THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 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.

Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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

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Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PAYMENT OF SLAVES.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1848.

I mentioned some time since that the Committee on Military Affairs had submitted two Reports upon the question of paying for Slaves employed in the public service. Of the nine members of the Committee, five from the Slaveholding States reported in favor of the payment, endorsing an argument made by Mr. Burt, of S. C., and four from the free States, endorsed a counter Report, drawn up by Mr. Dickey, of Pa. This Report is a very able paper and I wish there was room to give it at length in the Gazette. The minority report says:

That the facts in this case are distinctly set forth in the report to the majority, viz:—"That Pacheco was the owner of a negro slave named Lewis, who was hired by an officer of the army, duly authorized, from his owner, as an interpreter and guide to the defeated command of Major Dade; that he was one of the survivors of the disastrous defeat of that command, and remained either voluntarily or as a captive amongst the hostile Indians until the spring of 1837, when he accompanied Jumper, a Seminole Chief, to one of our military posts in Florida; he was then claimed by his owner and the military commander, in whose control he was, refused to deliver him to his owner, and ordered that he be sent with the Indians to the west; because he deemed his transportation proper inasmuch as he was considered capable of exercising an injurious influence over the Indians; and thus, in pursuance of this order, he was transported to the west, and his owner thereby deprived of his value".

The minority agree first that there was no good, reason for payment, even considering the slave as property. The abstract right of property in States is then considered. It is said for example that as the Africans who are made slaves have a right to be free from being unjustly and in an inhuman manner seized and sold into Slavery, so their descendants have a right to be free also, and to obtain freedom whenever they can. They over, it is argued no allegiance to our Government for the reason that it has never extended to them their protection. He run away from his master, and joined the enemy became one of them and was afterwards seized as a prisoner of war. There was nothing indeed about his person to identify him as a Slave, and he was suffered to go free.

I have embodied this case here for the purpose, of asking some important historical facts embodied in the Report and connected with the institution of Slavery.

The Report says that as late as 1749, Lord Chancellor Hardwick decided that trover lay for a West India slave, before the courts of Great Britain. But such was the progress of public opinion, that in 1772 of the King's bench, decided, in the celebrated case of Somerset, (see 20 State Trials) that a slave brought upon British soil became free *ipso facto* free. In his closing remarks, he said "*The state of slavery is of, such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons moral or political, but only by positive law. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law.*" From the time of Lord Hardwick's decision to that of Lord Mansfield, no act of Parliament had changed the English law in any respect whatever, and the revolution in the judicial branch of guy ernment resulted entirely from the force of public sentiments. Yet slaves were at that time held in all the colonies which subsequently formed the States of this Union at the time of adopting the constitution. But the patriots of that day were inspired with the great and important truths relating to the rights of man. The convention which put forth our declaration of independence on the 4th July, 1776, proclaimed those great principles which challenged the admiration of the world. They declared it to be a "self-evident truth," that men were born free and equal, with inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to protect those rights governments are formed among men deriving their just powers from the *consent* of the governed." No form of language could more forcibly deny that man can be made property; than his declaration of the sages of American freedom.

In 1787 the convention met to frame our federal constitution; and it is important to understand the light in which they viewed this question.

Mr. Madison in his papers informs us that, Wednesday, August 22d, the convention proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of Detail, in relation to duties on exports, a capitation tax and a navigation act. The fourth section reported was as follows:

"No tax or duty shall be laid by the legislature on articles exported from any State, nor on the migration or importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such migration nor importation be prohibited.

"Mr. Gerry thought we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to slavery, but we ought to be careful not to give any sanction.

"Mr. Sherman was opposed to any tax on slaves imported, as making the matter worse, *because they were property.*

"The whole subject was again committed to a committee of eleven, which, August 24th, reported as follows, concerning the 4th section.

"Strike out so much of the 4th section as was referred to the committee, and insert, 'the migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the legislature prior to the year 1800, but a tax may be imposed on such migration or importation, at a rate *not exceeding the average of the duties laid on imports.*'

"The next day the report was taken up and amended by substituting 1808 for 1800, and the first part was then adopted.

"Mr. Gorham thought Mr. Sherman should consider the duty *not de sanctioning the slave as property*, but as a discouragement to the importation of them.

The discussion, it will be observed, turned upon the peculiar phraseology of the second part of the report, which, in classifying slaves with merchandise, seemed to imply that they were *property.* No one expressed a desire that such an idea should be embodied in the constitution; on the contrary, there was a manifest desire on the parts of the members of the convention to explain the phraseology as to exclude the construction given to it by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Madison, it seems, agreed with that gentleman. He thus reports himself.

"Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the constitution the idea that there could be property in man.

"Col. Mason—(in answer to Mr. Gouverneur Morris)—the provision as it now stands was necessary for the case of convicts, in order to prevent the introduction of them.

"Still, the convention was not satisfied, and it was finally agreed, *nem. con.*, to have the clause read.

"'But a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars *for each person.*'

"And then the second part, as amended, was agreed to."

And thus it stands to this day.

"This is one of the most important facts on record. It demonstrates, beyond all doubt, the settled purpose of the federal convention carefully to exclude from the constitution they were framing the idea that there could be property in man; and that the term "*persons*" was used when slaves were referred to, with the intention that, so far as the constitution was concerned, they were always to be regarded as *persons*, and not as *property*. Mr. Sherman was opposed to the clause, "as acknowledging men to be PROPERTY." Mr. Madison was also opposed to it, because he "*thought it a WRONG TO ADMIT IN THE CONSTITUTION THE IDEA THAT THERE COULD BE PROPERTY IN MAN.*" And the clause was so amended to exclude in express terms the idea that there could be property in man.

These views appear to have fully accorded with the public sentiment of that period. In every instance in which reference to slaves is made in the constitution, they are termed *persons.* Thus, in fixing the ratio of representation, it provides that "the number shall be ascertained by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other person, but they were spoken of as *other persons*—thus placing them upon the same general basis as freemen. In the 9th section of the first article, the constitution provides that "the migration or importation of such *persons* as any of the States shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited until the year 1808," &c. Here, again, the language is carefully used to distinguish slaves from property. Again, in the second section of the third article, the constitution provides: "No *person* held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, and escaping into another, shall, by any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor."

The undersigned are further confirmed in this conclusion by the decision of this point by the highest judicial authority known to the constitution. In the case of Groves *vs* Slaughter and others, (15 Peters's Reports, 449,) this question came distinctly before the Supreme Court of the United States. The constitution of Mississippi had prohibited the introduction of slaves into that State after a certain day. Slaves were taken there and sold on a credit after the time allowed by the constitution of that State. Suit was commenced on the note given, in consideration of the slaves. The defence was, that the contract was illegal and void under the constitution of that State, which prohibited the sale therein of slaves from without the State. The reply to this was, that slaves were *property*, and therefore the State of Mississippi had no power to prohibit their introduction into the State, as the power to regulate commerce between the States belonged only to Congress. In States, slaves are recognized as property; and the constitution of Mississippi prohibits their being brought into that State by citizens of other States for sale or as merchandise. Mer-

chandise is a comprehensive term, and may include every article of traffic, whether foreign or domestic, which is properly embraced by a commercial regulation. But if slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading, and controlling quality of persons, by which they are designated in the constitution. The character of the property is given them by the local law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the federal authorities; but the constitution acts upon slaves as persons, and not as property."

If slaves be property, it follows that Congress may regulate the interstate slave trade. They may prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another; or they may authorize the establishment of slave markets in each State of the Union, under such regulations as may be deemed reasonable. If slaves, under our constitution, be regarded as property, then, indeed, no individual State has power to prohibit slavery within its jurisdiction. The constitution of several States declare that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within such State. But if slaves be regarded as property under our federal compact, then no State of the Union has power to consecrate its soil to freedom. No State can, under the federal constitution, exclude horses or property of any kind from being brought into it and sold. If, therefore, slaves be property, they may be transported to New York or New England, and held there, and sold like other property. But those who regard slaves as property, will hardly contend for such a right.

Some other portions of the Report, we may refer to when the subject comes up in the House. We have already refered to the fact, that with a single exception, Congress has acted upon the constitutional view of the question, as embodied in the Report, and denied the right of any regard to slaves as property, or the legislation of the country. The bill which makes the exception was passed by accident, and in the absence of several members who would have opposed, and defeated it, had they been present. Among these was Mr. Adams. E. R.

The Treaty of Peace in Danger.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1848.

"The treaty,"—"the treaty," "what of the treaty?" I wrote you yesterday my apprehensions of the result of the warm opposition to the treaty, but coupled with the conviction that it would be ratified by the constitutional majority of a two thirds vote. The opposition has become in the meantime not only more vehement, which of itself would avail nothing, but numerically stronger. The apprehensions now are that the requisite vote may not be received.

There are prominent men of both parties opposed to the treaty. I have mentioned Mr. Benton's opposition, and after a long silence in the Senate Chamber, owing to his occupation before the Court Martial, as the counsel of his son-in-law, he appears to have reserved himself for some assault like this though no doubt some heavier blows anon will be laid upon the Executive, and such members of the Administration as have coincided with the President in the trial of Col. Frémont. Mr. Hannegan, who is valiant as Hotspur, and hot as ginger, has let fly his Parthean arrows to-day, preceded by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, who knows how to roar louder than any ox which ever roamed a field. He speaks to his constituents in the seeming belief that they can hear him through the stone walls of the Capitol to the Lake and river borders of Ohio. He does not believe in closed doors, and perhaps takes this method of being heard beyond them. If he is not heard, it is certainly because men do not listen—Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, is a radical, and of course against the treaty, because we do not get more land. This, indeed, upon the Loco Foco side of the Chamber, is the general ground of opposition. It is not enough that we can claim Texas clean up to the Rio Grande with all the American side of that river from the mouth to the source of the river—nor enough that we secure New Mexico and Upper California, including the whole country north of the Gila. This does not meet the tastes of the progressive wing of the party, the land loving and the land seizing organs of a bastard Democracy.—The treaty to such is offensive, and will be until it hems Mexico into a space so small, and with means so contracted, that it will take a microscope to see it upon the map of Nations. They would not at once extinguish the Nationality of Mexico altogether, while they would leave it so small a part of it that one might pass in and out of the Re public without ever dreaming they had been beyond the compass of their own borders. Better to strangle Mexico at once than thus to disgrace her in her own eyes and in the eyes of the nations of the earth. If this be the magnanimity of Loco Foco ism, better to be prostrated by the unconceaded despotism of those who make no pretensions to mercy, and who scorn all appearance of equity and kindness.

The Whigs who oppose the treaty, do so upon the ground that all territory acquired under it will bring a curse to the nation with it. They wish for none of the Provinces of Mexico, and would surrender these, and save the promised fifteen millions to the National Treasury, and the countless millions which must be paid for the protection of such a country, and the unnatural limits which it gives to the Union. They foresee an attempt to engraft upon this now free soil the institution of Slavery,—and when States and Senators claim the Constitutional right to sow the seeds of Slavery over all the territory of the Government, there is real cause for alarm, and all the more cause when so many Northern "dough faces" are ready to barter freedom for a great man's purse, and sell their country for a smile."

In this aspect, the question becomes a very delicate and critical one. I have believed that this treaty, or one much worse, was the alternative. I have thought that if the Loco Foco party continued to rule, we should have the whole of Mexico, and Slavery in every Province and upon every township. To avoid the greater evil, I have thought it wiser to take the lesser, and thus do that which under all the circumstances seemed best.

By leaving the question an open one the war continues and with its continuance great sacrifices of life and of health and heavy demands upon the Treasury, which cannot be maintained without direct taxation, and which would make the tax payers of Pennsylvania bleed at every pore. In the great issue before the People of "all of Mexico," upon the one side and "none of Mexico," upon the other, we might triumph against the devourers of a neighboring nationality, and those, the most unnatural and unchristain of all men,—who exact from others what they would not submit to themselves. But is not this a hazardous experiment? In every aspect of the case the question is one of the greatest moment, and deserving of the maturest deliberation. Mr. Webster is said to be among the opponents of the treaty. Also Mr. Baldwin, of Conn., and some others.

The Texas Senators oppose the treaty upon the ground of the Empressario Land Grants established prior to 1835-6, to which I have before referred. These lands are now held by other titles. Should the Government, however, interfere with Texas land titles, Texas would have redress from the General Government for any such loss—Texas, too, under its treaty certainly has elbow room, a clean sweep of all she ever claimed, and a great deal more that she ever held or conquered.

The House have devoted a large space of to days' discussion to the deficiency Bill. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means urged it upon the House, under the urgent appeals made to him from the Department to grant more money. Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., made a very elaborate and careful criticism of Mr Walker's estimates to show that no reliance was to be placed upon these figures. There were discrepancies of many millions, and among the members they are variously estimated at from three to five and seven millions. A Committee of Investigation is proposed to examine into these figures and the available means of the Treasury, concerning which the Department is equally at fault with the friends of the Administration in Congress. "There is something rotten in Denmark," when thirteen millions have to be provided for one year, beyond the estimates, and when the Secretary says he has seven millions of means beyond his estimates, and yet has an empty Treasury. Such things to simple-minded persons seem inexplicable and no wonder. E. R.

MORE OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1841.

The treaty has been amended by the Senate.—In what particular part of it is immaterial, as the act itself requires that it should go back to the Mexican Government for concurrence in these amendments. The discussion through the whole week has been very long and very determined,—more so to-day than yesterday, and more yesterday than the day before. I believe, however, that no votes have been taken before to-day upon any of the proposed amendments or alterations. The change having begun, it is difficult to see where it may end, since there are so many objectionable points in the details. I fear, for example, this evening that there is a clause in it, the effect of which is to apply the authority in regard to Slavery which was enforced, or agreed to, upon the admission of Florida and Louisiana. The ratification of the treaty, it is said, would not only carry Slavery into New Mexico and Upper California, and prac-

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Feb. 29, 1848.

HOUSE—The Speaker presented a communication from the Auditor General, transmitting the information asked for, in relation to the per centage of Bank dividends during the past year.

Mr. Ball asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolutions, asking for a committee to investigate the facts and circumstances under which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained their charter. The House however, refused by a large majority, to read the resolution a second time.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—Mr. Long, of Bucks, moved to reconsider the 1st section of the supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Zeigler moved that the further consideration of the question be postponed for the present, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

PRIVATE CALENDER.

Pursuant to a standing rule of the House the following bills were taken up and ordered to be prepared for a second reading.

An act authorizing the Court of Quarter sessions of Allegheny county, to vacate a portion of Franklin street in the city of Pittsburgh.

An act authorizing the recording of certain powers of authority, executed by Andrew M. Eastwick and his wife.

An act to authorize Sarah A. Wilson of Allegheny county, to dispose of certain monies.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Little Sawmill turnpike road Company, in Allegheny county, passed the 25th day of March, A. D. 1844.

An act to authorize the Auditor General to examine and settle the claims of James Fenlon, for work done on the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal.

An act for the relief of George M'Combs.

An act relative to the claim of Miles Covell.

A supplement to the act authorizing suits to be brought on the official Bond of Wm. B. Mitchell, late superintendent.

An act to incorporate the village of West Elizabeth, in Allegheny county into a borough.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The House, which were taken up and postponed for a second reading during the morning session, were taken up on second reading, and passed finally.

Adjourned.

THE CINCINNATI LINE.—The Gazette of the 29th in noticing the loss of Steamboats by fire says—"They were entirely destroyed, boats nearly a total loss. The Hudson was to have started for New Orleans yesterday, and was freighted as follows: 100 bls Whiskey, J. J. Nagle, 30 or 40 hhds Bacon, 30 or 40 brls Whiskey, Trobridge, & Co.; 350 sacks Corn, Quartermaster U. S. A.; 100 brls Vinegar, Werjohn; 60 brls Hams, Adams & Creagh; 300 brls Lard, 250 brls Meal, Hobart; 5 tons Cheese, J. A. Skiff; 200 brls Pork, J. C. Hall, 46 brls Mess Meat, L. D. Leach & Co.; 150 to 200 brls Lard, Drake; 50 bbs Meat, W. Neff; 53 brls Lard, Steamer Circassian, 271 tons in all. 18 head cattle on deck.

The Trenton belongs to this city. She was just out of dock, and was to have commenced loading for New Orleans yesterday. The Circassian was one of the regular Maysville Packets.

The Hudson was valued at $14,500, and insured for $12,000; the Trenton was valued at $17,000, and insured for 12,000; the Circassian valued at $6,000 and insured for $5,000. The Hudson belonged to John Crist, Captain Logan and others; the Trenton to Rogers and Brothers, and Capt. Collier; the Circassian was owned in Maysville. The freight generally was insured.

The fire commenced in the after part of the Hudson. A quantity of Hemp was saved from one of the Hulls, and some pork may be gotten out of the river in a damaged condition when the water falls—but the burning resulted in nearly a total loss.

The Commercial adds the Trenton was partially freighted for New Orleans, and had on board a lot of live cattle, a number of which were burned to death or drowned. A large lot of hemp in the wharfboat was much damaged, but saved from entire destruction by the exertions of the firemen. The most sad portion of the story is yet to be told! We understand that two hands employed on the Hendrik Hudson, are now belonging to the Trenton, perished in the flames.

The missing lady, about whom so much anxiety was felt yesterday morning, has been found—she having escaped unhurt.

FOREIGN IRON CONTRACTS.—The Boston Traveller says—Several large contracts for delivery for Rail Road iron, have recently been made with agents, of Welsh manufactures, at $53 per ton, delivered here, and $56 free. The Buffalo and Utica (N. Y.) obtained what they needed to relay their line, at $52; and besides the large contract of 2,500 tons, at $53, for the Boston and Maine, 7,000 tons were last week engaged by the Rutland and Champlain Railroad at the same price, these existing contract with Horace Gray & Co. to furnish that quantity and take a large amount of stock, having been vacated by a payment of $2,000 to assignees. The Vermont and Massachusetts have also contracted for 2,000 tons, and the law of another cargo of rails for the Concord and Montreal will require a fresh contract to supply its wants, with some gain, by loss to insurance companies. Agents of Welsh manufactures have put up their asking prices to $55, but as yet no sales have occured.

LEATHER—In consequence of the unfavorable accounts from the tanners respecting the scarcity of bark to tan the stock of hides now out, and the consequent delay which is likelyto occur in bringing the spring stock of leather to market, and also the great reduction of the stock on hand, caused by the heavy auction sales through the summer months, prices have improved and may now be quoted about one cent higher than the last auction sales.—*New York Mercantile Times.*

TWO AMERICAN MEN OF WAR ORDERED TO VERACUZLA.—The following is a telegraphic despatch from Washington. Orders were issued to-day from the Navy Department, for two vessels to sail for Laguayra, with a view to prevent any further attempts at massacre at Caracas, and to aid in the re-establishment of peace generally throughout Venezuela.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.—The City Bank New York, was robbed on Tuesday last, by some daring rogue, who stole a bag of gold, containing $2000 with which he escaped, while the Cashier was engaged examining a check.

KENTUCKY AND MR. CLAY.—As there is much dispute whether the late convention nominated Gen. Taylor and rejected Mr. Clay, we give the following letter which will end the whole matter.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning you publish a letter from Frankfort over the signature of A, in which there is the following statement:

"It was generally understood *in the Whig State convention*, from declarations by the friends of Mr. Clay, that he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency—that he will in a short time formally announce this determination; and the convention *therefore*, very properly, from motives of delicacy to him, forebore to nominate Gen. Taylor.

I was one of the secretaries of the Whig convention—I was present during the whole time it was in session, and heard all of the speeches made in it, and if your correspondent meant to state that any one of the friends of Mr. Clay stated in such the convention "that he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate, and that he will in a short time formally announce this determination," and that in consequence of this statement made to the convention, from motives of delicacy to Mr. Clay, General Taylor was not nominated, then I pronounce the statement utterly and without qualification false; and I can prove it to be false by five hundred men. May, sir, I ask from its being true, exactly the reverse is the fact.

In reply to a question by Mr. Page, Gen. Coombs stated substantially, if not in so many words, that "no man was authorized to say whether Mr. Clay's name would or would not be presented to the national convention; that, Mr. Clay reserved to himself, and to himself alone, the right to determine upon that subject at the proper time." And I will further say, that if the friends of Taylor's nomination had offered a resolution in the Whig convention, nominating him; it would have been rejected by an overwhelming majority; that the wire-workers know this, and that in my opinion it was for this and for no other reason such a resolution was not offered.

February 25. G. J. JOHNSON.

THE FRANKING PRIVILIGE, AND MRS. ADAMS.—In the House of Representatives, on the 1st inst. the Speaker (by leave) laid before the House the following letter from the widow of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, which was read, viz:

Washington, Feb. 20th 1848.

"To the Honorable Robt. C. Winthrop,

Speaker of the House of Reps. of the U. States.

SIR:—The resolutions in honor of my dear, deceased husband, passed by the illustrious assembly over which you preside, and of which he, at the moment of his death, was a member, have been duly communicated to me.

Penetrated with grief at this distressing event of my life, mourning the loss of one who has been at once my example and my support throughout the trials of half a century, permit me, nevertheless, to express through you my deepest gratitude for the signal manner in which the public regard has been manifested by your honorable body, and the consolation derived to me and mine from the reflection that the unwearied efforts of an old public servant have not even in this world proved without their reward, in the generous appreciation of them by his county. With great respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servan

LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.

A CURIOUS FACT, IF IT BE A FACT.—A correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers states that the Buena Vista battle-field is still covered with bones, coats, pants, shoes and knapsacks. And what is most singular of all is, that a few Mexicans who were left unburied are still on the battle-field entire. Neither putrefaction nor the wolves prey upon them, but they are dried upliko mummies. The only way he has heard it explained is that the Mexicans eat so much pepper that it preserves their bodies from putrefaction, and at the same time spoils them for the taste of wolves. Certainly they do not decay, and the wolves will not prey upon them.

FIRE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK on the 1st inst. a fire broke out on the Quay and Market street in this city destroying 18 buildings and occasioning a loss of $75,000. Three of the stores were occupied by Bently and Velie and Tweedle and Burlington. Bentley and Va loss, $7,000, Tweedle and D's $13,000 insured $10,000. A boy named Toole and a man named Gallispie a journeyman printer were killed. The Hartford Insurance Comyany is a heavy loser.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.

FALL IN BREADSTUFFS—RISE IN COTTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, March 4, 1848.

The steamship Britannia, Lang, from Liverpool February 12, arrived at this port this forenoon, bringing advices of a farther decline in breadstuffs, which has been caused by the stocks of grain of British growth thrown upon the market.

Cotton, on the other hand, has risen in consequence of the reduced stocks in the Liverpool market.

The money market continues to steadily improve, and the only failure of note has been that of J Evans & Son, an extensive Iron House.

The Arch Bishop of Canterbury, the primate of England, is dead.

A new movement, in relation to the Pope, has developed. Lord Palmerston has given the Austrian government notice that his government will consider any further interference in the affairs of the Papal States, a cause for war,

Ireland continues as troublesome, and her people in as much distress as ever, and there is a strong party in favor of a war at once with England, as the shortest way out of trouble.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET, Feb. 12.—The market for breadstuffs has steadily declined since the sailing of the last steamer. Best Genesee Flour is quoted at 26s@26s 6d ⅌ bbl; Indian Corn, per 480 lbs., 28s@32s 6d; Cornmeal 12s@13s 6d ⅌ bbl. Wheat, white, ⅌ 70 lbs., 7s 6d@8s 6d; Red 6s 5d@7s 3d. The sales are only in a retail way for home use. Home grown samples very abundant.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 12.—The market has rallied, especially for the lower grades.—We quote ordinary to middling, 4¼@4½; and fair to good fair 5½; fine 6½. The sales for the week ending the 11th of February, were 32,000 bales, of which 7850 bales were upland, and taken at 4½@5¼ ⅌ lb, and 12,750 bales New Orleans, at 4⅝@6. The imports since January 1, have been 85,000 bales against 113,000 in the same time last year.—From the United States the imports have been 56,000 bales, being a decrease of 45,000 bales. The stock in importers hands is 143,000 bales less than last year at the same time.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Feb. 12—Prime Mess Beef, 57—00s per tierce; ordinary, 67@75s per new, and 68@82s for old; mess, 40@56s; ordinary barrels, 36@40s; prime, 36@32s; New Pork not quoted, Old, 48@60s; Mess, 48@55s; Prime, 35@40s Bacon, 15@30s for old, ⅌ cwt; Dried and Smoked, Long Middles, 27@33s; Short Ribs, 45@52s; Butter, Canadian, 88@97s; No quotations for American. Hams, 60@65s; for Smoked and Dried, Canvassed Hams, ⅌ cwt, 70@73s in casks; Lard, fine leaf, 57 @60s in kegs; and 55@58s in bbls; Ordinary to Middling, 54s; Superior, 58s; Inferior and Greaze, 30@35s; Cheese; fine, ⅌ cwt, 46@49s; Middling, 38 @46s; Ordinary, 30@37s; Rice, best Carolina, 19s 6d@21s 6d ⅌ cwt.

American Lead in bond, £15 10s@£17 ⅌ ton.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents showing the operation of the past year.

He also presented from the Secretary of State, in accordance with a previous resolution, a document showing the number of emigrants which arrived for the year ending September 30, 1847.

Various petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

A Message was received from the President, accompanying several private bills which had passed that body, and approved by him.

Mr. Pearce gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill, providing that books, maps, charts and all philosophical instruments for the use of the Library of Congress, should be duty free, which was agreed to.

Jefferson Davis gave notice of his intention to bring in a joint resolution giving to the Library Committee the power of appointing the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill in relation to State papers in the office of the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive Session, and after a long session adjourned.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr. Cabell the House went into Committee of the Whole to discuss the deficiency in the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Strong made a speech in defence of the administration.

CINCINNATI, MARKET

Cincinnati, March 11, 6 P. M.

Every thing is inactive and dull, and nothing has occurred worth telegraphing.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1848.

COTTON—The market is active, with sales of Louisiana at 6½ ⅌ lb.

PORK—Sales of No. 1 Mess are effected at $8, 42½@9,25 ⅌ bbl. sales of 1000 bbls Prime at $8,50 ⅌ bbl. This article is on the advance.

STOVE—The market is firmer, with sales of N. O. at 4⅝ ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales of 900 bbls at 20½@c per gal.

FLOUR—The market is firmer, with sales of 900 bbls Ohio brands at $5,06½c ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Prime White is selling at 45c ⅌ bu.

LARD—Sales at 5½@6c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is selling at 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, EDWARD PARK, son of Jacob and Mary Painter, aged 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of his father, Allegheny city.

SEAMAN & MUIR,
321 Broadway, New York,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES
AN ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Adapted to the best Trade, and purchased much below the cost of importation, which they are offering at a very small advance.
They have also received from the various Steamers and Packets, a very general assortment of
RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of purchasers. In their stock will be found the
NOUVEAUTES OF PARIS AND LONDON.
MR. MUIR was for many years connected with the house of Stewart & Co., and his long experience in the business will enable him to offer at all times, an attractive stock of seasonable goods.
They beg leave to present their thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon their establishment, and to assure purchasers that they will strive to secure a continuance of confidence and support.
It is their purpose to extend their already large business, and stimulated by their unexampled success thus far, they are determined to leave no honorable efforts untried to accomplish their design. A considerable amount of experience in business has demonstrated to their satisfaction that the only sure method of obtaining and securing a large business, is to have it based upon correct principles, and that while, as merchants, they consult the interest of their customers, they are pursuing the only true method of advancing their own. marfdly

New Spring Goods.

A. MASON & Co. 87 Market street, have just received a large supply of new Spring and Summer Dry Goods, which will be offered wholesale and retail, at the very lowest cash prices. Amongst our assortment at hand may be found, 10 cases fancy English and American prints and chintzes, comprising every new style now in the market, and were purchased at the present low rates, which will enable us to sell at least 25 per cent. less than former prices. Also, 10 cases small patterns, fast colored Merrimack and Cocheco prints, very neat and desirable, 2 cases now style plaid, striped and plain linen gingham, of very shade and quality, 3 cases spring M de Laines, rich and cheap, mode colored cashmere and M de Laines, 27 pcs Paris lustres, a new and splendid article for ladies' dresses, printed organdees, satin striped and plaid barages, 1 case changeable lustres, very rich, a large lot of 4-4 and 8-8 French printed cambrics and lawns, 100 doz best quality ladies' and gentlemens' kid gloves, white goods of every description, together with a general assortment of house keeping goods, etc. etc. [Country Merchants and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, which we will warrant to compare favorably with the eastern markets.

mar6 A A MASON.

TO THE LADIES—Mrs Barr would inform the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that she has just received a few cases of Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c, which will be opened on Monday the 6th inst., and she will be constantly receiving, during the season, every variety of fashionable millinery. mar6lw*

JOHN C SMITH—Roll Turner, at G & J H Shoenberger's Iron Works, Pittsburgh. Iron Manufacturers getting Rolling Mill Machinery at Pittsburgh, are respectfully invited to call.

Turning done with neatness and despatch. d2w*

GLOVES—A good assortment of black, white and colored cotton and silk gloves, large sizes, just received and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE
mar6 99 wood street

HOSIERY—A full supply of black, white, unbleached and mixed cotton hose and half hose, mens', womens' and childrens' sizes just opened by
mar5 SHACKLETT & WHITE

FANCY CASSIMERES—5 cases plaids, stripes, plain colors, just opened and for sale by
mar6 SHACKLETT & WHITE

SATINETTS—a full assortment of low priced medium and fine present, received and for sale by
mar6 SHACKLETT & WHITE

SILK FRINGES—An assortment of black, mode and fancy colored, cut silk and bullion fringes; just opened by SHACKLETT & WHITE

J. FARREN & Co.,
CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET AND CANAL BASIN, PITTSBURGH.
P. K. FRETZ & Co.,
NO. 256 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
BOATMEN'S LINE.
1848.
FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDIZE TO & FRO ⅌ PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
☞ All kinds of Merchandize consigned to P. K. Fretz, Philadelphia, or to J. Farren & Co., Pittsburgh, will be promptly forwarded free of commissions.
mar6

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration have this day been granted to Joseph Anderson and Alexander Hilands, on the estate of Wm Anderson, late of Ross township, deceased.
All persons indebted to said estate, will call and settle, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to either of the undersigned.
JOSEPH ANDERSON, } Exec'rs.
A HIGHLANDS, }
Ross Township, March 5th, 1848 mar6

Turnpike Election.

AN Election will be held at the public house of Maj. John Irons, in the borough of Canonsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of April next, to elect one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, for the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year. mar6t JOHN L. GOW, President.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Amygdaloid and Isle Royale Mining Company, that an assessment of 30 per cent. on each share has been made, payable to Zalmon Fitch, Esq., Treasurer of said Company, at his office in the city of Cleveland, on or before the first day of April, 1848.
WM RICHARDS, Sec'y.
Cleveland, March 1st, 1848. mar6dlm

NOLASSES—100 bbls Plantation in prime order landing from stmr Diligence, and for sale by
mar6 J & R FLOYD

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls fresh, rec'd and for sale by
mar6 W & R MCCUTCHEON

BACON—5000 pounds country cured, for sale low to close, by W & R MCCUTCHEON
mar6

SUGAR—401 hhds fair N O, 6 do prime to arrive; for sale by WEST BOWEN
mar6

SWEET OIL—2 casks just received and for sale by
mar6 R E SELLERS

CLOVER—1 bbl just rec'd and for sale by
mar6 R E SELLERS

PARIS GREEN—4 cans (56 lbs each) superior, just rec'd and for sale by [mar6] R E SELLERS

CHLOROFORM—5 lbs just rec'd and for sale by
mar6 R E SELLERS

DRIED BEEF—5 casks sugar cured, a prime article, in store and for sale by O BLACKBURN & Co

BACON—10,000 lbs prime hams, 10,000 lbs shoulders, 4 hhds boneless, in smoke house and for sale by
O BLACKBURN & Co

OILS—10 bbls Linseed Oil, 5 do Winter Lard, in store and for sale by
mar6 O BLACKBURN & Co

SALT—140 bbls No 1, at the landing, for sale by
mar6 MILLER & RICKETSON

TAR—28 bbls Wilmington, for sale by
mar6 MILLER & RICKETSON

WINDOW GLASS—2000 bxs assd, for sale at the Brownsville landing, by
Mar6 FORSYTH & DUNCAN

WINDOW GLASS—300 bxs New Genevo, for sale by
mar6 FORSYTH & DUNCAN

MOLASSES—100 bbls N O, landing, for sale by
mar6 J S DILWORTH

HEAVY SHIRTING CHECKS—Constantly on hand, Stewart's manufacture of heavy shirting and furniture checks, at the dry goods house of
mar4 W R MURPHY.

CANDLES—100 boxes Summer Mould, in store and for sale by mar4 KIER & JONES

PEARL ASH—10 bbls, in store and for sale by
mar4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CHEESE—40 bxs in store and for sale by
mar4 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

WHITE BEANS—121 bbls small white, for sale by
mar3 WICK & McCANDLESS

CIGARS—500,000 common, for sale by
mar3 WICK & McCANDLESS

GLASS—143 bxs 8x10; 64 do 10x12, for sale by
mar2 WICK & McCANDLESS

ARTIFICIAL LEAVES—A small quantity of rose leaves, buds, callows, &c, just received at
mar1 F H EATON & Co's

COTTON FRINGES—A good assortment always on hand at [mar1] F H EATON & Co's

LARD—500 bxs assd'd sizes, from 6x8 to 24x30, country brands, in store and for sale by
mar1 J C BIDWELL

COTTON—78 bales, just receiving and for sale by
mar1 BROWN & CULBERTSON

SUGAR—12 hhds N O Sugar landing and for sale by
mar1