THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

FOR SEVENTY-SIX:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1848.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN: All communications and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and attended to from this office.

☞ For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Marine, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 8 p. m. and as early in to day as practicable.

Telegraphic News.

The proprietors of the Pittsburgh Gazette having made the most complete and efficient arrangements to obtain news by the various Lines of Magnetic Telegraph, are now ready to receive proposals for furnishing the same to their friends of the country press, upon terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory, and with a promptness that cannot be excelled. The fullest report of Congress News can be depended upon, as well as an extended abstract of the news by the Cunard Steamers at New York and Boston, the Ocean Company at New York, and in fact by every steamer arriving at a port accessible to the Telegraph. Interesting local news from all the leading cities, will be furnished, together with Markets of the most reliable character, from any point required. From the West, all market and general news, will be received in the most correct and ample manner. In a word, the Gazette will procure for its readers all that can interest Pittsburgh and the West generally, and is ready to act efficiently as the agent of the country press, upon reasonable terms.

SUSPENSION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The suspension of this gallant and distinguished officer has, as we anticipated it would, created a very great excitement, not only with our officers and men in Mexico, but also with the Mexican people. Beloved as we know General Scott to be by the whole army, who have been led by him to such glorious results, and admired and feared by the Mexicans, for his many brilliant and extraordinary achievements, they could not but be surprised at hearing announced that the great Captain of the American force had, in the very flush of his success, been disgraced and deprived of his command, by order of President Polk. We are glad to see that the press of the country, which has been too long silent upon this outrage, offered by Polk to Gen. Scott, but to the entire army,—are speaking out. This is but due to the gallant and veteran hero of a hundred fights, who, after all the hardships and perils encountered, instead of receiving the thanks and approval of a grateful country, is ordered to yield up his command, and to appear before a board of inferior officers, convened in the enemy's country, to answer to certain charges which a set of designing, jealous and ambitious officers have seen fit to bring against him, for the purpose of stealing a portion of that reputation which is so justly his due. We much mistake the character of the American people, if they will quietly look on and permit this administration to throw disgrace upon the names and acts of Scott and Taylor, merely because they have gained more glory out of the war than President Polk and his administration, and are therefore likely to stand in the way of several of the aspirants for the Presidency belonging to his Cabinet.

The following extracts which we copy from a very long and able article in the Savannah Republican, will ex the National Intelligencer truly remarks, and a response in the breasts of many of our readers.

"A war thus originated and waged by such an Administration has been conducted as a Cabinet war, a system exploded since the days of Malbone's plots, details, &c. made at Washington for Mexico. It has been signalized by most meritorious victories, under Generals to whom the Administration was in notorious hostility. The people have felt from the beginning that the Government would rejoice in the disgrace of its Generals and have suspected that means would be devised to effect this object. Open and direct efforts have been made to supercede them by inexperienced political partisans. Most, I believe all, of the appointments to high rank in the army have been made from hot party men.

"While the public heart bounded with exultation at the wonderful battles of General Taylor, the and, while the world regarded with amazement, the wonderful Scott, the Government was busied in contrivances against him, and sent a commission to Mexico to put him on his trial for some unknown offence, on suspicion.

"Up to the date of the outcome of this war that, upon the whole, it has been a brilliant and successful military enterprise, the character of the Commander-in-Chief, the conquering General is instantly suspended, disgraced as far as his Government can disgrace him. From the capture of Vera Cruz to the occupation of the City of Mexico, that General's conduct has been signalized by the most daring energy; he has exhibited a wonderful combination of discretion and gallantry—of wisdom in his plans, and fire in the execution of them. Every incident of the campaign was calculated by his foresight, provided for by his sagacity, and met by his energy. The time required for a march, the force necessary for each rencounter, the moment when it must take place—the men that must fall, the ammunition to be expended—were all foreseen, calculated and adjusted with a precision so accurate that the event but converted anticipation into history.

"What military science and experience devised, was executed with the spirit and dashing courage which won his youthful laurels at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa. He was all provided with all the munitions of war. The opposing force were nearly the most numerous. The nature of the country and its artificial defences presented every species of danger and difficulty. His achievements seem to transcend history and rise into romance.

"While he was in the agony of this great enterprise, the Government tradoced him and his little army at home, by misrepresenting and exaggerating their strength, and at the same moment of their miraculous success, while the country is absorbed by wonder and admiration, the Government arrests the General!"

"The Country, in spite of and against the decision of the court of inquiry, has promptly thrown himself into the Worth faction, and with eager dexterity avails himself of that general's heats and partisans to strengthen himself in his attack upon the commander-in-chief.

"This is a dangerous condition of things for Gen. Scott. It fulfils the only unaccomplished prophecy in the plate of soup' letter, which, but for that lose phrase, was full of forecast and wisdom. All the ingenious forebodings of his friends and partisans have come true to the letter—down to the bitter foreboding that he left behind him at home an enemy more dangerous to him than any he was to encounter in Mexico.

"How far is it from the ordeal with such fearful odds against him, is a doubtful question. The proceedings of the court may be managed in such a way as to poison the public mind against him, during an artfully protracted trial, while the Executive press and partisans, and in the nefarious work, and then, when new events and new topics of interest occupy the country, be dropped, or issue in some puny censure or dull and unmarked acquittal.

"But the glory of the General cannot suffer any thing beyond a temporary eclipse. His enemies—those who administer his Government—may tease and worry and annoy him; and while they vex and sting him, enjoy the triumph of a petty hatred, but he will have his station in history. He will be recorded in all time as an illustrious commander, by the side of the most illustrious, as fairly ranking in his military renown by the side of him to whom he was last to be compared but with reverential deference. He will be hailed as a gallant soldier, a wise commander, a humane and Christian gentleman, and men in allertimes will inquire who was President when Scott conquered Mexico"

CHLOROFORM.—The Cincinnati Gazett, says—In consequence of the anxiety manifested by the public, to learn something definite in relation to the case of death, resulting from the inhalation of Chloroform, which occurred in that city on the 23d inst. we deemed proper to submit the following state-

1. Mrs. Simmons, as shown by the condition of the various organs of the body, was in good health when the Chloroform was administered. It is true she had labored under slight catarrh a few days previous to her death; but we are of opinion that the very slight diseased action which existed was in no way instrumental in causing the fatal result.

2. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that death was caused by the action of Chloroform.

3. Death resulted from a rapid and complete exhaustion of the nervous system.

There are various points connected with the case, of a deeply interesting character, but the subject is too delicate for popular discussion, and as a full report of the condition of the body, and other facts connected with the case, together with observations on the poisonous action of Chloroform will speedily be published in the Western Lancet, it is deemed unnecessary to say more in this communication.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D.
R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.
A. H. BAKER, M. D.
WM. MULFORD, M. D.

Cincinnati, Feb. 28, 1848.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY SCHE.—The Marietta Intelligencer states that the Merchants of that city have received to place the strip of the county city have received to place the strip of the county of Allegheny, and the cities of Pittsburgh and of Allegheny, at a distance of 5 per cent on the 15th of March, and not to pay it out after that date.

CANAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening at the Board of Trade Rooms, to hear the report of a Committee appointed on the 24th of February, to inquire what legislation is necessary to make life and property more secure on the Western waters. As the Committee were not allowed time to make a proper report, they were, upon motion of one of their number, discharged, and another Committee of eight appointed to report on the 9th inst. at the same place, under the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of eight, composed of practical navigators and engine builders of this city and vicinity, be appointed to report to this Board, the best plan which they can devise to prevent accidents and effect the greatest degree of safety to steamboats on the Western and South-Western waters.

COMMITTEE.

Thomas Bakewell,	Tego Thompson,
Dan'l H. Stone,	Thomas Jones,
John K. Litch,	W. I. Totten,
James May,	John Scott,

The evening was spent in a familiar debate upon the proper means necessary to secure more efficiency from steamboat navigators, safety to travelers and property. Without attempting to follow the speakers in due order, we will give the arguments they enforced. Capt. May was confident that the present law punishing officers and owners of boats, were altogether too stringent and unjust, not only to officers and owners, but to the community. He stated as a fact, which cannot fail to arrest public attention and house the community to the necessity of reform, he stated that the legislation of Congress has driven prudent men from the river, and thrown dearmost property and navigation into the hands of reckless and irresponsible men, in a very great measure. This was done by the onerous penalties inflicted upon officers in case of the loss of life, and upon owners in case of the loss of property, and no man would run such imminent risk for such small returns. He was confident that a better guarantee for the public would be found in the sagacity of merchants and in the integrity of Captains, Pilots and Engineers. Their property, lives and reputations were at stake and no law could add to the security.

Capt. Stone was of opinion that the great cause of trouble on the river was to be found in the practice of carrying steam far beyond the safe limit, and that measures should be taken to deprive steamboat navigators of the power of exceeding the safe amount. With Capt. May he argued that public opinion and the integrity of officers and owners was a better guarantee than stringent penal enactments. It was generally allowed that some efficient plan to educate engineers would be beneficial, but no plan to effect this object was offered.

Thomas Bakewell, Esq., made some suggestions which looked more properly to the prevention of accidents, rather than to punish after the act. He suggested that the "fusible plug" in use on French boilers, might be adopted with the greatest success. He was also in favor of the use of two safety valves on all boilers, one of which should be beyond the reach of the engineer. He could have the power to lift the valve to see if it was in order but not to add to the weight upon it. The suggestion that much valuable information might be got if Congress would adopt the policy of the English Parliament, and appoint a committee with powers to make summary examinations into the subject. Men not in Congress could be selected on the committee, and thus bring before legislators, the information of practical men in the steamboat business.

Mr. W. J. Totten made some remarks to correct a statement made at the last meeting, by the Chairman, in relation to the inefficiency of our inspectors of hulls and engines. Of the hull inspection he could not speak, but he was confident that none could deny that the engine inspection had been ever above praise. The first incumbent was Major Wade, who had no superior, and whose official acts had never been censured. (His successor was Mr. Totten, who filled the office acceptably.) The present incumbent, Mr. McLelland, stood at the head of the profession in the practical part, and had few equals in a scientific point of view. Mr. Totten then went on to say that he was in favor of no relaxation of the present laws. He would rather elevate the character of captains, pilots and engineers, and by having more ability, thus escape the disasters, and, as a matter of course, the penalty.

There were other remarks made, but the above sketches will show the scope of the discussion.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.—Mr. Bishop presented the annual statement of the University of Pennsylvania.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Sanderson, to confirm judicial sales, and protect bona fide purchasers—with amendments.

The War with Mexico.—The second reading and consideration of the resolutions in relation to this subject, was resumed, the question being whether Mr. Brawley's amendment, striking out that part of them prohibiting the introduction of slavery into territory acquired from Mexico.

Mr. Brawley, Mr. Small, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Black supported the amendment.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Sanderson spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Brawley's amendment was rejected—yeas 7 nays 20.

Mr. Johnston's substitute, as amended, (containing a variety of propositions,) was agreed to—yeas 14; nays 11.

Mr. Small moved an amendment, that no proposition shall be reported, or treaty made, which does not contain a proposition for the payment of the claims of our citizens, and a stipulation that we shall pay the Mexican Government $15,000,000—Lost—yeas 8; nays 12.

The resolutions were finally passed.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged the entire morning in considering bills on the private calendar, with a view to their being finally disposed of in the afternoon. Adjourned.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. WORTH.—The New Orleans Delta has recently published, in a supplementary sheet, the correspondence of Generals Scott and Worth, relative to the late difficulties in the army, subsequent to the publication of the Army Orders censuring severely certain letters written to the United States. The Supplement does not appear to have been sent in this direction, but we find in a Western paper the following brief notice of the correspondence:

Gen. Worth addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, stating that he learned with astonishment that it was the opinion of the Army that the imputation of scandalous conduct, mentioned in the general Order, referred to him, asking if such was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief.

General Scott replied, that the Order complained of was not meant to apply the imputation to the author of the letter signed "Leonidas."

Gen. Worth replied, and said he did not consider the answer satisfactory. General Scott replied he could not be more explicit. He had nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and if he had valid information of the authorship, he would prosecute the parties before a Court Martial.

Gen. Worth replied that he supposed the Commander regarded him as not deserving a satisfactory answer, and feeling himself aggrieved, he should appeal to the President. He concluded by accusing Scott of acting in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Gen. Scott then ordered Worth under arrest, for behaving with contempt and disrespect towards the Commander-in-Chief.

THEORY OF LOW DUTIES, AND PRACTICE.—The *Boston Traveller* says that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Collectors of the various ports relative to the collection of duties in certain doubtful cases, and advising of certain regulations for the more prompt discharge of duty in some particulars. In every case where there is a doubt of the amount of duty according to the Tariff of 1846, the Government orders the collection of the highest duty—notwithstanding that theory of the honorable Secretary, that the lower the duty the larger the revenue. The article chiefly affected by the "prompt instructions" is that which comes under the denomination of vetvetens, &c. This class of articles has heretofore been introduced under the head of cotton velvet, which pays a duty of 20 per cent only. The Secretary now instructs that they shall be classed under the head of cotton goods, and pay a duty of 25 per cent. Percussion caps will pay a duty of 30 per cent. Instead of being placed under the head of fulminates, which are taxed 20 per cent. Iodine to pay a duty of 30 per cent. The Collector is ordered to send on previous to the commencement of a quarter, an estimate of the expenses for that quarter. Appraisers are ordered to make their return as to damaged goods within 20 days. This latter regulation is made in order insure a more speedy quarterly return of revenue receipts.

COAL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Valparaiso Neighbor of October 1847 says—The prospects of obtaining coal from the neighborhood of Concepcion have lately become very fine. By the last accounts the promise was excellent; both as to the amount to be had, and as to the quality of the coal. A gentleman writing from Talcahuana states that one mine has been opened on land lying at the right hand of the road leading to Concepcion, in which a seam of coal has been found one and a half yards thick. In the tide way of Pinco they are working another, some 300 yards from the beach, and have cut in vertically to the distance of ten feet. And have not passed through the coal green at that. Then a third has been opened at the Penales, also on the side of the road to Concepcion. The Coal obtained from this is of most excellent quality. In all there are now five mines, and the main question at present is to find a purchasing demand equal to the supply.

76 cents and 4 mills.		16 cents and 6 mills.	

These are figures drawn from the documents, and most strikingly do they illustrate the wickedness and the policy of the present Tariff law or the party who thrust it upon the people.

THE FUTURE.

With Peace, a Protective Tariff, and a sound

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1848.

The Senate have devoted the day to the treaty of Peace, in Executive session. The discussion has been warm as you may suppose when told that Messrs. Benton, Allen, Hannegan, Douglass, Atchison, Westcott and some others are ranked among its opponents. The discussion, too, has not concluded from certain unmistakable evidences of opinion has been of a warmest and exciting character. The "fifty-four forty men" would seem to have revived their cry of "the whole or none," and to be disposed to take something from Mexico to make up for what they lost from England. There are however, good and sufficient reasons for not being pressed with the cry, but they are not of a character which would warrant its rejection with the certain alternative of obtaining a worse treaty—We may get more of Mexico at the price of ignore protracted war, but the Administration would only show by such a course of proceedings, that it was greatly hypocritical in all its previous declarations that it wanted a peace, and was not engaged in a war of conquest. In reading to-day, the correspondence between the Mexican commissioners and Mr. Trist, I found it difficult enough to answer the following, embodied in one of the letters of Herrera, Gomez, Villanie and Atristain:

"The existing war has been undertaken solely on account of the territory of the State of Texas, respecting which, the North American republic presents as its title, the act of the said State by which it was annexed to the North American confederation, after having proclaimed its independence of Mexico. The Mexican republic offering (as we have informed your excellency) to consent for a proper indemnification, to the pretensions of the Government of Washington to the territory of Texas, the cause of the war has disappeared, and the war itself ought to cease, since there is no warrant for its continuance. To the other territories mentioned in the 4th article of your excellency's draught, no right has heretofore been asserted by the Republic of North America, nor do we believe it possible for it to assert any. Consequently, it could not acquire them, except by the right of conquest, or by the title which will result from the cession or sale which Mexico might now make.—But, as we are persuaded, that the Republic of Washington will not only absolutely repel, but will hold in abhorrence the first of these titles, and, on the other hand, it would be a new thing, and contrary to every idea of justice, to make war upon a people for no other reason than because it refused to sell territory, which its neighbor sought to buy, we expect from the justice of the government and people of North America, that the ample modification which we have to propose to the cession territory, (beyond that of the State of Texas) contemplated by the said article 4, will not be a motive to permit us a war which the worthy general of the North American troops has justly styled as *unnatural*."

This letter resulted in a counter project from the Mexican Commissioners, which though laid before the Government, was not acted upon, upon the ground that it was wholly inadmissible.

Mexico since then has yielded what she could not recover and what we have obtained by conquest, but yielding so much by conquest, magnanimity on our part would seem to require, that we should not ask more. Being compelled to part with her territory and people she consents—and now the Government can without imbueing its hands more deeply in blood, refuse the boon when it is tendered.

Mr. Hannegan says, I learn, that the treaty is no "indemnity for the past," if it be so, it is no "security for the future." These are clap-trap words borrowed by the President from an English minister, and inserted here for mere effect. They mean nothing, are worthnothing, and do no more than to prove the fact that words of Diplomacy are made to conceal ideas. Talleyrand, I believe so defined them.

The bearer of Despatches who brought the treaty to Washington, has left by permission of the Executive, carrying back the impression that the treaty will be ratified, with some alterations. This is doubtless the truth of the case, and the news from Mexico received the last twenty-four hours goes to confirm the fact that there is a peace party in Mexico capable of sustaining the treaty when ratified, exceptionable as the terms are to this country, though made so for very different reasons, it is to be hoped the Government will stand by the treaty. The country wants peace and the sooner it comes the better for ourselves, Mexico and the world.

Mr. Berrios called up his Resolution this morning requesting the President of the United States to furnish the result of the trial by Court Martial of Lieut. Col. Fremont, for during its wait to keep it warm" and at the most convenient season he will speak without let or hindrance his views of the Administration.

The Senate during the morning very handsomely extended by its vote, the franking privilege to Mrs. Adams.

PATENT OFFICE.

A budget of bills were acted upon partially in the House. Mr. FARRELY, of Pa., from the Committee on Patents, introduced a bill for securing more efficiency in the Patent Office by increasing the number of Examiners and securing to them a more adequate compensation. The pay now received is $1,500 per annum, and the pay proposed is $2,500, less than the sum received by the Heads of the Bureaus and far below that of the higher grades of office. For the want of more Examiners the Department is now far behind its business, from ten to twelve months at least. When in 1830, the office was last reorganized, the applications were some seven hundred and fifty each year, they are now 1,500.

Mr. Farrely sustained his bill in a manner and ability, which showed that he was both an experienced and valuable member, and that the Speaker had made a wise choice in placing him at the head of the Committee on Patents. The House adjourned without definite action.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., reported a bill allowing the Judges of the Supreme Court, to leave their circuits for two years for the purpose of acting upon cases now pending in the Supreme Court. The reasons given for this act, and which followed unexpectedly upon the suggestions recently made was that there were pending at the present time, one hundred and sixty cases in Court. They were increasing every year, and some such course was necessary to remove the difficulty. Under the present law any judge might be absent one year from his circuit, and the judges could meet from time to time, but this power had failed to afford relief.

Mr. Bowlin, of Mo., opposed the Bill upon the ground that if such authority was granted there would be a permanent session of the Judges at the seat of Government. To remedy the evil for the future, he proposed that a Court of Appeals should be established, composed of the District Judges and over which should preside one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He would have this Court finally dispose of all cases of small magnitude, leaving those of great importance to be carried up to the higher Courts. This Bill, too, under the disposition which always prevails in Congress to procrastinate was laid over.

MR. WALKER AND THE TARIFF.

The deficiency bill was urged, but no action had upon it. Though it is four months before the expiration of the present fiscal year, the Departments declare they must have this money at once to meet existing obligations. Put this Bill and Mr. Walker's estimates together and you have a fair evidence of the qualities of the present Secretary of the Treasury for the office which he holds. He *guesses* at the public expenditures within thirteen millions of dollars, and is reputed an active and industrious officer. He makes a mistake in the means of the Department, to the amount of seven millions of dollars and is yet reputed a laborious and faithful officer.

Laborious he certainly is, but it is labor spent upon the theories of his favorite dogma, touching free trade,—dogmas that are now proving so injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, to the political interests of New England, to the iron interests of Pennsylvania,—which are draining the country of precious metals, sent to England to buy Railroad iron, which are making our imports more than our exports, and bringing this country greatly in debt to Europe.

We give you a synopsis of the operations in the way of imports in the article of iron, under the two tariffs.

For Five months under the Tariff of 1842.

No. of Tons.	Duty.	Am't per ton.
64,918	$1,097,638	$16,98

For Seven months, Tariff of '46.

No. of Tons.	Duty.	Am't per ton.
557,777	$1,861,550	$3,33

Per hundred weight under the Tariff of 1842, 76 cents and 4 mills. of 1846, 16 cents and 6 mills.

These are figures drawn from the documents, and most strikingly do they illustrate the wickedness and the policy of the present Tariff law or the party who thrust it upon the people.

THE FUTURE.

With Peace, a Protective Tariff, and a sound and equal currency, the country would leap ahead. Every pulsation would give buoyancy and strength to its business, and blessed with a wise Administration we could forget the past. It is the affliction of the nation to be cursed with political quacks and with ambitious aspirants for power and place who are wholly unfitted for great public duties—The Whigs owe it to themselves to right these great wrongs in public measures and public men. Why, oh why should we be found indulging in bitter animosities, in personal conflicts for men, in strifes against one another, when we have a country to serve. What to us are the wisest, best and bravest of men, compared with great public measures, the success of which are identified with the happiness of the people, and the enduring welfare of the country. Upon the altar of public good, and in the defence of a common country, let us bury all our griefs, if we have any. Let us forget our differences, sacrifice every private feeling, and resolve with a hearty unanimity, come weal or come woe, to make him our standard bearer who is the truest man, the truest Patriot and the truest Whig. We are not partizans, except as party men are associated with great principles of Government. The man we love most, and who would serve his country best, we might, for one, yield approval to, as a free will offering to the common good, and even to the judgement of those whose want of faith makes them fear a doubtful issue, or a defeat. But something must be yielded in return. That man himself, indeed, would be foremost in such a sacrifice, as would any true Whig, but let us cling to no man with such tenacity that we cannot say by any measure of sacrifice we may make, as did the Roman in his trial, "it was not that I loved Cesar less, but that I loved Rome more."

E. R.

Proceedings of the Councils of the city of Allegheny, upon the death of John Quincy Adams.

Col. Robinson, President of the Select Council stated that within the brief period which has elapsed since your last meeting, the voice of mourning and lamentation has been heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. One of the illustrious of the earth—one of our wisest, greatest, best fellow citizens, has yielded to the destroyer. The tidings of this melancholy event, as they are borne over the surface of this widely extended and populous country, have awakened, not only a degree of profound tenderness and sympathy in the hearts of our countrymen generally, but seem to swallow up in one common and overwhelming sensibility, all our various and minor subdivisions of party and of sect, who vie with each other in rendering appropriate manifestations of respect and sorrow for the honored dead. Every city, town, village and hamlet, pour forth with one spontaneous impulse their feelings of deep and affectionate sorrow on this occasion of bereavement. The aged Patriot, whose entire life was devoted to his country's good, the pure and enlightened Statesman—the christian Patriot John Quincy Adams, has just the honored President of the United States has just closed his career of nature, and is gathered to his father and his father's father—although you have all been for some days individually apprised of this sad event, it is not an unbecoming duty of your presiding officer to announce the demise of a fellow-citizen, so eminently distinguished for his public services—so pure and spotless in his private life—and over whose example in all the attributes which adorn human nature, serve as a beacon light for future generations, in order that an official record of our high sense of his manifold virtues and services be placed among the archives of the city.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny have learned with unafected pleasure and deepest sensibility, the death of John Quincy Adams late President of the United States.

Resolved, That in common with their fellow citizens throughout the Union, they mourn the loss of a citizen so eminently distinguished for long public and private virtue, as a national affliction.

Resolved, That whilst to the sorrowing lady of our beloved and lamented fellow citizen, we can offer no adequate consolation for her sharp affliction, we participate in her woe as a national bereavement and present our truest sympathy and affectionate and respectful consideration.

Resolved, That these proceedings with the remarks of the President of Select Council be transmitted to Mrs. John Quincy Adams at Washington.

Proceedings in Common Council.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1848.

The Common Council met on Thursday evening, pursuant to adjournment, M. Robertson, Esq. President, in the chair.

An Ordinance explanatory of the ordinance relative to drays and carts, which had passed Select Council, was taken up and passed.

Bills were read to pave Spring Alley, already in S C, was finally passed.

Several small bills were passed.

The resolution from Select Council, to employ an architect to prepare plans for a Market House, was taken up, but during its wait to keep it warm" and at the most convenient season he will speak without let or hindrance his views of the Administration.

The Senate during the morning very handsomely extended by its vote, the franking privilege to Mrs. Adams.

PATENT OFFICE.

A budget of bills were acted upon partially in the House. Mr. FARRELY, of Pa., from the Committee on Patents, introduced a bill for securing more efficiency in the Patent Office by increasing the number of Examiners and securing to them a more adequate compensation. The pay now received is $1,500 per annum, and the pay proposed is $2,500, less than the sum received by the Heads of the Bureaus and far below that of the higher grades of office. For the want of more Examiners the Department is now far behind its business, from ten to twelve months at least. When in 1830, the office was last reorganized, the applications were some seven hundred and fifty each year, they are now 1,500.

Mr. Farrely sustained his bill in a manner and ability, which showed that he was both an experienced and valuable member, and that the Speaker had made a wise choice in placing him at the head of the Committee on Patents. The House adjourned without definite action.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., reported a bill allowing the Judges of the Supreme Court to leave their circuits for two years for the purpose of acting upon cases now pending in the Supreme Court. The reasons given for this act, and which followed unexpectedly upon the suggestions recently made was that there were pending at the present time, one hundred and sixty cases in Court. They were increasing every year, and some such course was necessary to remove the difficulty. Under the present law any judge might be absent one year from his circuit, and the judges could meet from time to time, but this power had failed to afford relief.

Mr. Bowlin, of Mo., opposed the Bill upon the ground that if such authority was granted there would be a permanent session of the Judges at the seat of Government. To remedy the evil for the future, he proposed that a Court of Appeals should be established, composed of the District Judges and over which should preside one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He would have this Court finally dispose of all cases of small magnitude, leaving those of great importance to be carried up to the higher Courts. This Bill, too, under the disposition which always prevails in Congress to procrastinate was laid over.

MR. WALKER AND THE TARIFF.

The deficiency bill was urged, but no action had upon it. Though it is four months before the expiration of the present fiscal year, the Departments declare they must have this money at once to meet existing obligations. Put this Bill and Mr. Walker's estimates together and you have a fair evidence of the qualities of the present Secretary of the Treasury for the office which he holds. He *guesses* at the public expenditures within thirteen millions of dollars, and is reputed an active and industrious officer. He makes a mistake in the means of the Department, to the amount of seven millions of dollars and is yet reputed a laborious and faithful officer.

Laborious he certainly is, but it is labor spent upon the theories of his favorite dogma, touching free trade,—dogmas that are now proving so injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, to the political interests of New England, to the iron interests of Pennsylvania,—which are draining the country of precious metals, sent to England to buy Railroad iron, which are making our imports more than our exports, and bringing this country greatly in debt to Europe.

We give you a synopsis of the operations in the way of imports in the article of iron, under the two tariffs.

For Five months under the Tariff of 1842.

No. of Tons.	Duty.	Am't per ton.
64,918	$1,097,638	$16,98

For Seven months, Tariff of '46.

No. of Tons.	Duty.	Am't per ton.
557,777	$1,861,550	$3,33

Per hundred weight under the Tariff of 1842, 76 cents and 4 mills. of 1846, 16 cents and 6 mills.

These are figures drawn from the documents, and most strikingly do they illustrate the wickedness and the policy of the present Tariff law or the party who thrust it upon the people.

THE FUTURE.

With Peace, a Protective Tariff, and a sound

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1848.

SENATE.—In the course of the morning business a Message in writing was received from the President of the United States, communicating the correspondence of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, late Minister to Brazil, with that government, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to ascertain the correct amount of money advanced by Lieut. Col. Frenion Fis California; and to pay the same.

Mr. Dix presented a petition, numerously signed by members of the Medical profession, requesting the government to pass a law prohibiting the importation of spurious and adulterated drugs, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dickenson presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Saratoga county, New York, supporting and recommending the policy of the administration in relation to the Mexican war.

Mr. Dayton presented the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New Jersey, in relation to Mr. A. Whitney's project for a rail road to the Pacific.

Mr. Sevier then moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to.

The Mexican treaty was amended in the Senate yesterday, and will pass with little doubt. There are but seven Senators opposed to it, as near as can be learned, and to morrow you may expect the good news of its ratification, and of the return of peace, so long delayed and made so welcome by long anticipation.

HOUSE—Mr. Rockwell made a motion to stop the debate in Committee of the Whole, on the deficiency, in the appropriation, tomorrow at two o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon private bills, Mr. Ashmun in the chair, and after quite an extended session rose and reported.

The Speaker laid before the House various communications from the executive departments, among which was one from the Commissioner of Patents, Another related to the subject of Emigrants, and gave the number arrived last year, which was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1848.

The bell boat Archimides is sunk in the Mississippi, near Hide's landing.

It has been snowing all day, and the snow is several inches deep, consequently but little was done in the market to-day.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 6 P. M.

FLOUR—Western brands are held at $6 p bbl, but I hear of no sales higher than $5,87½ p bbl.

WHEAT—Sales of 3000 bushels prime Red at 130c p bu.

CORN—Prime Yellow is selling at 62@64c p bu.

COTTON—Sales of 200 bales Upland at 8½c p lb.

BREADSTUFFS are very firm, holders looking for a rise upon the steamer's advices.

PROVISIONS—Sales of 400 kegs of Lard at 7½@8c p lb.

BACON—Sales of 1000 lbs Western cured Hams at 7½c p lb.

MESS PORK—Moderate sales at $10,12½ p bbl.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, March 3, 3 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of H. S. brands at $5,62½ per bbl.

GRAIN—The market is without change, and until the Liverpool mail is received, little will be done.

MESS PORK—Sales of Western No. 1 at $10,25 @10,75.

PRIME PORK—Sales at $8,25@8,37½ per bbl.

MESS BEEF—Moderate sales are effected at $12 per bbl.

PRIME BEEF is held at $7,75 per bbl—no sales.

BACON—Sales of Western cured Shoulders at 4½@4½c, of Sides at 5½c, and of Hams at 8½c per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York March 3, 3 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of Genesee, Ohio and Western at $5,62½@5,50 per bbl. Baltimore H. S. brands are selling at $5, per bbl. The market is dull and business almost entirely suspended, waiting the steamer's news, holders are asking full prices and look for an advance.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them. Corn and other grains are dull and prices are nominally lower. There is more inquiry in Corn, and the market has an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS—Sales are only for the supply of the regular trade.

COTTON—No change in prices.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, March 4.

The steamer is now fully due; and may be expected hourly. No change in the market.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 3, 6 P. M.

FLOUR—The market, with moderate business, is in favor of the sellers. Sales of 1200 bbls, at $4,25 @4,50c p bbl.

SUGAR—Sales of N O at 4½c p lb.

MOLASSES—The market is dull, sales being only in a retail way.

PORK—There is a fair inquiry for Pork, but little doing in other articles. Sales of 400 bbls Mess No 1. at $7.75 p bbl. Sales of 300 bbls clear at $8 which is an advance.

BACON AND LARD—The market is dull and stagnant, and on the decline.

WHISKEY—Sales at 27c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, March 3, 1848.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, and but little doing. Sales of 157 bbls to-day at $4,12½@125 p bbl.

WHEAT—Sales of ordinary White at 36@38c of a fair article at 50c and of Prime at 56@60c p bu, sacks excluded.

CORN—Sales of prime White at 27@28c p bush.

MESS PORK—Sales at $7,25@750 p bbl.

LARD—Moderate sales at 5½@5½c p lb.

EXTRACTS from the minutes of the Firemen's Association of the city of Pittsburgh.

To the President and Managers of the Firemen' Association of the city of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting donations from the several Insurance Companies having offices in this city, respectfully report.

That soon after their appointment, they addressed written communications to the different agents, and have received the following donations:

From the Franklin Insurance Co., Philadelphia, W Martin, Agent,	$100 00
From Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., Philadelphia Fisher, Agent,	100 00
From Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, Rob Finney, Agent,	100 00
From Spring Garden Insurance Co., Phila, J W Barbridge, Agent,	25 00
Total,	$325 00

The above amounts have been much larger, but that the different Agents have been making one more visit to the different Engine and Hose Co's, in the two cities. Your Committee regret to report that some of the Foreign Corporations who do a large business in this city, have refused to assist the department, while they are making large profits from the exertions of its members. Your committee would respectfully recommend our citizens to patronize those Companies who are willing to aid in sustaining the Fire Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD GREGG, Chn Committee.

Resolved, That this Association recommend our fellow citizens to patronize those Insurance Companies, who have so liberally contributed to the support of the Fire Department.

Resolved, That the above Insurance Companies be requested to place badges on the houses insured by them in order that the Firemen may know their property designated from Agencies insuring in the same city.

E. S. NEAL, Pres't.
A. P. ASHTON, Sec'y.

☞ Benefit of New Mexico Hospitals.—HUDSON'S great Panorama of the Mississippi River for two evenings more, at Philo Hall

Entire proceeds of Monday evening, March 6th, will be given for the benefit of the New Mexico City, for Tuesday evening, March 7th, will positively be the last exhibition that will be given in this City. Doors open at 6 o'clock, and exhibition will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had of James Blakely, Esq., High Sheriff, W. W. Ramsey, Esq., Mr. Quigley, John Savage, P Mulvaney, Dr Geo Watt, and at the door. mar4

The free list, with the exception of the Press, must necessarily be excluded. mar4

☞ Foam Machine Shop.—WIGHTMAN—Manufacturer of all kinds of cotton and woollen machinery, Allegheny city, Pa. The above works being now in full and successful operation, I am prepared to execute orders with dispatch for all kinds of machinery in my line, such as willows, pickers, spreaders, cards, grinding machines, railways, drawing frames, speeders, throstils, looms, woolen cards, fortbie or single, for merchant or country work, molds, jacks, &c, also and hand letters and tools in general. All kinds of shafting made to order, or plans given on for gearing factories or mills at reasonable charge. REFER TO—Kennedy, Childs & Co., Shickhock, Bell & Co., King, Pennock & Co., Jas. A. Gray.

☞ PROPOSALS.—WILL be received by the St. Louis Gas Light Company, until the 15th day of March next, for the delivery at the