THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 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 Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Our Telegraphic Reports.

The Journal of Tuesday morning copies (with evident rejoicing) an article from the Post, charging us with endeavoring to deceive the public by giving full reports of the Eastern markets when we in reality had none. In our paper of yesterday we explained how the matter happened, and we append the explanation to this, in order that our readers may fully understand it. It is a custom in the Eastern offices, when there is no change in the markets, to repeat the prices of the day previous; and in following the custom of the great commercial papers of the east, we think we have but done our duty to our subscribers. The editor of the Journal knows full well from what sources we obtain our reports, and we defy him or any one else to disprove their accuracy. They are furnished to us daily from the North American office, after having been carefully arranged by Col. Childs, the distinguished editor of the Philadelphia Commercial List, who reports them for that paper. We are perfectly willing that the Journal should make all the capital it can out of the charge of the Post. We shall not be driven from our propriety by any remarks they may see fit to make concerning the Gazette. We shall leave the public to judge of the merits of the two papers, and if they are satisfied that the Journal is a better paper than our own, or possesses greater commercial advantages than we do, we shall not complain at their transferring their patronage to that office. We only ask them before doing so, to compare our Miscellaneous and Commercial reports received by telegraph, with those of the Journal received on the same days, for instance with those of Monday and Tuesday of this week. On Monday, besides the foreign news received by the steamer, we had full Congressional reports,—they had none. On Tuesday we had full Congressional reports, Baltimore news, and interesting accounts of the revolution in Venezuela,—none of which the Journal had. Without wishing to draw any further comparisons with our neighbor, towards whom, we beg leave to say, we entertain not the slightest feeling of jealousy or unkindness, we have to repeat for the benefit of our patrons, to whom we are alone responsible for the conducting of the Gazette, that we have made such arrangements for full Telegraphic news, both from the East and West, as cannot possibly be excelled, if equalled, by any other paper, and of this we hope hereafter to fully satisfy our readers.

MARKET REPORTS.—The Post, which is supplied with all its telegraphic news from the Gazette, at the close of an explanation in relation to the absence of market reports in their paper of Saturday, says:—

"We make the above statement, not for the purpose of exposing the case of our neighbors, but in justice to ourselves."

The dispatch of the Gazette on Friday night stated that the markets at the east were all quiet, and waiting the arrival of the steamer. As the markets were unchanged, the Gazette re-wrote the report of Friday, adding the statements of the telegraphic dispatch, giving the [quotations of Friday, so that people could see what the market was. The article of the Post would imply that our markets were made *without dispatches*. Our New York market is furnished from the Tribune, the Philadelphia from the North American, and the Baltimore from the Patriot. We challenge a comparison of our telegraphic markets with those given in the papers named.

TAXES PAID BY ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The following figures will show the assessed value of all the property taxed in the county for State purposes, and the amount paid over for schools by the State:

	Tax ass'd.	Tax rec'd.	School Money
1841	$19,153	$2,164	$15,425
1842	18,608	17,007	13,773
1843	22,257	25,322	20,597
1844	32,009	31,397	11,413
1845	42,503	35,566	7,999
1846	42,416	36,043	11,016
1847	52,545	43,285	8,558
	$239,555	$210,796	$88,792

The valuation of the county in '45 was $14,059,025
" " " 1847 " $19,859,029
$5,190,029

or an increase of more than 33 per cent.

The amount of taxes outstanding are estimated at $1,200.

Though the minimum rate of taxation is three mills on the dollar of valuation, yet, it will be perceived that, the tax assessed for the last year falls below it. This is partly explained by exemptions under the act of 14th April, 1845. The amount of valuation upon which no tax is assessed in the county, is $1,445,950, leaving, subject to taxation, the sum of $18,413,079. The total valuation of the State for 1847 was $465,789,951. The taxes assessed $7,12,532; tax collected $6,203,048; tax outstanding $316,808; payments to schools $1,816,229.

Allegheny County stands fifth on the list in the amount of valuation, and is exceeded by

Berks, which has	$21,972,100
Chester, estimated,	21,000,000
Lancaster, "	27,523,527
Philadelphia,	132,835,161

Allegheny County in 1847 had more paid out on account of schools than any county but Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENT MAKING.—The loco foco, on Saturday, at Harrisburgh, nominated James Buchanan as the choice of the "democracy" for the Presidency. The favorite son must go over to the South in full, if he means to get the vote of Alabama. At the late convention at Montgomery, the loco focos declared

That this Convention pledges itself to the country, and its members pledge themselves to each other under no political necessity whatever, to support for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States any persons who shall not openly and avowedly be opposed to either of the forms of excluding Slavery from the territories of the United States mentioned in these resolutions as being alike in violation of the Constitution and of the just and equal rights of the citizens of the slave holding States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be considered as instructions to our Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to guide them in their votes in that body; and that they vote for no man for President or Vice President who will not unequivocally avow themselves to be opposed to either of the forms of restricting Slavery which are described in these resolutions.

The aspirants for a nomination, who had hoped to conciliate the South by declaring against the Wilmot Proviso, and who had supposed, at the same time, that they could satisfy the North by proposing to leave the question of Slavery to the people of the territory to be acquired, who are known to be averse to its introduction, must now discover that their adroit diplomacy has failed. The issue, as now presented by the Democratic Convention of Alabama, cannot be evaded.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.—The Lime Rock Thomaston Gazette says that there will be built in that vicinity during the coming season, 15 single deck vessels; averaging 200 tons each; 6 ships averaging 700 tons; and 3 double deck barks averaging 400 tons, of a value, when rigged, of $400,000.

We are sorry to see this for the owners must suffer. A new York letter of the 2d of March says:—Freights there is little or nothing doing, and in the minds of ship owners, are duller than they have been since the peace of 1815.

The Boston Traveller remarks that the high cost of new ships with these rates to earn profits from, present a striking contrast to last spring, when the reverse was true, and old ships of low cost nearly cleared themselves in one voyage to England.

WOOLLY HORSE.—There is on exhibition in this city a horse which is one of the curiosities of the day. Instead of hair he is covered with wool, which grows about three inches long. He has no mane, nor is there any hair on his tail, which looks like that of an elephant. The animal was taken, the keeper says, on the Rocky Mountains, when a colt, and is thought to be of an entirely different species from the common horse.

THE residence of Mr. McCullough corner of Penn and Irwin streets, came near being destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was happily extinguished without material damage.

GEN. KEARNY and family, and Col. E. D. Baker of the Illinois Volunteers, were at the Monongahela House on Monday.

EASTERN MAIL.—No mail was received yesterday east of Chambersburgh.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TREATY, RATIFICATION, THE-RITORY, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1848.

The week has passed,—the thirteenth of the session, without any action upon the Treaty. The sessions have been long, wearisome and the debate no doubt, of an unusual character. It is perhaps a new thing under the sun to find a treaty submitted to a public body for ratification with every body opposed to it, who are to act upon it, from the President to all of both parties, whose advice is asked upon its ratification. With the result very doubtful, there has been great anxiety to know the opinions of Senators, and the action of the Senate from day to day. In the form in which it was originally submitted by the Executive, its ratification was impossible, and with considerable unanimity, therefore, an amendment was urged, and carried. Since then new amendments have been urged, and this day's discussion has been upon them altogether. It is not deemed a very reliable idea that all the people of New Mexico and California are to come into the Union at once with all the privileges of the old citizens of the Uniten States, and something more indeed. Nor is it a very pleasant reflection that we are to guarantee the Mexican nation from Indian depredations, and become at once both the despoiler of her provinces and the protector of her existence. In the course of political history strange things have appeared, but the state of facts in regard to the treaty of Mexico is beyond all example amazing. The man who had predicted the present state of fact a few years since would have been declared a madman or something worse.

The admission of Texas was talked of four years ago, but the very idea conjured up the fiercest opposition, even from the Democrats of the North. Behold now, not only Texas annexed and not only old Texas *to the Nueces only*, even according to Stephen Austin's map, which I have this day seen but Texas even to the Rio Grande, with the Senate deliberating as to the possession of California, New Mexico and some of the body claiming down to the Sierra Madre, and some almost up to this point, thus hovering in the country like the strip of iron in the vice of the artizan. Some think our marches are slow. So thought the *sans culotte* in the French Revolution, all the time they were conquering progress and conquest before and under Napoleon. We are further from New Mexico and California now than France was from her most distant possessions and conquests. England has gone further, but at the price of a debt which will be forever and forever an enormous tax upon the industry, enterprise and energy of her people.

The Telegraph may communicate the result of the action of the Senate upon the treaty before my letter reaches you, but when the Senate adjourned there seemed no prospect of any immediate decision, but the ratification of the treaty seems probable. Between the present treaty and the alternative, the decision will be made for what is proposed.

It is just one year less one day, (and the remaining days will now be counted as the declining day's of a people's captivity) that Mr. Polk is entitled to remain in the Executive Chair. While President he has said in one of his Messages to Congress he will not consent to surrender New Mexico or California! The Senate must act in view of this state of facts. He who commenced the war with the view of seizing this territory, whose officers, as I had occasion to show yesterday took part against Mexico in California long before the act of hostilities was known, feels bound to consummate this much of his nefarious work.

Reading further indeed into the California document, from which I quoted, I find that Captain Gillespie was sent to California, through Mexico in 1845 for the purpose of protecting American interests. He went with instructions to the American consul at Monterey, and with letters to Col. Fremont, and these instructions were *to aid and further any difficulties which existed* between the Californians and Mexicans. To the public all this was disguised under the idea of "protecting American interests," but the protection was war and meant war. To make this testimony complete, the instructions of the Navy Department and the Executive ought to be laid before the public.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House of Representatives did not conclude action upon this bill to-day. After the regular debate closed at two o'clock in a speech from Mr Cabell, of Florida, in which he maintained that the war was unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President," and in which he advocated the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, the Committee were brought to a vote upon the amendments.

When Mr. Levin moved to strike out the appropriation for the proposed Mission to Naples there was considerable interest manifested in the amendment. The mover advocated it in the speech which prompted the amendment and the speech two days since.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a Minister of the Methodist faith, and one of the most eloquent members of the House replied. So far the discussion partook of no excitement, but Mr. Brown, Mr. Charles Brown, Mr. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, better known as Charley Brown, and as a noisy, rattle-headed member, undertook to say something severe to Mr. Levin, and charged him with being the author of those monstrous crimes of murder and arson, which a few years since reflected such discredit upon Philadelphia! There were but five minutes allowed for speaking upon the amendments and Mr. Brown crowded quite a speech in his, which however, was made up of a vulgar and bitter assault upon his colleague. Mr. Levin rejoined for five minutes and the scene was becoming boisterous and exciting,—the members enjoying the collision and for a time they seemed more desirous that it should continue than close. Both gentlemen however, had had their say, but Mr. Brown was fierce for the last word. The Committee rose in great confusion amidst cries of order and without action upon the bill. The scene was the most noisy of the session, one of your "Philadelphia riots," though only a tempest in a tea pot no explosion however, beyond the wasting of an abundance of breath and some fierce gesticulations. As the question stands, Mr. B may expect to be heard again.

"It will never do to give it up so Mr. Brown."

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

I looked hastily over the Report of the Commissioner on Patents this morning in manuscript, deriving however but little information from, this branch of the Report, beyond what relates to the office. The interesting papers are those which relate to Agriculture and which accompany the Report as an Appendix. The Patent Fund at the commencement of the present year had reached the sum of $207,797, which is much larger than at any time before. The Patent office is supported entirely upon the fees received and these have increased from year to year with the inventive genius of our country.

The Commissioner states that the fees received from foreigners taking out Patents are too much and ought to be reduced to the same amount (thirty dollars) which is charged American citizens. There were but twenty foreign patents taken out at the office in 1847, and the cost was $6,500, whereas the same number would have cost citizens of the United States but $600. Foreign Governments do not thus discriminate against foreigners, but their fees are much larger than in the United States, $500 I believe in England for what costs $30 here.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following statements are gathered from the Report:

Exports of Grain for commercial year ending Aug. 31, '47 bus.,	41,273,998
Of which there was in Wheat,	19,768,579
Indian Corn,	20,690,664
The remainder was in Rye, Barley, and Oats.	

It is said that the Wheat crop already yields as follows:

Wheat, bus.,	114,000,000
Maize, "	540,000,000

The amount of Grain imported into England in 1847 was as follows:

10,940,000 imperial quarters—equal to 80,720,000 bushels.

The exports from the United States during this year were over half this amount.

These are facts, I copy from the Report Mr. Free trade Commissioner Burke, the author of the "Bundelcund" articles in the Union. The money and prosperity which the country received from this large export of American Breadstuffs has been attached to the Tariff of 1846, but with what justice, judge ye. E. B.

HON. S. S. PRENTISS.—There is no truth in the rumor now going the rounds of the press that this gentleman was recently killed in a duel at New Orleans, by Mr. Irvin, grand-son of Hon. Henry Clay. The affair has been amicably adjusted.

The Britannia's News.

We copy from the Baltimore Patriot the following abstract:

The British Parliament has reassembled and the first debate of importance rose upon a selection of a select committee to inquire into the condition and prospects of the West India Colonies. The appointment of a committee was acceded to, but upon the express understanding that no change would be made in the Policy of the Government other than that already announced. The Jewish disabilities bill for enabling them to sit in Parliament has been read a second time. The sugar duties bill for the gradual assimilation of import duties upon the colonial and foreign articles is to be maintained. The refusal of the American Post Master General to accept the terms offered by Great Britain for a better system of international postage has caused the utmost dissatisfaction in this country.

The proposals of reciprocity made by the latter country are universally regarded as being as liberal as they possibly could be, and it will be harsh and reprehensible in the extreme if the interested public on both sides of the Atlantic are made to suffer further through the unreasonableness of the American official. The enquiry into the state of the national defences has ended in the determination of the Government to double the artillery force and embody 150,000 militia—the country at large is opposed to the measure.

The Pope's rescript has been received in Ireland, demanding from the Bishops whether the alleged charges of altar denunciations and political intermeddlings by the priesthood, be true. It administers a stern rebuke.

The people of the two Sicilies have at length triumphed over the King. A form of constitution has been agreed to, founding a liberal legislative representation. The Roman Catholic religion alone will be tolerated.

FRANCE is in a somewhat more tranquil condition than heretofore, but angry discussions continue to take place in the Chamber of Deputies. Reform banquets have been denounced as illegal and are to be prohibited in the future. The health of the King has come round. The overland mail brings intelligence rather more satisfactory than that received by the previous mail.

INDIA.—Trade was still depressed in India, but no additional failures of English houses had taken place.

SWITZERLAND.—The news from Switzerland does not possess much interest. The Diet is firmly resolved to maintain the rights of the country as a free and independent State.

Mrs. Maury's new works, "An English woman in America," has just appeared. It is chiefly devoted to the humane measure of having women appointed to attend emigrant vessels, and will doubtless be more favorably received in the States.

A letter dated Liverpool, Feb. 12, says:—

The English funds are quiet. On Thursday last they lost some of their firmness, but the variations were insignificant. Consols, yesterday, were at 89¼ for present transfer, and at 89⅞ for account. Bank Stock 200⅞202. Exchequer bills of June are quoted 28s. and of March 19⅞21s premium. The new 3½ per cents range from 50½⅞.

Last night's accounts from London represents the discount market as being more than usually free, with most sanguine expectations of steady amendment.

The following comparative statement will show the prices of Breadstuffs, in Liverpool, at the dates mentioned:

	Jan. 28	Feb. 12
Flour, West. Canal	28s 0d@28s 6d	27s 0d@27s 6d
do Phila and Balt	27s 0d@27s 6d	26s 0d@26s 6d
do Scor	23s 0d@25s 0d	22s 0d@23s 0d
Corn Meal	11s 0d@14s 0d	10s 6d@10s 6d
Indian Corn, 480 lbs	29s 0d@30s 0d	29s 0d@32s 6d

It will be born in mind that the resumption of the duty on flour and grain takes place place upon the 1st of March proximo, and that the duty which will then be imposed, ranges from 4 shillings to 10 shillings per quarter on wheat; 1s 6d to 3s 0d on 2s to 5s on barley, rye, peas and beans; 1s on Indian Corn; 2s 6d p bbl on meal, and 2s 4d 3 farthings p bbl on flour.

On the 31st of March it is expected the duties will be about 6s per quarter on Wheat, and 3s 7d 1 farthing per bbl. on flour.

COTTON.—N Orleans ordinary to middling 4¼@4½ per lb; fair to good 5s5½d; good to fine 6d; Upland and Mobile ordinary to middling 4¼@5d; fair to good fair 5½@5½d; good to fine 5½d; Alabama and Tennessee ordinary to middling 4¼@5d; fair to good fair 5½@5½d; Georgia ordinary to middling 4¼@5d fair to good fair 5½@5½d; good to fine 5½; Sea Island ordinary to middling fine 7s5d; do. stained 3@7d.

A sensible improvement has been produced in the cotton market, since the departure of the last steamer; operations having enlarged, with a decided improvement in prices. This however has been caused more by continued accounts from America, of diminished receipts into the ports there and the moderate shipments to this country than any marked revival in the Manchester market.

METALS.—U. S. Lead in bond £15 10s to £17 p ton; British bar iron £7 15s; Welsh pigs £1 10s; Scotch £3 2s 6d.

MANUFACTURES.—Hides not salted to Hemlock tanned, 1s a 7s 8d and 7s 9d per ℔. Hemp, new rotted, per ton £22s@£28 10; hackled, £32s@35. Tobacco, from Virginia, faded per ℔ to manufactured, 2½a8d. Ashes, 1st Pot, 30s 6d; Pearl, 30s3½. Sugar, Cuba, 26s 6da29s; Peal 33s@34; Bark, quercitron, New York and Philadelphia per cwt, 11s 12s.

JUDGE MCLEAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 4th has an extensive article stating in a comprehensive and dispassionate manner the claims of the Hon. John McLean for the Presidency, of which we copy the conclusion:

In politics he is a reliable Whig in principle and in practice. He is in favor of a tariff which shall meet the ordinary expenditures of the government, so graduated as to give encouragement to our own industry. The principles advocated by the Whigs in the late canvass for the Presidency, he regards as the true principles. In regard to the constitutional power and policy of the General Government, to establish harbors on the Lakes, and remove obstructions from our rivers, &c., he never entertained a doubt; he believes the power of Congress, as regards these improvements, is as ample as that which applies to foreign commerce. In relation to the war, the extension of slavery, and all other great questions of governmental policy, his sentiments are Whig sentiments.

In addition to the eminent personal, political and executive qualifications of Judge McLean, there is another consideration, applicable to his nomination with several other eminent candidates, which should have a controlling influence—it is one of *locality*.

During the sixty years, save one, of our constitutional government, the Northern or free States have had three Chief Magistrates, the Southern or slave States none. At the end of this Presidential term, the slave States will have directed and dispensed the Executive power and patronage of the General Government during *forty-eight* of the sixty years of its existence.

This monopoly of the Executive power and patronage by the Southern States, has been unjust to the relative political importance of the Northern States, and injurious to the business interests of the country. Common courtesy awards to the free States the next President, and every Northern man will be justified in demanding it as a right. To prevent sectional jealousies—to encourage fraternal feelings among the citizens of the several States, and to cherish and increase the popular regard and attachment for the Union, can be done in no way so effectually, as by a fair distribution of the Presidential office as between the North and the South.

Mr. Benton not only felt the force of this, but he proclaimed it in bold and rightful influence, by declining to be a candidate, expressly upon the ground that the northern or free States were entitled to the candidate. So long have Southern men and Southern principles prevailed in the Executive and Administrative Departments of the General Government, that the Locofoco portion of the citizens of the South have dictated to their political associates of the Northern States, a creed—a declaration of principles—to which they must subscribe—and we have the humiliating example before us, of distinguished Northern Statesmen embracing "Southern principles," to obtain Southern votes. Such personal servility and political subserviency are repulsive to the high-minded and patriotic sentiments of the South, and the Northern aspirants will receive a rebuke from their countrymen, whose principles they would barter and sell, and whose character they would disgrace, if we do not misinterpret the signs of the times.

We are of the number who think the Northern States are entitled to the Presidential candidate, and a candidate, too, whose political principles are known to be Northern principles, and we believe there are Northern candidates, the nomination of any one of whom would be equivalent to an election and we feel confident that John McLean, of Ohio, is one of those candidates.

"Endowed with the requisite abilities, and adorned with the necessary attainments in the history, the politics, and the jurisprudence of his country, and amply prepared, by long experience in public affairs, for the discharge of the duties of a station so exalted," we believe the election of John McLean to the Chief Magistracy of this Republic, would redeem the country from the destructive influences of her present radical and disorganizing dominion, and give an abiding direction, security and preservation to Constitutional Liberty.

PITTSBURGH AND OHIO RAILROAD.—A meeting of those favorable to the construction of a railroad West, will be held to night at the rooms of the Board of Trade. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance, as the successful prosecution of a road westward is of the highest importance to the prosperity of the city. The legislature of Ohio has granted a proper charter, and all that is wanted now is united, efficient and prompt action on the part of our citizens to secure to Pittsburgh the trade of the West, and to Pennsylvania public works, the carrying trade, that will most certainly go to benefit Southern roads, unless we divert it by our enterprise, to the city of Pittsburgh by a railroad.

THE following gentleman were elected managers of the Butler and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year, on the 7th inst.

John Brown, Auther McGill,	For Butler County.
Chas. Sprang, Tos. Farley, Robt. Stewart,	For Allegheny Co.

We are pleased to see such men take hold of its management, and have no doubt that the confidence those men will give the Stockholders and the public at large, will add much to its improvement. A STOCKHOLDER.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by the Vice President at noon.

The members were called on for petitions and memorials, of which a great number were presented and referred.

Mr. Dix gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill, modifying the Custom House laws and practice in relation to the baggage of passengers.

Jefferson Davis presented a petition from Major Borland, asking that the Encarnation prisoners be allowed full pay and a gratuity in part compensation for their sufferings while in Mexican prisons.

Mr. Breese submitted a resolution, inquiring into the expediency of establishing a tariff of fees for District Attorneys of the United States, which was adopted.

Very little general business was done in the Senate to-day before, on motion of Mr. Sevier, went into executive session upon the Mexican treaty, upon which no progress has been made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced as the first thing in order the reports of Committees.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Public Lands reported a joint resolution, which provides that soldiers shall receive their bounty land, though they should be promoted. Mr. Evans advocated his resolution in a speech of some length.

Mr. Richardson then obtained the floor, and made a speech in support of the bill, and was followed by

Col. Haskell, of Tennessee, who also made an eloquent and able defence of the proposed law.

Mr. Giddings followed, and asked why equal justice should not be done the soldiers of the last war as they had equal claims.

No other business of moment was transacted.

FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA OPENED "PASSED" OUT.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1848.

By an arrival at New Orleans advices have been received from Vera Cruz down to the 21st of February, and also from the Capitol, though the exact date is not given.

Gen. Santa Anna, who was "passed" into Mexico from the cock-pits of Havana, for the purpose of aiding and comforting the Mexicans, has applied to Gen. Scott for a passport to leave the country again, which request has been granted by General Scott. We infer from this that Gen. Scott has not yet considered himself under arrest and under the control of the Civil Military Court sent to try him, upon the grave charge of keeping up the discipline of the army.

We learn that a party of privates of the 5th regiment of Indiana Infantry were attacked near Molino del Rey, by a party of Mexicans. Their names were David Lyons, Nimrod Riggles, and Burghes killed, and David Tower and Henry Lawson badly wounded.

The movement upon Cordova has been entirely successful. The city was taken possession of, and is now occupied by our forces without resistance.

Gen. Bustamente, who has been in Zacatecas for some time, has gathered round him a large force and expresses his determination, not only to defend that State, but, also to redeem Mexico from her present deep disgrace.

From Matamoras.

There has been an arrival at New Orleans from the Rio Grande, but there was no news from the army, except a rep ort of the death of Surgeon Glen U. S. A., at Matamoras.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1848.

The remains of the Hon. John Quincy Adams arrived in the city to-day, and were received with the most imposing ceremony.—On all sides were displayed the badges of mourning for the death of this veteran statesman and patriot.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1847.

The preparations for the reception of the Hon Henry Clay are upon a scale that cannot be equalled. He comes as the guest of the city, and he will get a welcome that will not only honor him, but the commercial capitol of the State which tenders it.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $6 ⅌ bbl, at which figure there are more sellers than buyers.

Cotton—There is some inquiry in the market. Sales of Upland 9½c and of Mobile at 9c ⅌ ℔. Dealers cannot buy.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2.43½c per bbl.

Grain—There is wheat in the market. Prime Yellow Corn is selling at 50c per bu. Market dull.

Groceries—The market is without change.

Provisions—There is an increased demand in the market. Sales of Western No. 1. Mess Pork at $11,50 per bbl.

Lard—Sales of Western at 7¼ and of 2000 kegs Baltimore rendered at 8c per ℔.

Bacon—Sales of Western cured shoulders at 4c and of Hams at 8c per ℔, with a good demand.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 7, 3 P. M.

Flour—There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market is, if any thing duller.

Grain—There is a good inquiry for Wheat for milling, but other grains are quiet. There is less doing in Corn, and the market has a downward tendency.

Provisions—The holders of Pork are asking higher prices, but no sales are reported. The supplies of provisions are light.

Cotton—The market is less active, without, however any change in prices.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, March 7, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard Street brands are effected at $5,81½ ⅌ bbl, at which figure there are more sellers than buyers. City Mills is held at 15,93½c

Corn—Sales of the Executive power and patronage by the Southern States, has been unjust to the relative political importance of the Northern States, and injurious to the business interests of the country. Common courtesy awards to the free States the next President, and every Northern man will be justified in demanding it as a right. To prevent sectional jealousies—to encourage fraternal feelings among the citizens of the several States, and to cherish and increase the popular regard and attachment for the Union, can be done in no way so effectually, as by a fair distribution of the Presidential office as between the North and the South.

Mr. Benton not only felt the force of this, but he proclaimed it in bold and rightful influence, by declining to be a candidate, expressly upon the ground that the northern or free States were entitled to the candidate. So long have Southern men and Southern principles prevailed in the Executive and Administrative Departments of the General Government, that the Locofoco portion of the citizens of the South have dictated to their political associates of the Northern States, a creed—a declaration of principles—to which they must subscribe—and we have the humiliating example before us, of distinguished Northern Statesmen embracing "Southern principles," to obtain Southern votes. Such personal servility and political subserviency are repulsive to the high-minded and patriotic sentiments of the South, and the Northern aspirants will receive a rebuke from their countrymen, whose principles they would barter and sell, and whose character they would disgrace, if we do not misinterpret the signs of the times.

We are of the number who think the Northern States are entitled to the Presidential candidate, and a candidate, too, whose political principles are known to be Northern principles, and we believe there are Northern candidates, the nomination of any one of whom would be equivalent to an election and we feel confident that John McLean, of Ohio, is one of those candidates.

"Endowed with the requisite abilities, and adorned with the necessary attainments in the history, the politics, and the jurisprudence of his country, and amply prepared, by long experience in public affairs, for the discharge of the duties of a station so exalted," we believe the election of John McLean to the Chief Magistracy of this Republic, would redeem the country from the destructive influences of her present radical and disorganizing dominion, and give an abiding direction, security and preservation to Constitutional Liberty.

PITTSBURGH AND OHIO RAILROAD.—A meeting of those favorable to the construction of a railroad West, will be held to night at the rooms of the Board of Trade. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance, as the successful prosecution of a road westward is of the highest importance to the prosperity of the city. The legislature of Ohio has granted a proper charter, and all that is wanted now is united, efficient and prompt action on the part of our citizens to secure to Pittsburgh the trade of the West, and to Pennsylvania public works, the carrying trade, that will most certainly go to benefit Southern roads, unless we divert it by our enterprise, to the city of Pittsburgh by a railroad.

THE following gentleman were elected managers of the Butler and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year, on the 7th inst.

John Brown, Auther McGill,	For Butler County.
Chas. Sprang, Tos. Farley, Robt. Stewart,	For Allegheny Co.

We are pleased to see such men take hold of its management, and have no doubt that the confidence those men will give the Stockholders and the public at large, will add much to its improvement. A STOCKHOLDER.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Payment of Slaves—The Treaty of Peace in Danger—More of the Treaty—The Supreme Court—California, Claims, Conquest, Congress—Kentucky and Mr. Clay—The Franking Privilege and Mrs Adams—Proceedings in Allegheny Councils—The Cincinnati Fire—Cannterfeits—Ratification of the Treaty, Territory, and Luther's Mode of Preaching—Judge McLean and the Presidency—Items, &c.—Occasional Sermons—The Treaty of Peace—Property and its Equal Distribution—Steamboat Voting—Allegheny County Convention—Proceedings of Councils—Luzerne County—Erie County Modern Dictionary—Major Denny—News Items Proceedings of Congress—Suspension of General Scott—The Peace Question—Gens. Scott & Worth Latest Telegraph news, Foreign and Domestic. Commerce; A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week; The prices in the local city market; The Cattle Market; The prices of American produce in various parts of the Union; Amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., received since the opening of the Canal; Canal business and movements of produce; Market in London.

City News; Spirit of the Press; Copious Extracts from the leading journals on the interesting topics of the day.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers.

Price 6 cents single copy.

Subscriptions $2 a year in advance.

Grove Academy of Steubenville, Ohio. THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday of May next, under the superintendence of the undersigned.

TERMS.

The year is divided into two Sessions of five months each—half a session constituting a quarter.

Boarding, (in advance)	$25 00 per qr	
TUITION (IN ADVANCE) viz:		
Classical Department,	$6 00 per qr	
English "	4 50 "	
Primary "	3 00 "	

Prompt payment in advance, with the above terms, will be uniformly expected.

The general plan of instruction as heretofore.

Students from abroad will be expected to board in the family of the Principals, where they will be at all times under their immediate control.

The peculiar excellences of this Institution, it is conceded, are its permanent character, its comprehensive course of study, its attractive locality.

Applications to be made to the Principals.

J R WILSON,
J R MEREDITH.

Steubenville, O, March, 1848.

In retiring from the Institution which has been under my direction for so many years, it affords me sincere pleasure to be enabled to leave it under the control of such judicious, conscientious men, and such accomplished scholars as those who are heroeith made known as my successors. An intimate personal knowledge of the characters and qualifications of Messrs Wilson and Meredith, has led me firmly to believe that they will deserve, and I trust secure, the confidence of all the friends of sound, thorough, christian education, to whom they may become known.

J W SCOTT,

Steubenville, March, 1848.

STEUBENVILLE, March, 1848

It having become known that the highly respected and competent Principal of the Grove Academy, the Rev. J W Scott, intended to change his residence, and of course to withdraw himself from the Institution as Principal, the apprehension arose that his place could not be readily supplied, and that the cause of education so satisfactorily and thoroughly conducted under his superintendence, might be seriously checked. It gives the undersigned, however, much pleasure to state, and to assure the public at large, that his successors as Principals of said Academy, the Rev. Joseph R Wilson and Mr. J R Meredith, possess all the qualifications that were so pre-eminent in the late Principal. Their education is of the first order, and they have already had considerable experience in the care and education of youth. We have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending the Institution to the favor and patronage of parents and others desiring to procure for their youth a good and substantial education, whilst at the same time that moral and christian feeling and deportment are inculcated and promoted, without the aids of which, education is rarely of any advantage.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

John Andrews, Charles C Beatty, Henry G Comings, James Collier, D L Collier, N Dike, D B Dorsey, Abner L Fraser, Geo H Holmes, Thomas Johnson, H H Leavitt, Robert Lyons, Wm McIlvaine, James McCullough, David Moody, M Roberts, E M Stanton, S Stokely, Jas Wilson.

AN ORDINANCE.

Supplementary and explanatory of an "Ordinance for the Regulating of Hacks, Drays, Wagons, &c," passed the 25th day of October, 1847.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the eighth section of the Ordinance of the 25th October, 1847, as exempts from the payment of licenses the owners of wagons bringing the produce of their own farms to market, shall be so construed or taken to extend to the owners of coal, brick, lime, lumber, stone, or milk wagons or carts, nor to hucksters bringing country produce to the public market.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, &c, That the 20 per cent. mentioned in the fifth section of said ordinance shall not extend to such persons as voluntarily pay their licenses to the City Treasurer, but only to those persons whose names are returned to the Treasurer by the High Constable.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, &c, That so much of said ordinance as authorizes the City Treasurer to charge the sum of ten cents for each license so granted, be, and the same is repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26 day of March, A. D 1846.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't of C. C.

Attest: R BIDDLE ROBERTS, Clerk C C.

JOHN SHIPTON, Pres't N C.

John Major, Clerk S C. mar3

Great English Remedy.

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption! The GREAT AND ONLY REMEDY for the cure of the above diseases, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that will relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendency of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, whooping cough and croup.

Sold in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

For sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Wood and Second and Wood and 6th sts. mar8

Popular, because Good!

SELLERS' FAMILY MEDICINES.

MR SELLERS—I have nearly sold all the Vermifuge and Cough Syrup you sent me. The Vermifuge is without exception the best ever offered in this neighborhood, having proved good wherever used. The Cough Syrup and Liver Pills have also given satisfaction. Your ob't serv't, J SCOTT, Postmaster.

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st.; sold by Dr Cassell, 5th Ward; D M Curry, Allegheny; & W J Smith, Temperanceville. mar8

WHITE GOODS—W R Murphy invites the attention of buyers to his excellent assortment of White Goods, just received, consisting of Swiss and Jaconet muslins; cambrics, low priced and fine; Scotch mull muslins, Swiss do; book muslins; bishop's lawns, &c, and which are off