the armistice granted by Gen. Scott. The President replies that he has had no intimation of the armistice.

Mr. Benton agreeably to notice, offered a resolution asking for a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial, which was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted granting to the widow Adams the franking privilege.

Mr. Allen offered his resolution asking that all debates on the treaty be made in executive session, which was laid on the table—29 to 15.

His resolution to remove the injunction of secrecy from all previous proceedings upon the treaty, laid on the table.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and set to a late hour.

House.—Mr. Vinton of the Ways and Means, moved to recommit the bill making the Naval Appropriations, in order to reconsider the part making appropriations for Dry Docks, which was agreed to.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill allowing a drawback on all wheat imported from Canada, which shall be manufactured in the United States and afterwards exported.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution relieving the Supreme Judges of the United States Court from District Court duty, or circuit duty, as there was now on the Calendar two years work.

Washington, March 1, 1848.

Senate.—The body was called to order at the usual hour, and a large number of petitions and memorials presented.

Mr. Houston presented a resolution protesting against the relinquishment of any territory acquired from Mexico without indemnity, and also against the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso into any law regulating such territory.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive Session.

House.—The Speaker announced as the first thing in order, the motion of Mr. Johnson to amend the bill in relation to the new examiners in the Patent Office.

The amendment proposes a salary of $1,500 instead of $2,500. Upon this amendment the yeas and nays were called, and the motion lost—Yeas 79, Nays 105.

Mr. McLelland made a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Chapman moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, upon which the yeas and nays were called, and the motion lost—Yeas 96, Nays 116.

Mr. Andrew Johnson then opposed the bill most earnestly. The bill was then laid aside, and on motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the deficiencies in the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Hunt in the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, then proceeded to criticise the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and showed the errors, not only in the Statements, but the statistics.

Mr. McLean, of Baltimore, then replied to the speech made some time since, by Mr. Thompson, of Indiana.

Mr. Thompson next obtained the floor at 6 o'clock when the Committee rose and adjourned.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, March 1, 1848.

By a gentleman who has arrived in this town, from Mexico, the Republican has later advices than it had previously received via Saltillo, to the 24th of January.

The American force was still at El Passo, and would advance in the course of the month, having been delayed by the loss of a great part of their cattle. The general impression was that the people would offer no resistance, nor could any be mustered by the authorities. Gov. Trias had ordered a tax upon the people, and had collected very odious and unpopular in consequence—it was thought he would not come to an open rupture with our force, but would return to the department of Durango.

Trade was completely unsettled, in place of the usual profitable business here is done by American merchants.

There is eight feet of water in the river at Brazos to Cairo.

Louisville, March 1 1848.

I have to report one more Steamboat disaster. The one boat Defiance has sunk near Lucas—she will be a total loss. Her cargo will be saved, but in a damaged condition

Philadelphia March 1 1848.

The remains of Mr. Adams will leave Washington City on next Monday morning, to remain for their final resting place at Quincy Mass. They will reach Philadelphia the same day, are to lay in State in the room on Tuesday, from whence they will be removed again on Wednesday for Massachusetts.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $5.62½ bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 1500 bu prime Red at 120 p bu.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 57@58c p bu. The supply of grain is small.

Cotton—Sales of 100 bales 7 pkgs at 8c p lb.

The markets generally continues without change

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 1, 3 P. M.

Flour.—The market continues quiet, and transactions limited. Sales of Genesee are effected at $6.37½@6.50 per bbl, and of Western brands at $6.25@6.37 per bbl. Market firm.

Grain—The market is firm, with more buyers than sellers at former rates.

Whisky—The market is dull with a slight decline, sales at 22½c per gall.

Groceries—The market is without change.

Provisions—I hear of no variation from former figures. Western Lard is selling at 8c, and Bacon more rendered at 8½c per lb.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 1, 1848.

Flour—Sales of 2500 bbls prime to-day at $5.31½@5.37½ p bbl.

Wheat—Sales of prime Red at 90c p bu.

Corn—Sales of 3000 bu prime Yellow in bulk at 30c p bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 17c p gall.

Molasses—The market is heavy with sales of N O at 25@28c p gall.

Sugar—Sales of N O at 4½@5c c. p. lb.

Mess Pork—No 1 is selling at $7.25c at which figures 800 bbls changed hands to-day.

Buck Pork—Sales of 1,000,000 lbs were effected to-day at 3½c p lb.

Bacon—Sales of Sides at 3½@3¾c and of Hams at 4½@5c.

Lard is firm with sales at 5½@6 c. p. lb.

Flaxseed Oil sales are effected at 75c p gall.

The markets generally are without change.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Scrip.—A considerable amount of this illegal currency has been in circulation in this vicinity. There is no reason why credit should be given to it, more than to any other paper, the passage of which is prohibited by law.

A number of our merchants and business men have entered into an engagement not to receive the Scrip of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the city and county of Allegheny, after the 15th of March, except at a discount of not less than five per cent, and others have agreed not to pay it out after that time. It is hoped that this movement will have the effect to drive these simpletons out of circulation.—*Wheeling Times.*

New Constitution for Ohio.—We cannot refrain from congratulating the country on the future of the proposition for a Convention to *reform* the Constitution! Under the good old *Constitution, Ohio has advanced as no State ever before increased, and has prospered*; and we repose that we are permitted to move on under it yet a little while longer. There are too many disturbing causes agitating the public mind at this time, for any reasonable expectation of the good wisdom and deliberation required to establish a new Constitution.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Caved In.—One of the locks in the vicinity of the weigh lock, caved in last week, and it will have to be rebuilt before any boats can pass it. Last summer, when some of the Canal Commissioners, were out here on an official visit they directed this lock to be rebuilt, but for some causes it was not done, and now, just as the navigation is about to open it tumbles down, thus causing delay to those who make use of the extreme end of the canal.—*Mercurian.*

Young Men's Association.—The meeting notified for last night was postponed by a preconcertion of the Hall. It will be held on Friday evening at the same place, at 7 o'clock.

Hudson's Panorama.—This painting still continues to attract the attention of the public. We would recommend our readers that have not seen it, to go at once. See advertisement in another column.

No more Soldiers.—The Cleveland Herald says:—The recruiting Sergeant at Buffalo has received orders to enlist no more men. How grateful the report of anything which indicates a return of peace.

Merchants' Transportation Line.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE

MERCHANTS' WAY FREIGHT LINE.

Soda Ash.

Books

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

EXCHANGE

WESTERN FUNDS

COLLECTIONS

Flour—Sales of 1000 bbls

Wheat—Sales of 1500 bu

Corn—Sales of

Cotton—

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Scrip.

Flour—Sales of 2500 bbls

Wheat—Sales of

Corn—Sales of 3000 bu

Whiskey—Sales at

Molasses—

Sugar—Sales of

Mess Pork—

Bacon—Sales of

Lard is firm

Flaxseed Oil sales

The markets generally

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Scrip.

Caved In.

Young Men's Association.

Hudson's Panorama.

No more Soldiers.

EXTRACTS—Extract bark precipit, do belladonna, do cicuta, do dandelion, do gentian, do jalap, do nyocyamus, do valerian, do quassia, do thuarine for sale by [mar1] R S SELLERS

PRODUCE—50 sks Co corn, 150 sacks oats, 15 casks Ch. 10 sacks rye, 21 bbls beans, 2 do pepper, 200 sks do, 2 do cloves, 2 do cassia, 200 sks do, now landing from stmr Ledlow, and for sale by [mar1] J C HOWELL

FLOUR—50 bbls fine flour, 50 bbls corn meal, 10 do buckwheat flour, 3 do rye meal, Lard oil and for sale by [mar1] J C HOWELL

E H EATON & Co have received by recent express arrivals, dress linings and sundry small goods, viz: cambrics, ginghams, gilt and steel trimmings, fancy pins, gilt minute works, belts, and other articles, on hand and for sale by [mar1]

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—A large lot of low priced linen cambric handkerchiefs, hand hemstitched French, for sale by [mar1] E H EATON & Co

RAG WAREHOUSE—The highest price in cash will be paid for good clean rags, cotton, canvass, bale rope, glass rope, hanging, bunting &c. by [mar1] J W CRAWFORD

A RTIFICIAL LEAVES—A small quantity of these beautiful ornaments, just received per [feb25] FILSON & Co

COTTON TWINES—A good assortment of cotton twines on hand at [mar1] FILSON & Co

GLASS—200 boxes assorted sizes, from 6x8 to 24x30, country brands, in store and for sale by [mar1] D C HOWELL

COTTON—74 bales, just received and for sale by [mar1] BROWN & CUBBERTSON

SUGAR—27 hhds N O Sugar landing and for sale by [mar1] BROWN & CUBBERTSON

MOLASSES—18 bbls N O just received and for sale by [mar1] BROWN & CUBBERTSON

FISH HOOKS—50 gross for sale by [mar1] R S SELLERS

PULVERIZED BARK—62 lbs for sale by [mar1] R S SELLERS

SAND PAPER—100 reams for sale by [mar1] R S SELLERS

CANTHARIDES PLASTER—20 lbs for sale by [mar1] R S SELLERS

CHLOROFORM—In 1 lb bottles, just received and for sale by [mar1] E A FAHNESTOCK

COTTON YARNS—100 lbs assorted Nos of long and short reel, for sale at manufacturers lowest prices by [mar1] FRIEND RHEY & Co

MUSK BEEF—2 tons for sale by [mar1] STEVENSON HOWSON & Co

SALARATUS—6 bbls 2 bxs for sale by [mar1] STEVENSON HOWSON & Co

FLOUR—200 bbls for sale by [feb25] JAS DALZELL

SUGAR—40 hds prime S O, just received and for sale by [feb25] POINDEXTER & Co

BACON—5000 lbs city smoked, and Cincinnati dry do in store and for sale by [feb25] L S WATERMAN

DRIED FRUIT—300 sacks dried peaches, (halves,) a prime article, just made Apples in store and for sale by [feb25] L S WATERMAN

CORNS—200 lbs Cotton Yarns, assorted Nos, of Ladies Own Landing, nothing in store and for sale by [feb25] L S WATERMAN

SEEDS—50 each Clover Seed, and timothy do, just in store and for sale by [feb25] L S WATERMAN

N O SUGAR—150 hhds N O Sugar in store, receiving and for sale by [feb25] GEO A BERRY

N O MOLASSES—25 bbls Plantation, for sale by [feb25] GEO A BERRY

COTTON—10 bales for sale by [feb25] J SCHOONMAKER & Co

COTTON—10 bales received this day and for sale by [feb25] J SCHOONMAKER & Co

HOPS—5 bales on consignment, and for sale by [feb25] MILLER & RICHARDSON

SOAP—50 bxs Castile soap, in store and for sale by [feb25] MILLER & RICHARDSON

CLARET—100 cases claret wine, in store and for sale by [feb25] MILLER & RICHARDSON

SUNDRIES—6 bbls round tooth brush, 6 bbls hair brushes, 6 bbls flesh do, and 1 bbl assorted, received per Lancaster, and for sale by [feb25] JAS DALZELL

FIRE BRICK—50,000 for sale low, or exchange for Pittsburgh manufactured articles, by [feb25] JAS DALZELL

RYE FLOUR—10 bbls superior rye flour, just received and for sale by [feb25] S WATERMAN

SOAP—50 bxs Pepper & Gardner's Soap, just landing from stmr Loyal Hannah, and for sale by [feb25] JOHN S DILWORTH

SOAP—25 bxs Hazlewood's Hill & Co's soap, in store and for sale by [feb25] JOHN S DILWORTH

N O MOLASSES—50 bbls prime N O molasses, just received and for sale by [feb25] POINDEXTER & Co

MOLASSES—200 bbls Prime Plantation Molasses, landing from stmr Cavy Langley, for sale by [feb25] W & M MITCHELTREE

RICE—42 tierces prime, fine quality, landing from stmr Cavy Langley, for sale by [feb25] W & M MITCHELTREE

PEACHES—50 lbs unpeeled peaches, 5 do pitted do, just received and for sale by [feb25] BROWN & CUBBERTSON

CLOVER SEED—10 bush prime new crop just received and for sale by [feb24] BROWN & CUBBERTSON

ALL persons having business with Robert Cassatt, are requested to call on the undersigned [feb24] ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

COTTON—25 bales Mississippi for sale by [feb24] WEST BOWEN

CANAL SHOVELS, Grain and Devonshire do, spades, bay and manure forks, or various kinds and quality, for sale by [feb24] WEST BOWEN

BLANKETS—3 cases Kentucky Jeans, just received and for sale by [feb24] WEST BOWEN

MOLASSES—250 bbls prime N O Molasses in store and for sale by [feb24] WEST BOWEN

RAISINS—50 boxes Muscatel Raisins, just received and for sale by [feb24] TASSEY & BEST

MACKEREL—50 bbls No 3 Mackerel, just received and for sale by [feb24] TASSEY & BEST

D. T. MORGAN & Co. Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No 70 Wood st, Pittsburgh.

HIDES—400 dry Hides, just received and for sale by [feb24] S & W HARBAUGH

RYE FLOUR—50 bbls for sale by [feb24] S & W HARBAUGH

LARD—50 kegs No 1, in store and for sale by [feb24] S & W HARBAUGH

MACKEREL—50 bbls No 3 Salt Mackerel, in daily receipt of 2 to the 4