THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in to day as practicable.

See *First Page for Miscellaneous News.*

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE SUPREME COURT, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1848.

An important case has been argued before the Court to-day, "the United States versus the city of Portland." That city has taxed the Custom House as other real estate is taxed, and the tax for many years has been voluntarily paid. Recently it has been refused, and a suit instituted for the recovery of damages. The question is whether this class of property is exempt from State taxation. The Attorney General for the Government has argued against the right of the States to impose such a tax, and George Evans, the able Ex-Senator from Maine, has sustained the law and the practice. The question, it will be seen, involves a nice power of discrimination as to the line of demarcation. Mr Evans admitted that the means of the Government could not be taxed, nor could exports or imports or tonnage, but the property of the Government in real estate, he held, might be, the Custom House, as much as the Ware House, or the Post Office, or Collectors, or Post Masters, all of which and all of whom it is known are taxed by State authority.—The decision will make an important precedent.

The "Birth Night Ball" for the Washington Monument, turned out to be numerically a failure.—There was a feast for a thousand, and not half this number of partakers.

We have the greatest snow storm of the winter and December weather has come in March. E. B.

Washington, March 4, 1848.

As not inappropriate to the condition of the Treasury, I send you the following extract from Mr. Rockwell's speech. Let the friends of Mr. Walker answer if they can. No answer as yet has been attempted in the House.

1. That, deducting the actual and estimated receipts for the two years ending 30th June, 1848, (including the entire amount of Treasury notes authorized by the acts of July 22, 1846, and January 28, 1847,) from the actual and estimated expenditures for the same period, there remains, on the basis of the report itself, an amount to be provided for by loan, or by other expenditures over receipts greater by more than $1,132,000 than the amount shown by the Secretary or provided for in the loan bill.

2. That this amount is shown by a subsequent statement, furnished me by the Register of the Treasury, to be larger than the above sum; as a portion of the expenses charged under the head of redemption of Treasury notes and loans, during the last fiscal year and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, was for payments made on account of prior loans and for interest; and that by these two reports, taken together, it will appear that the excess of expenditure on the 1st July, 1848, would be, instead of $1,132,000, more, than $1,500,000, more than the amount of the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

3. That the amount of avails of Treasury notes actually received for the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, and the amount estimated as available, exceed by more than five millions the whole amount authorized; and if from this is deducted, as it should be, the amount of Treasury notes redeemed during the same period, there is still an excess of more than $1,500,000 of avails of Treasury notes, actual and estimated, over and above the amount authorized to be issued, on the supposition that the amount of Treasury notes actually redeemed is truly stated, in the tables for the first quarter of the first fiscal year.

4. That the explanatory statement of the Register of the Treasury furnishes no satisfactory explanation, and is shown on its face to be erroneous to an amount exceeding $135,000 in the result at which it arrives.

5. That the amount of Treasury notes for the first quarter, as stated in Table B, attached to the report, is not correctly stated; that the whole amount actually received during the quarter from customs, as shown by Table E, and from public lands, as shown by Table H, was the sum of $331,350; that the amount stated in Table B, for redemption of Treasury notes, of $2,385,329, includes the amount of notes funded, which is in no sense a redemption of the notes, and in no way reduces the amount of the avails of the notes previously received, as stated on the other side of the account; that this appears from other tables attached to the report; thus showing that in this statement there was an error of more than $2,300,000; and if the statement is correct, of the avails of Treasury notes during this quarter, the mistake of the Secretary is more than $3,300,000.

6. That, according to these tables, the amount of Treasury notes available for the residue of the present fiscal year, after the first quarter, instead of being, as stated by the Secretary, $6,285,291 55, would be only about $2,800,000, thus showing an over-estimate of the available means of about three and a half millions of dollars.

7. That the statement of the amount of public debt and interest paid during the year ending December 1, 1847, is more than $10,409,000, as shown by Table E, and less, as shown by Table G, than $9,300,000 for seven months, embracing the period mentioned in Table E.

Mr. HAMPTON was among the competitors for the floor this evening, but was unsuccessful. E. B.

California, Claims, Conquest, Congress.

Washington, March 4, 1847

The Senate were in public session long enough this morning to allow Mr. Cass to report a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and settle the claims upon the Government growing out of the Military Occupation of California. The principal claimants are for supplies to the expedition of Lt. Col. Fremont, upon whose memorial the bill is prepared. Accompanying the report is the evidence of loans of the claims and letters descriptive of the scenes and hair-breadth escapes of some of those who participated in the expedition.

To show how utterly untrue are the pretensions of the Administration in regard to the origin of this war, on "the part of Mexico," I quote the following which is the first paragraph of Colonel Fremont's memorial to the two Houses of Congress:

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS:

That, in June of the year 1846, being then a brevet captain of topographical engineers in the service of the United States, and employed as such in California, he engaged in military operations with the people of the country for the establishment of the independence of California, before the existence of war between the United States and Mexico was known; and was successful in said undertaking; the independence of California being proclaimed at Sonoma on the 5th day of July, and the Mexican forces routed and dispersed. That, immediately on hearing of the war between the United States and Mexico, the flag of independence was pulled down and that of the United States ran up in its place, and under this flag military service was rendered to the United States until the conquest was complete, and supplies obtained from the people mostly on credit of certificates given for them. That, after the conquest, a temporary government was formed; the expenses of which, like those incurred for military operations, are mostly yet unpaid, and should be paid by the United States, to whom all the benefits of the conquest of California has accured.

The reader's attention is requested to those parts of the extract which appear in italic. How came an officer of the United States in Mexico at all before the war? What had an American officer of the United States to do with "engaging in military operations" to enable "the people of the country," the people of California, a Mexican Province, to effect the "establishment of the independence of California?" Col. Fremont it seems to me has unwittingly let out some of his secret orders and confessed too much for the Administration. Like the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to the officer in command of the Pacific fleet, it shows that long anterior to the commencement of the war by the act of hostilities, even long before the commencement of 1846, the Administration designed to bring on a war with Mexico, and instructed the Navy and Army officers of the Government to do that which would certainly bring it about. Colonel Fremont indeed at the time the hostilities commenced was three thousand miles from the seat of Government, whither he had gone long before and was found aiding one of the Provinces of Mexico in a revolution against the the central Government. All this time he was under the pay of his own Government, and a large corps of Government officers co-operated with him in this attack upon the country where if he had any right to be at all, it was a right of sufferance or courtesy on the part of the Government, with whom at the time, they took their departure from the United States, we were at peace. It is however, hardly worth our while to argue a question which has been so often proved, and I quote from Col. Fremont's memorial only to show him in the light of a new witness to a truth asserted and established by the Whigs. The part of Monterey was taken in his message, before the act of hostility was known.

In other parts of Col. Fremont's memorial he says that the sum of *half a million of dollars* is necessary to pay the claims against the U. States incurred by him as the officer of Government. In another paper, the same gentlemen thinks that six hundred thousand dollars may be required, and his principal disbursing officer, supposes the sum may amount to *seven or eight hundred thousand dollars.* Several of the witnesses testify that not less than six thousand horses were taken for the use of the Government of the United States. There are claims for several thousand cattle, also for provisions, rifles, saddles, &c.

From the above claims, which are not even the beginning of the end, some just idea may be found of the cost of the war in which the country is engaged. Great as are the expenses upon the surface, they are not all there, nor will the end of them be seen during the present generation. The seven or eight hundred thousand dollars connected with a single department of service in one Mexican province, is only the foreshadow of coming events. The Military Committees are weighed down with other claims, not so large in amount perhaps, but great in number.

The $12,800,000 for Deficiencies is another impressive item of the war, in a Bill which will pass the House to morrow. So long as the credit of the Government remains good, so long as Treasury notes are issued and pay day put off, there is an indifference to this vast expense. But pay-day must come and the least revulsion will seriously injure the business prospects of the country.

The House devoted the day to Private Calendar, and thirty one Bills were passed. This is good progress, owing mainly to the fact that such bills were passed as did not give rise to objections.

The Commissioner of Patents sent his Report to the House. By an order of the Senate and House, the space is limited to four hundred pages, and as much information as practicable has been condensed into this space. A motion is pending to print 10,000 extra copies.

The entire week in the Senate has been devoted to the consideration of the Treaty of Peace. Early and late sessions have been held and a constant, unwearied attention given to the subject. Public opinion as it flows to the Capitol from different States would seem to demand the ratification of the Treaty with all its understood objections. Many there are who feel that the enemies of the country, none the less so because they mean well, are those who stretch our limits to the farthest verge of land upon our continent, and these persons have to wink at every conceivable abuse of power and to trample the Constitution of the Country under foot. An officer of the Navy plants the American flag over the town of Monterey, before war is dreamed of, or hostilities have begun. An officer of the Topographical Bureau takes part in a Revolution against a then friendly power and demands payment of the United States, because the independence of California resulted in giving aid to the war against Mexico. These officers, with becoming magnanimity would rather suffer the consequences of their own assumed acts, than to have a doubt reflected upon the Government. But what commentary are such acts upon the character of a Republic. The Army and the Navy unite, upon their own responsibility, as the Administration would have it) to bombard border towns and take interior cities. They exercise all the functions of Civil Government sword in hand, carry on war, make treaties, establish imposts and export duties, create and fill offices, make war, secure peace, publish constitutions, enact laws, create Courts and do all Governments have a right to do in these three Departments, both of State and National power,—and all this is winked at or defended.

Will not the Government have made rapid strides in the road to despotism, if the People submit to all this? Are we not reduced, like other Republics, who have decayed from the force of their own corruptions, even in our infancy as a nation, growing old in open, bold and daring usurpation. I believe it was not discovered before the year of our Lord 1848, that under our Constitution the war making power was in the Executive, but at this session that principle has been avowed by members of the dominant party in both Houses of Congress. What ruined the Republic of Europe was usurpation, wars, conquest, and our commoners are mad not to be enlightened by such examples. What has carried the English debt up to eight hundred millions of pounds sterling. Her wars and her conquests. The same thing ruined Rome, and all the fallen Governments of the old world. We have before us a glorious or an infinitous career. Justice to ourselves, justice to our neighbors, justice to all the world,—that great moral principle of right, which teaches nations, as it does men, "to do unto others as it would have others do unto them," is the only direct road to permanent greatness. Shall we travel this road, or guided by false lights and a loose ambition which if it leads to sudden elevation and unjust acquisition, is as suddenly shorn of all its illgot splendor. E. B.

DRY GOODS PALACE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs Seaman & Muir.

The following extract from their Circular, which was published in the New York Mirror, shows the principles upon which their business has been conducted:

"Every article offered for sales of their establishment is marked by one of the firm, and never above its lowest cash value, and shall be at least as low as the same article can be purchased elsewhere in this city, and none of their assistants are permitted to make any deviation from the marked price, and no purchaser will be offered some articles at less than the cost and others at an exorbient profit. Persons visiting their establishment are entitled to, and shall receive kind and polite treatment, and will never be urged to purchase articles which do not please them, and any breach of this rule, when reported to the principals, will be immediately corrected by dismissing the offending party.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Cincinnati Gazette notices the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters, one of whom, E. B. Eastman, was committed. Some $15,000 of bad paper was found in his possession, consisting of counterfeits of the banks and denominations named, below:

A $50—Farmers' Bank of Virginia.
A $10—Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati.
A $3—Bank of Norwalk, Ohio.
A $3—Bank of Sandusky, Ohio.

Some points in these several counterfeits were well executed; part of the filling up is also well done; the rest not. But a very excellent piece of workmanship, in all respects, is A $500 United States Treasury Note. This is dated January 22, 1847: payable to Wm. D. Nutt; W. Selden, Treasurer; R. H. Gillett, Register. Centre vignette, a large Eagle; right hand margin, a Female figure; left hand margin, a head of Washington; all but the last admirably executed. Imprint, Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, New York.

FREE TRADE BUCKETS.—Among the curious facts of the day, it may not be amiss to state that Beaver buckets are to be hooped with English iron. Is not Pennsylvania iron good enough? English iron is so much cheaper that Pennsylvania labor cannot compete with it. Beaver bucket hoops of foreign iron will soon cease to be a novelty, and we shall see British bar iron in our warehouses in as great variety as our dry goods men have British Cottons and Woolens.

JETHRO WOOD'S PLOW PATENT.—The telegraph announces the unanimous adoption in the New York Assembly, of a Resolution asking Congress not to renew this patent. This is what we call looking well to the farmer's interest. The person who desires to tax the public in the name of Jethro Wood have no just claim to a renewal.

FIRE IN OBERLIN.—A fire broke out in Oberlin, Ohio, on Thursday night last, in the store of Mr. J. M. Fitch, proprietor of the Oberlin Evangelist. The store was entirely destroyed; also four other buildings, including the Post Office, and the printing office of the Evangelist, together with the books, list of subscribers, &c. It is stated that as soon as the water in the nearest reservoir had become exhausted, the ladies formed a line to a more distant one, and rendered assistance, by means of which several other buildings were saved from destruction.

TAYLOR CONVENTION.—A very large convention was held at New Orleans a few days since and Gen. Zachary Taylor nominated to the Presidency.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The election in New Hampshire for Governor, Council, and members of Legislature, takes place on the 14th inst.—The Legislature will have to choose a U. S Senator, in the place of Mr. Atherton, for six years from the 4th of March, 1849. This election may be considered as the opening of the Presidential campaign for 1848.

One of the oldest importers in the city of New York informs us that the British cotton goods which cost eighteen cents per yard to import them, are now selling at auction in this market at eleven to twelve cents; he also says that only 15 per cent of the goods now imported from Great Britain is on account of Americans, eighty five per cent being on foreign account.

The Schuylkill Navigation company have announced that they would pay the interest on their mortgage loan on Monday, the 6th inst.

Local Intelligence.

Proceedings in Allegheny Council.

Allegheny, March 2, 1848.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Boyd stated that the following resolution was omitted, which was ordered to be inserted:

Resolved, That the new members of Councils be furnished with a copy of the Digest of the City Ordinances gratuitously. Adopted and concurred in by Select Councils.

Messrs. Robinson and Slentz being present, on motion of Mr. Stockton, the oath of office was administered to them by Mayor Campbell.

Mr. Walker presented a petition from Mr. Dillenbaugh, Samuel Brooks, John B. Wilson and others, for opening a 40 foot street through from East Lane to Chestnut Street, which will parallel with third St. on the East.

On motion of Mr. Walters, referred to Com. on Surveys, con. in by S. C.

Mr. Borland presented a petition from P. Martin, W. Miller, A Woodhouse and others, representing "that the condition of the sewer leading from the State Prison to the river, has become a great nuisance to the persons through whose property it passes.—And the petitioners furthermore "pray that Robinson Street, be graded from the Canal bridge to Corry St., and Isabella Court from Rebecca to Robinson Sts., which Streets are in such a condition that there is no fall for the water."

On motion of Mr. Boyd, referred to Com. on Sts. with power to act. Con. in by S. C.

Mr. Stockton presented a communication from Sylvanus Lothrop, Esq. stating that in anticipation of the Allegheny Bridge Co., building some new Toll Houses, at the northern end of the bridge, the views of Councils were desired in relation to any change of grade that might be required in the Street at that point.

On motion of Mr. Gray, a committee of Councils was appointed. Messrs. Boyd, Robison, C. C.; Wm. Robinson, Jr., and Morrison of S. C. were chosen.

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was

Resolved, That the Street Commissioners be authorized to notify the property holders to grade and pave their side walks on streets that are brought to the proper grades. Adopted, but not concurred in by S. C.

Resolved, That the Com. on Engines be required to examine and report whether the Fire Engine Companies are on the decline, and if such prove to be the case, what it is attributed to? Adopted and concurred in by S. C.

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was

Resolved, That Councils will defend the Collector of the 4th Ward, in a suit about to be instituted by George Miltenberger against said collector, for the amount of City and Poor Taxes, which the said complainant affirms was paid by him to the tax collector of the City of Pittsburgh, and afterwards collected by Benj. Simmons, collector of taxes of the 4th Ward, Allegheny.

On motion of Mr. Stockton, referred to Com. on claims. Concurred in by S. C.

On motion of Mr. Boyd it was:

Resolved, That a special Committee of Councils be appointed, consisting of five from C. C., and four from S. C. who shall constitute a "committee of reception," to receive the Hon. Henry Clay, on his visit to these Cities. Adopted, and Messrs. Warner, Boyd, Robison, Borland and Stockton were chosen.

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, consisting of three from C C and two from S C to inquire why Anderson and Cedar streets is not opened.

Messrs. Gray, Morrison, and Robison chosen.

Mr. Boyd presented a bill from H. Wallace for making a book and paper case for the treasurer, to the amount of $4,50. Read and laid over on second reading.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the ordinance to suppress bowling saloons or ten pin alleys, was taken up and adopted. Sent to S C.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the Mayor was authorized to draw a warrant on the treasurer, in favor of A Woodhouse for $19,00, in full, for the expenses of holding two elections in the first ward. Concurred in by S C.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Mayor was authorized to draw a warrant on the treasurer in favor of George L McIntire, for $9,25.

Common Council concurred with S C in accepting the report of the committee on finance, and adopting the appropriation ordinance for 1848, accompanying the report.

Also, in adopting the following resolution

Resolved, That the committee on streets be directed to inquire into the expediency of building a bridge across the canal on Lacock street, and report to the next regular meeting of council.

Also, in the resolution authorizing the Mayor to draw a warrant on the treasurer in favor of Kennedy & Brother to the amount of their bill for printing and stationery.

Also, in referring the communication from the Mayor stating that appropriations Nos 1 and 10, were exhausted, to committee on finance.

The clerk of Select Council stated the concurrence of that body in C C in authorizing the Mayor to draw a warrant in favor of Joseph Craig for furnishing cupidos to the amount of $9,25 also in the resolution requiring the Committee on Engines to have a door cut into the Washington Engine House, on the side next Federal street.

A communication from the City Treasurer was read, stating that the Mayor had given the security required for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Also, one from the Mayor was read, stating that all the city officers had given bonds for the faithful performance of the respective duties of their offices.

The Clerk of the Select Council reported the following resolution, as it was adopted by that body, which received the unanimous concurrence of the Common Council:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, that the Mayor be requested to invite the Hon. Henry Clay, to visit this city on his return to Kentucky; and that the Presidents of Councils take such measures for his reception as may be deemed an appropriate and proper manifestation of respect for so distinguished a citizen.

J. W. KENNEDY, Clerk C. C.

MEETING IN MEMORY OF J. Q. ADAMS.—Pursuant to call, by proclamation of the Mayor, at the request of a number of the inhabitants, the citizens of the city of Allegheny assembled at the town house, on Saturday evening the 4th of March, 1848, and appointed T L McMillan, Esq. as president, and D N White to act as secretary.

The meeting being organized, the following resolutions after some discussion, and a general interchange of sentiment, was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the delivering of an Eulogy in honor of the lamented Adams.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary appoint the committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the call of the committee.

T L McMILLAN, Ch'n.

D N WHITE, Sec.

HUDSON'S PANORAMA.—To-night affords the last opportunity our citizens will have of viewing Mr Hudson's Panorama of the Hudson River. Familiar from our boyhood with every part of this noble and beautiful river, we can truly bear witness to the accuracy and faithfulness of Mr. Hudson's picture. Those who have never, and may never be enabled to sail up the Hudson in reality, will be amply compensated by viewing its many beauties as displayed upon the canvass by Mr. Hudson.

PI.—Owing to the carlessness of some persons not connected with our press room, our first page was thrown into what printers know and detest as *pi*, on Monday morning. We shall renew the page at once and be all right again by the close of the week.

YOUNG WHIG ASSOCIATION.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the gallant and energetic Young Whigs of our city are determined to pay every possible honor to the venerated sage of Ashland, who is about to make us a brief visit.

MAIL REGULARITY.—We have been shown a letter mailed at Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on the 27th of February, to which was added *missent*, and the New York Post office stamp of March 2d. The letter contained an enclosure of five thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, March 2, 1848.

The committee to whom was referred the examination of the charges preferred against Judge Irvine, have closed the hearing of testimony—nearly two hundred witnesses have been examined. A report will doubtless be made to the House in a few days.

Mr. Noble presented a remonstrance against tavern licenses. Mr. Swartzwelder, one from Elizabeth Brown for a divorce.

The Resolution of Mr. Ball relative to the appointment of a committee to ascertain and report to the House whether the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a legal existence, and how it obtained its charter, was in order and discussed until the hour of adjournment arrived.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Wyoming Iron Works, at South Wilkesbdre, have suspended operations. The Cumberland Mountaineer says that "the present proprietors of the Mount Savage Iron Works have concluded not to put them in operation, in consequence of the recent reduction in iron." It will be recollected that these works were not long since sold to Eastern capitalists. It also states that the Lem Furnace has suspended operations for want of funds.

THE American Baptist Missionary Society, a few months since, had ten Chinese colporteurs successfully distributing christian books among their country-men, partly at the expense of the American Tract Society.

CUFIC CHARACTERS.—The remains of Saracenic architecture in Spain, abound in inscriptions in the Cufic character. Gibbon says, that these characters are the ground work of the present Arabic alphabet, and originated on the banks of the Euphrates.

FEMALE ACCOUCHEURS.—Dr. Gregory, of Boston, has published a long and strong pamphlet advocating the education and employment of *female* accoucheurs.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon and a prayer made by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Chaplain of the body.

Various petitions and memorials were presented and referred, among them was one by Mr. Benton, asking for a holiday by the printers to the Senate, all other printing establishments in Washington had a holiday, and the Congressional offices asked a similar favor. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Miller presented the resolutions adopted by the State of New Jersey, in which they fully approve the principles adopted by the Chicago Convention, in relation to internal improvements, and asked Congress to carry them out, which were ordered to be printed.

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

HOUSE.—Mr. Bridges, the newly elected successor of the Hon. J. W. Horsbeck, from the Allentown District, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion the consideration of the bill releasing the Judges of the District Courts from Circuit duty for two years, was made the order of the day.

Mr. Bowlin made a very able speech against the bill, and argued that while the judges were relieving the Supreme Court docket, the dockets of the Circuit Courts would become fuller than the one they would relieve.

Mr. Jacob Thompson next obtained the floor, and moved to amend the bill so as to allow the judges one years release, which after a long debate was adopted, and the bill as amended passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules of the House to allow him to bring in a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Colonel Doniphan and Col. Price for their services The yeas and nays being called, the motion prevailed —yeas 93, nays 55.

Mr. Cocke, of Virginia, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what officers were entitled to the thanks of Congress, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned until Tuesday.

Dr. Tayler's Balm of Liverwort.

THAT this medicine should acquire such authority, is not at all strange, when we take into consideration the wonderful cures that are cured by its use. For many years it has proved an unmistakingly successful remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfumer for the skin it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 59 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Veech; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov15d&w6mT

☞ TO STEAMBOAT MEN AND OTHERS.—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor.—It is now proved by medical men that Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, secured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland st. N Y, is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed instantaneously, such as Burns, Scalds, &c., and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application; healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Bites, The Deforeaux, &c. We might add as proof to what we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, and ask for Connell's Magical Pain Extractor.—Remember unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N Y, and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 59 Liberty st., head of Wood. nov15d&w6mT

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—but their unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin (from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for JONES' Italian Soap, for sale in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 59 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov10d&wly

Errand Boy Wanted—A boy is wanted to run of errands at this Office.

Dr. Tayler's Balm of Liverwort.

THAT this medicine should acquire such authority, is not at all strange, when we take into consideration the wonderful cures that are cured by its use. For many years it has proved an unmistakingly successful remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfumer for the skin it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 59 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Veech; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov15d&w6mT

☞ TO STEAMBOAT MEN AND OTHERS.—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor.—It is now proved by medical men that Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, secured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland st. N Y, is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed instantaneously, such as Burns, Scalds, &c., and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application; healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Bites, The Deforeaux, &c. We might add as proof to what we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, and ask for Connell's Magical Pain Extractor.—Remember unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N Y, and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 59 Liberty st., head of Wood. nov15d&w6mT

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—but their unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin (from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for JONES' Italian Soap, for sale in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 59 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov10d&wly

FROM VENEZUELA:

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1848.

By an arrival from Porte Cabello, with dates to the 10th ultimo, information has been received from Caracas, where all is confusion, in consequence of a civil war in full blast between President Monagras and Gen. Paez.

After the late attack by order of the President upon Congress, he assumed complete control of the army, and carried his plans by the sword. Gen. Paez, to whom the people with one consent looked as their leader, issued a pronunciamento against the President, and took the field and rallied round him the Venezuela people, who with him declared that they would not respect the acts of Congress passed under fear of the soldiery of the President.

The President, on the other hand, denounced Gen. Paez as a traitor, and took the field against him. Two engagements had taken place, in both of which Gen. Paez had been successful, and continued possession of several towns.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1848.

All business has been in a measure suspended to render respect to the remains of John Quincy Adams, which arrived in the city to-day, on the way to Quincy for interment. The bells have been tolled and the flags of the shipping and on the public buildings displayed at half mast. The process cession was no doubt the largest ever seen at a funeral in this city.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 4 P. M.

Flour—The market is quiet with moderate sales Western brands at $6 ⅌ bbl.

Grain—Of Wheat, there is none in the market. Corn has fallen 3c.

Provisions—The market is dull, without, however, any change in prices.

Groceries are without change.

Nothing has transpired indicating any change under the influence of foreign news.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, March 6, 3 P. M.

Flour—There has been nothing yet done to indicate the effect of the foreign news. The American's news has unsettled the market, but quietness prevails today, in consequence of the excitement caused by the funeral procession of Mr. Adams.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 6, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is firm, and the article is held at $4,50, without finding buyers. The foreign news had a depressing effect.

Whiskey—Sales at 17c per gal.

Groceries—The market is without change.

Cornmeal—Sales at $1,50 per bbl.

Bacon—Sales of country salted, boground, at 3½c ⅌ lb.

Mess Pork—Sales of extra sugared No. 1 at $9 ⅌ bbl.

Butter—Sales of roll at 14c per lb.

Lard—Sales of Hams at 5c, and of Shoulders at 2½c ⅌ lb.

Cotton—Sales of middling Louisiana at 7½c per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 6, 3 P. M

Flour—The market is very quiet, and the tendency downward. Holders are anxious to sell, but buyers do not yet appear.

Grain—There is a good inquiry for Wheat for milling, but other grains are quiet. In Corn there is less doing, and the market has a downward tendency. Other grains are without change.

Provisions—I hear of very little doing to-day. The foreign news has produced no change in the market. A better feeling is evinced in Pork, without any improvement in prices. Western No. 1 Mess is selling at $11 ⅌ bbl. Prime Western is held at $9. I can quote no sales however at that figure. Sales of Western Lard at 7½c ⅌ lb. Baltimore rendered is selling at 8½c ⅌ lb—market quiet.

Bacon—Sales of Western cured hams at 6½@6¾ and Shoulders at 3½@3½c ⅌ lb—market firm.

Cotton—Sales have been effected at an advance of 1c. for export.

LUTHER'S MODE OF PREACHING.—"I discourse as plainly as possible, for I desire that the commonest people, that children, that servants, should understand what I say. It is not for the learned that we go into the pulpit—they have their books." Dr. Erasmus Alberus, previous to his departure for Brandenburg, questioned Dr. Luther as to how he ought to preach before the Electors. "Your sermons," replied Martin, "should be addressed, not to princes and nobles, but to the rude, uncultivated commonality. If in my discourses I were to be thinking about Melanchton and the other doctors, I should do no good at all; but I preach in plain language to the plain, unlearned people, and *that pleases all parties.* If I know the Greek, Hebrew and Latin languages, I reserve them for our learned meetings, where they are of use; for at these we deal in such subtleties and such profundities that God himself, I wot, must sometimes marvel at us."—*Life of Luther; by himself, from the French of Michelet. translated by Hazlitt.*

FATHER MATHEW goes to Rome before he takes passage for this country.

NEVER stop to wish a thing done. Go do it.

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray is it harsh; is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
'Tis thus, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as the hair of mine
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have bad hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it; it needs but one trial. Sold at 59 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl.
Why delay?—nay, quickly haste
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.
It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 59 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ PILES, SORES, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov19d&wly

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 59 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ BALM OF COLUMBIA—HAIR TONIC—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia.—In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfumer for the skin it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives