THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in to day as practicable.

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

Prices of Factory Stocks.

The Post thinks it has caught the Whigs crying 'ruin' when there is no cause, and copies from the Philadelphia News an article which it styles "facts." That paper speaking of the Boston money market says:—"Within the past week there have been sales of bank, factory and railroad stocks at advanced prices, and the demand for most securities has been greater than the supply, except for that class denominated "fancies," with which this market appears to be glutted."

Now this is nothing but a "floating fact," and is of no value whatever in comparison with the following "fixed fact," which show that factory stocks are an unprofitable investment and growing worse each day. The following table shows the par value of leading eastern stocks, with the prices asked on the 5th of January and the 4th of March, 1848:

	per.	asked March 4,	Jan. 5.
Boston Co.	$900	650	700
Rox.	1000	950	900
Appleton,	1000	850	1100
Hamilton,	1000	850	
Mass. Mills,	1000	950	950 offered
Merrimack,	1000	1180	1210 offered
Middlesex,	1000	1000	1190
Tremont,	1000	850	950
Nashua,	500	475	600
Cocheco,	500	525	
Great Falls,	420	200	500 offered
Salisbury,	1000	1250	1350
York,	1000	1050	1140

This table of prices of stocks is given as an unanswerable argument, proving that Cotton Factories are now unprofitable, and every capitalist will endorse this conclusion. Nothing is more timid than invested capital, and with never failing care stocks are watched by their owner. People do not buy stocks and let the officers of a company manage the business, uncared for. They on the other hand watch the price of goods and of raw material and sell out when they see that the mills are not making a dividend. Assertions are all well enough in their way, but, we choose to place this question of profits upon a position where it cannot be shaken. The stocks of Manufacturing companies are fast depreciating, and no fair dividends have been made. All can be traced clearly to the free trade tariff, and to doubt it is as absurd as to dispute the existence of factories in the country.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

The Post of yesterday has a very full explanation of the course we adopted on Friday night with our eastern market reports, and places itself right, before its readers. An explanation has also been made in the Gazette, and the rule there avowed will be rigidly adhered to. The agents at the eastern cities will send us full despatches as they think proper and we shall present them to our readers, endorsing their entire accuracy.

As the Journal has impertinently interfered in a dispute between the Post and Gazette, a word to them may not be out of place. The leader of the Journal says:

"We desire not to be involved in the efforts of our reporters, to excel those of the Gazette and all other papers.

* * * * We never have manufactured and never will *manufacture* reports to escape the appearance of meagerness in this important department. Some of our contemporaries do this and we have no objection; but when the members of a rival connection fall out, and expose each other with amusing disclosures, it is perfectly proper that our assistants, who are specially charged with the Telegraph matters, shall give their own readers the benefit of all legitimate proofs that their own reports are the most reliable, and we insist they shall do this without deserving to be impeached by the Gazette of jealousy or unkindness."

After such a declaration as this, one would suppose that the editor would have suppressed reports that were *really* manufactured, from the same paper in which he lays down such an honest rule of action. Instead of this we have in the same paper "despatched exclusively for the Commercial Journal," a Boston market, dated March 8, 6 P. M. All we have to say is that the New York and Philadelphia line was out of order on that night. The conclusion is that the Boston market was a sheer humbug, or came on some *extreme* line. As the Journal properly remarks, 'if we should attempt such an imposition upon our subscribers—the mercantile community would think that we were grossly and wickedly deceiving them—in matters essential to their interest.' "If it is the habit of eastern (Western) papers to palm what is no more nor less than a fraud upon their readers, endangering their interest thereby, we have nothing to say, except that we shall regret to see the system introduced here."

As *three* several editorial looking articles are in the Journal, some disappointment will be felt unless all are attended to. We accordingly copy the annexed from editor No. 2, to show that he agrees with No. 3 and No. 1.

He says:—"However customary it may be in the East to publish that which is untrue, and palm it upon the public as verity, we are constrained to say such has not been as yet sanctioned in the West, and we trust never will be. Certainly, so far as the Journal is concerned, never shall be."

The two last extracts only show that the writers do not doubt what the editor says. They may be intended as endorsements, if so, why they are a pro per appendage to the extracts from the Journal's leader.

"The news from Venezuela, of which the Gazette boasts, was published in the Journal several days previous to its appearance in the Gazette.—This however is a different question from that brought on by the Post and Gazette, and we have no ambition to engage in such a petty controversy."

The controversy is not so "petty" as you may think. The Venezuela news was not in the Journal several days or one day, or the same day that it appeared in the Gazette, and your files will show, the truth of what we state. The subject is now dismissed from our columns. It has given the Journal an opportunity to be noticed in the Gazette, which however bears no malice or jealousy and we now state, in the plainest manner, that when the Journal is able by "expensive and extensive" arrangements to spread before its readers reports as complete as we do now, due record shall be made of the fact.

For the present we can only relieve the Journal from its dilemma about our markets. It says, "it is not our fault, if we are not able to distinguish when the market reports of the Gazette are spurious or when genuine." It is not good to sport with misfortune and we shall gladly comply with the closing request of our neighbor who in such a placable spirit consents to close, by "merely asking our neighbors to signify what days in the week the public may rely upon their having received *bona fide* market reports, and we will be happy to announce the fact, as well as publish their card."

Mr. Brooks, the manager of the Eastern line, and the manager of the Western line will please in future show our despatches to applicants from the office of the Journal, as well as to all merchants who may express a doubt of the authenticity of our report.

REPORTED REVOLT AMONG OUR TROOPS IN MEXICO.—"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot*, states that there is a rumor afloat in Washington that there has been a revolt among our forces in Mexico, and adds that Mr. Freaner, or "Mustang," recently from Mexico, gives it as his opinion that a revolt has taken place. If there has been an *emeute* in the army it has most likely grown out of the arrest of Gen. Scott. The General will very likely return to the United States soon.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—The day of sailing from Boston and New York, of the steamers of the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, has been changed from Saturday to Wednesday, to commence on the 5th of April when the Caledonia will sail from Boston. Meanwhile, the Britannia will sail from Boston on Saturday, the 11th of March, and the Combria from New York on the 25th of March. The day of sailing from Liverpool has not been changed, and will continue to be Saturday. The next steamer will be the Cambria, which was to have left for New York on the 26th of February; the next, the Caledonia, which is to leave the 11th of March; and the next, the new steamer America, which leaves for New York on the 25th of March.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. LYELL.—This venerable divine died on Sunday morning at his residence in Anthony st., N. Y. at the age of 74 years. Dr. Lyell has been for many years the rector of Christ Church, and for some years has been the senior rector in this state. Though precluded by his quiet, unobtrusive habits and turn of mind from holding a conspicuous position in the Church or in society, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of the clergy generally and the affectionate regard of his parishioners.

Editorial, Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE SUPREME COURT—CIRCUITS.

WASHINGTON—Monday night—March 6.

The House have passed a bill of some importance to those having business before the the Courts of the United States, and as well in the Western District of Pennsylvania as elsewhere, which relieves the Judges of the Supreme Court from all Circuit duties for one year, and enables them to spend the year in Washington in the examination of the multitude of Federal and State causes now before the Supreme Court. Two years were proposed, but one was agreed upon by way of compromise. The Bill, should it pass the Senate, I fear will not act advantageously for the Courts at Pittsburgh. The death of Judge Baldwin and the long delay before the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Judge Grier, has been the cause of accumulating a great deal of business in the Court. The absence of Judge Grier from his circuit would hardly remedy difficulties at home. However able or efficient the District Judges may be, they rarely impart that confidence to their decisions which prevents appeal. Appeal cases now indeed, make the bulk of cases at Washington, and if the Judges of the Court absent themselves for a year they may be accumulated much faster than they can be removed. It was stated in debate to-day that there were more than two hundred cases now before the Supreme Court, and those in part were classified as follows. I give them as shadowing forth where the bulk of litigation comes from:

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Pennsylvania,	10	Mississippi,	29
New York,	14	Louisiana,	26
Ohio,	8	Alabama,	13
Missouri,	5		

The South West, it will be seen, absorbs the large majority of cases.

The Court to-day rendered many decisions, and one touching the obligation of contracts, and affecting the Planter's Bank of Mississippi. The details of the case may not be interesting to the readers of the Gazette, but the principle defended was that the Legislature of Mississippi had no right to interpose its authority to regulate certain Bank assignments when the charter pointed out the proper disposition of these securities. The case grew out of certain promisory notes and the assignments operating unequally. Judge Woodbury, who drew up the decision, said there was a case pending in Court where the Bill holders of a Bank had brought an action for the recovery of payment upon the ground of "a violation of contract." This is a new case in the Supreme Court, and a decision upon it would awaken much public interest.

CONGRESS.

The House to-day adopted a Resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a Bill, authorizing the presentation of a Gold Medal, suitably inscribed, to all officers whom they may deem worthy of the thanks of Congress.

This Resolution was brought forward to take the wind out of the sails of the hundred and one demagogues of the House who are continually putting their wits to work to frame some Resolution which may perchance bring attention to themselves, by coupling their names with some real hero, or some pretender. One of the Resolutions offered to-day proposed the thanks of Congress to General Price, of Missouri, a man who deserves rather the rebuke of Congress for the bad manners and bad morals which he has imparted to the Army of Mexico. If Congress does not mean to bring discredit upon the really distinguished men who have taken part in the battles fought in Mexico, and who are skilful, brave, patriotic, and wise withal, it ought to discriminate somewhat in its marks of favor. Scott, Taylor, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and others, would hardly feel themselves much complimented when put upon a footing with Gen. Price, or Gen. Pillow. Among the incidental business of the day was the notice of a bill, which will come to nought, however, increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army during the war with Mexico.

THE TREATY—OBJECTIONS URGED TO IT.

This is the vexed question of the hour, and the absorbing subject before Congress. In my letters to the Gazette, I have prepared the reader for any result,—either the ratification of the treaty, by a bare majority, or its rejection, followed by a Commission. I have believed, that notwithstanding the many substantial objections to it, that it would be sanctioned by the Senate, and this continues to be the best opinion, but opinions are so conflicting, and the treaty itself so unworthy, that it is not easy to predict the result. If the treaty is rejected, it will be because it contains the following obnoxious features:

The annexation of so much foreign territory to the Union at the great price of twenty millions of dollars. Ten millions would have bought the whole of it from Mexico before the war began.

Because New Mexico is a country without natural or other advantages, having no irrigation other than that incident to artificial means, and because the country is, therefore, wholly unsuited to Agricultural or pastoral life.

Because the people of California and New Mexico are admitted into the Union with all the privileges and immunities belonging to citizens of the United States, and this without regard to caste, complexion or character, Mexicans and Indians, all alike and all together.

Because the treaty pledges the protection of the Government to Mexico, in order to secure her from Indian depredations.

Because the question of Slavery and Anti-Slavery is left an open one, many interpreting the terms of the treaty as a solemn warrant for the extension of Slavery into the territory annexed.

Because it regulates land titles in the States, a subject over which the General Government has no control.

Because the Mexican Constitution, no more than our own, tolerates the surrender of territory, and neither the Mexican Congress, nor the Mexican People, having assented to the surrender of New Mexico and Upper California, the treaty is, therefore void.

Because the treaty recognizes the principle of Mortmain, or the alienation of lands and tenements in perpetuity to the ecclesiastical authorities, and by a clause in the treaty these mortmain lands may never have a different direction given to them—The Government pledges itself to support this article, which is one of the most offensive of all the articles.

These are the principal objections to the treaty, and the great one both sides is that of Boundary. The two parties are diametrically opposed to each other upon this branch of the subject; and the battle in the Senate is to be fought upon the question of less territory or more. The Whig Senators will do well if they can strike out New Mexico and preserve California.

The mode of legislating upon this subject is as follows:

The motion is to strike out any article, or clause of an article, and one-third of the Senators have the power to do this, it being necessary that two thirds shall sustain every part and parcel of the treaty. To strike out and insert requires a vote of two thirds. The Boundary question, therefore, can be amended by *striking out* by the consent of those who are opposed to the proposed line, but neither party may have the power to carry the line they wish. The mortmain article is something new to our country and practice. The law itself is old, barbarous and wholly unsuited to our institutions. It is what it literally denotes to be, a *dead hand*.—It was a law of the Saxons three score years before the Norman Conquest, and is indeed but an ecclesiastic contrivance to avoid the observances of common law, and the common usages of society.

I have here pointed out some of the strong objections to the treaty, not so much as an argument against its ratification, as to show there are substantial objections to it. With all its imperfections, if it will bring a permanent peace, that one boon may outweigh all the evils. I can well conceive, however, that a Senator with the Constitutional oath upon him, and responsible to the country for the consequences of all his acts, may pause, doubt, and even refuse to participate in such a surrender of principle to expediency. Of real war there can be no more, thank Heaven, under any state of fact, unless the Administration means to conquer more of Mexico than it now holds. E. B.

OPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION IN THIS STATE. We copy the following from the Harrisburgh Union, of Saturday last:—We learn by letter that the canal from Holidaysburgh to the dam, was ready for navigation on Saturday last, and passed a boat.—This is accomplished through the indefatigable exertion of James S. Law, Esq., who had charge of that portion of the repairs.

GEN. WORTH.—A Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that a letter has been received from Gen. Worth stating that he goes the Locofoco doctrine in all party issues—bank, tariff, distributions of public lands, internal improvements, the war, &c. &c. On the Wilmot Proviso, he says his sentiments are the same as Gen. Taylor's.

THE WIFE of the Rev. Mr. Maffit has returned to the home of her parents in Brooklyn, New York.

Major General Scott—His Recall foretold in the City of Mexico, &c.

The following extract from one of the letters recently received in this city from the capital of the Republic of Mexico may help to throw some light upon rather a grave subject involving the public interest, and which, sooner or later, must come to be better understood than it now is:

"CITY OF MEXICO, January 13, 1848.

* * * "General PILLOW and——are still in arrest, waiting for a general court martial to be ordered at Washington, on charges forwarded by the commanding General to the Secretary of War in November. It is understood here that these officers have demanded the recall of General SCOTT, and I hear it said that General PILLOW is reckoned to be quite in the confidence of the President, the dispenser of his rewards, &c. * * * It is said here that the President will probably not allow General PILLOW to be tried; that is, it is so believed by P. and his friends. *Nous verrons.*" * * *

True enough: the President has quashed the *trial* of Gen. WORTH, by refusing to order a court of mere inquiry before which he has to the annoyance of the President, the dispenser of his rewards, &c. * * It is said here that the President will probably not allow General PILLOW to be tried; that is, it is so believed by P. and his friends. *Nous verrons.*" * * *

True enough: the President has quashed the *trial* of Gen. WORTH, by refusing to order a court martial, chosing rather to institute an inferior court of mere inquiry before which he has, to the annoyance of the country, dragged also the Commander of the Army, (by whom the charge against Gen. W. was preferred,) WINFIELD SCOTT, the Captain of the age. Yes, in the midst of his brilliant and successful career, at a crisis of the highest national concern, has the President arrested the victorious General, and transferred the high trust he so ably bore to one of the volunteer officers of his own creation, who, if he be born a General certainly, as yet, has but little of the experience of one.

We believe that the ill-treatment (should we err if we call it persecution!) of this accomplished General and Statesman, by the President and his Cabinet, is without parallel in the history of enlightened Governments of the world.

Is there not good reason to apprehend that this untoward act of the Executive—the change of the Commander of our Army in the heart of Mexico—may result in the renewal of the war?

The occasion is apt for recalling to our readers the memory of the admirable letter from Gen. TAYLOR to the Secretary of War, so recently brought to light, in which that distinguished soldier so well parries the blow covertly aimed a year ago at the old Hero by the out-stretched arm of Executive power. The *true* view of this case, so happily illustrated in the fable of Æsop, applies with equal force in the present instance of Executive displeasure.

One might really suppose that these great Generals have been rather too successful in leading our cohorts to victory. A suspicious temper might perhaps infer a secret purpose of the powers that be to defer the peace a little longer, and to prolong the flow of blood and treasure, that some new made Generalissimo may perchance win for himself an amaranthine crown more *enviable*, to the votaries of the "progressive Democracy" of this our age. We have indeed heard such a surmise made by others—

"Or if the Mexicans have killed a few
Of our young men, what matter? Why, 'twill give
Our Generals a chance to get a name
Which, else, they could not gain, and thus, forsooth,
Secure the place and pay of Commander-in-Chief."

But that fact as it may, the mandate has evidently gone abroad: "Down with the Whig Generals! Off with their heads! They have been too successful for 'their country's good!'"—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following is a copy of the charter granted to this road and referred to in our report of proceedings at the Board of trade.

Be it enacted &c, that—are hereby created a body corporate with perpetual succession by the name of the 'Ohio and Penna. Rail Road Co,' with power to construct a railroad from the town of Mansfield in Richland county Eastwardly by the way of the towns of Wooster, Massillon, and Canton to some point in the eastern boundary line of Ohio within the county of Columbiana as hereafter provided; then to the city of Pittsburgh in the state of Pennsylvania, and from the said town of Mansfield westwardly by way of Bucyrus in Crawford county until it intersects the west line of the State of Ohio at such point as may be determined by said Company to be the most eligible; and said company locate its road from Canton by way of the north of North Georgetown in Columbiana county, and thence by way of New Lisbon and the Beaver Meadow Valley, or on any line north thereof to the Penna. line, or such other route as may continue its road fom Canton to any point in the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road south of the Village of North Georgetown aforesaid, and connect its road with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh road on terms to be agreed upon by said Companies respectively.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be any amount not exceeding three millions of dollars.

SEC. 3. That the President and Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company are hereby authorized in case the Ohio and Penna. Railroad Company should be willing to locate any part of the road now incorporated, upon ground already occupied by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, to transfer any of the work they may have executed, at such price and upon such conditions as may be agreed upon between said companies to the President and Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, and that thereafter the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company may confine their operations to such portion of this road as may not be included in such agreement.

SEC. 4. This Act to take effect in the State of Ohio from and after its passage, and that whenever the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall pass a law giving their assent to, and confirming the provisions of this act, with such alterations and modifications as shall be necessary and applicable to that part of said railroad, and other works as aforesaid, lying within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, then this act shall take effect and be in force in that State.

SEC. 5. Said Company shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and provisions of the act regulating railroad Companies, passed February 11th, 1845.

JOSEPH S. HAWKINS,
Speaker of House Representatives.
CHARLES B. GODDAN,
Speaker of Senate.

From the Pennsylvania Enquirer.

Delegate Meeting.

The Delegates of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, met last evening at Stignan's Hotel, George street, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the Whig National Convention.

The balloting resulted in the election of HENRY WHITE, Esq. as Delegate—and John B Myers, Esq as Substitute.

A resolution expressing a preference for a particular candidate for Presidency was, after a brief debate, withdrawn, the general sense of the Convention being that the Delegate should go without instructions. We annex a letter which Mr. White addressed to the Delegates in elucidation of his views,

Letter from Henry White to Wm. Struthers.

Philadelphia, Feb. 29, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR—Having understood that in consequence of my warm attachment and long standing friendship for the Hon. Henry Clay, would under any circumstances cause me to lose my vote for him should I be the Delegate chosen for the National Convention on the 7th of June next, I can assure you that impression is doing me great injustice; as I have a much higher motive in going to that Convention than any friendship I may have for Mr. Clay. I stand by *Whig Principles*, and *wherever*; I am opposed to any pledge, and would not know until the day arrived for whom I should cast my vote—assuring you, (and I wish you to make the fact known,) that my sole object is to take the most available man as our candidate for the office of President, without regard to friendship I might have for any man.

Very truly your friend,
HENRY WHITE,

William Struthers, Esq.

We may add that Delegates to the Whig National Convention have now been elected in Philadelphia City and County—which include the first, second third and fourth Congressional Districts; and in no case has instructions been given. The Delegates will, at the proper time, act and vote as the success of the Whig party and the triumph of the Whig principles may require.

Mr. White, the gentleman above named, is one of Mr. Clay's most devoted friends, at whose house he stayed during his visit to Philadelphia last season.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, March 6, 1848.

SENATE—Mr. Overfield reported a bill repealing so much of any act of Assembly as authorizes the election of supervisors in the Borough of Pottsville in the County of Schuylkill.

The bill to exempt property of the value of $300 from levy and sale for rent, was taken up and postponed.

The following bill was taken up and passed final reading:

Bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh Gas Works. Adjourned.

HOUSE—*Petition day in the House.*—Mr. Black presented six petitions for a railroad in Mercer county, to be called the Sandy Creek Railroad.

Mr H B Smith, a petition for an alteration of the act relating to registered taxes.

Mr. Fermon, for to license the healthful exercise of billiards and ten-pins.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. F. Smith, reported a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Mr. Eshleman, one relating to lein on judgments.

Mr. B R Smith, a bill relating to executions against personal property.

Mr. Little, a bill relative to the recording of deeds.

Mr. Baker, a supplement relative to notices in extended real estate.

Mr. Bushnell, a bill relative to the lein of mechanics on buildings.

ENGLISH METAL MARKET.—The circular of Brown Shipley and Co. says:—The Iron market has undergone considerable improvement since our last, the demand having materially increased, accompanied by a slight advance in prices. A considerable inquiry has sprung up for Rails, and the price now demanded is at least 10s per ton higher than a fortnight ago. The workmen are still out in Stafford and Shropshires, and show no disposition to give way; in consequence there is an almost total suspense of production in these districts, and about 40,000 tons of Iron has not been made, which would otherwise have been produced. In this state of affairs prices are quite nominal. A fair demand for Scotch Pig, and prices much sustained. No. 1 grate may now be quoted at 52s 6d per ton net cash down at Glasgow. Copper has declined 1s@2s per ton. More doing in Tin Plates at rather better prices.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate went to work on the deficiency bill, which passed the House yesterday. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, inquired of the President of the Senate, whether the Secretary of War had made any reply to the resolution of Dec. 30, 1847, calling for the number of troops sent to Mexico, the number which had been killed in battle, together with a report of the number who have died of disease of the climate and of wounds.

MR. DALLAS. No answer has been given to this resolution.

REVERDY JOHNSON. Unless such resolution is answered very speedily, I shall renew the resolution.

MR. SEVIER then moved that the Senate go into Executive session, which was agreed to.

HOUSE.—As usual a long time was occupied in the reception and reference of memorials.

MR. VINTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill providing for the civil and diplomatic expenditure which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

ROBERT SMITH offered a joint resolution of thanks to the whole army. Objections being raised, the resolution was laid on the table. He then made a short speech against the bill conferring the bounty lands to soldiers who should be promoted.

MR. EVANS made a speech in favor of the bill.

JACOB THOMPSON followed in reply and warmly contended that it ought not to pass. He gave his reasons at length and said that it must be amended throughout before it could pass. It had been produced hastily, full of faults and could not be sanctioned by that body.

The subject was soon after referred to the Committee of the Whole as were several other bills.

The House then commenced the discussion of the veto message in reference to the River and Harbor.

A motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Commerce.

Moses Hampton obtained the floor and made a speech against the policy of the Administration.—He also expressed himself in favor of a protective tariff, and of Internal Improvements.

Mr. Sawyer then obtained the floor. The Committee then reported and the House adjourned.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1848.

By a late arrival at Baltimore, advices have been received from the capitol of the Argentine Republic.

A severe battle was fought on the 27th of November between Gen. Urquiza, and the revolting governor of Corientes, Gen. Madariaga. Gen. Urquiza acting under the authority of Rosas, so long the scourge of his country.

The revolutionists were 4,500 strong, but were wholly routed and lost their artillery and baggage. The spirit of the revolutionists was broken entirely for M. Virasoro a creature of Rosas was elected, governor of Corientes, the day after the battle.

Midshipmen Robert Savage died recently at Porto Rico.

The new loan was taken by Messrs. Concoran & Riggs, as the agents of the Rostheilds. It was taken at 1,26,100 premium.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Baltimore, March 9, 1848.

A man named William Bateman, was killed in a foundry to-day, by the explosion of a cylinder of of the steam engine.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

St. Louis, March 9, 1848.

The Steamboat Frolic has exploded on the Illinois river near Hennipen causing the loss of several lives.

The new Constitution of the State of Illinois is to be offered to the people of the State for their adoption and sanction.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 4 P. M.

FLOUR—Moderate sales of Western brands at $6 per bbl. The market is steady, but not active.

WHEAT.—Sales of Prime Red at 130 per bushel; supplies limited.

CORN—Sales of Prime Yellow at 43c per bu.

COTTON—The market is quiet, with no change in prices.

The markets generally are without change in any particular.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET

Baltimore, March 9, 3 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales at $5,511c per bbl.

The weather has been rainy all day, which has checked much door business completely.

The markets generally present no particular change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 9, 3 P. M

WHEAT—There is a good inquiry for wheat for milling purposes, but other grains are quiet and quite scarce.

Provisions—The market is dull, though without change.

GROCERIES—The market is in a quiet state, with no change in prices.

TOBACCO—The market is dull, quotations are unchanged.

COTTON—There is less activity in the market, but quotations are without change.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Permit me in reply to an article in the evening Mail of the 8th, containing comments on the proceedings of the Young Whigs Association at its meeting on Tuesday night;—first—to inform that paper, that the visit of Mr. Clay to our city is in occordance with an invitation tendered to him by the said Association &c, to attend and welcome him on the part of the Association, that those committees should be composed exclusively of Whigs, was entirely proper, the Association, was acting for itself and the party, and not for its fellow citizens at large. The course indicated by the Mail as the proper one to have been observed, although highly proper in a town meeting would have been ridiculous on the part of a Whig Association.—The Mail labors under another mistake (and I observe the Journal also,) namely that the committees were to be composed of *Clay* Whigs alone. Some ultra Clay men did make such a remark but it was not a part of the proceedings of the meeting at all; had it been, such a course would have been highly censurable; the members of the Association having their preferences, some for Gen. Scott some for Taylor and others for Clay. Of one thing however the Mail and others disposed to find fault, may rest assured, that as warm as our preferences may be, they shall be cheerfully surrendered and we shall all go heart and hand for the Nominee of the National Convention whom we know must be a competent and upright man.

A SUPPORTER OF HENRY CLAY.

DEATH OF A SAINT.—By a reference to our obituary head it will be perceived that sister Xavia, (Miss Teirnan) of the order of the Sisters of Mercy died at the Mercy Hospital of Erysipelas, yesterday morning. This young lady was extensively known and beloved in our city, of which she is a native. Possessed of youth, beauty, and fortune she at an early age relinquished them all to become a humble follower of the cross of Christ, truly such is the kingdom of Heaven.

CAPTURED SLAVES.—On the 9th of December the brig Louisa arrived at St Helena, a prize to Her Majesty's steamer Heroine, with 640 slaves on board, mostly children. Between seventy and eighty had died on the passage, and others continued to die at the rate of four per day. Seven other vessels had been taken prizes within two months, for being engaged in the slave trade, and had arrived at St. Helena.

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that Dry Goods are selling there in great quantities at auction, and broad cloths by the cargo. The top price of the latter is about $3,50 per yard. Cotton and woolen goods were never cheaper.

The Governor of Massachusetts has assigned the 3d day of April next, for an election for a member of Congress, in place of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, deceased.

FOR CHINA—The U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, Commander Gedney, for Canton, will sail from Norfolk on Thursday next.

THE Vermont *Watchman* and *State Gazette* raises the flag of Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, for next President.

SALES of Pittsburgh Copper Company Stock were made at Boston on the 20th ult at 74@75 cent.

MOVEMENT OF SPECIE.—Wells & Co., express forwarders, sent from New York to Buffalo on Friday morning, three tons and a half specie.

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.—A board of examination will convene at New York on the 1st of May, and hold its sessions for six weeks.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—This body will adjourn on Saturday, the 11th inst.

COAL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Valparaiso Neighbor of October 1847 says:—The prospects of obtaining coal from the, neighborhood of Concepcion have lately become very fine. By the last accounts the promise was excellent; both as to the amount to be had, and as to the quality of the coal. A gentleman writing from Talcahuana states that one mine has been opened on land lying at the right hand of the road leading to Concepcion, in which a seam of coal has been found one and-a-half yards thick. In the tide way of Phneo they are working another, some 200 yards from the beach, and have cut in vertically to the distance of ten feet. And have not passed through the coal even at that. Then a third has been opened at the Perales; also on the side of the road to Conception. The Coal obtained from this is of most excellent quality. In all there are now five mines, and the main question at present is to find a purchasing demand equal to the supply.

HEMP.—Mr. David Edwards authorizes us to say that he raised in this county last season, and broke out this winter, on one acre of ground, eighteen hundred pounds of hemp. The land was manured.

We have made considerable inquiry of the farmers in the last few days, and learn with pleasure that the crop of last summer, very good on an average, yields a heavy line, and in weight turns out remarkably well. Many farmers will have, when broken out, much more than anticipated.

We notice a few loads coming in, and hear of sales not higher than $4. Purchasers in this market are backward about giving that price, and are only offering $3, $3,25, $3,50 and $3,75. The article, however, has not fairly commenced coming in and the market is not yet exactly open, and in all probability will not be until navigation commences. —St. Louis paper.

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

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Mobile Advertiser of Friday says:—We learn that the steamboat Putnam, Capt. Dupree, was sunk on Sunday last, at Ten Mile Shoals on the Little Bigby, with a cargo of 615 bls cotton on board. About 130 bales were in the hold, and it is supposed will be a total loss. The remainder has been saved, slightly damaged. Nearly 100 bales were brought down yesterday by the steamboat Eighth of January.

Counterfeit one hundred dollar notes on the Canal Bank of New Orleans have made their appearance in the West.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS IN PART—MARCH 9, 1848.

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 Mr Adams—Proceedings in Allegheny Councils—The Cincinnati Fire—Counterfeits—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 markets; 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 tolls and movements of produce; Market in London.

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☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from hot to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be free from impurity—'twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—the common sense more diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, then 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. I have seen it cure the worst salt rheum cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—it effectually destroys the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is worn-derful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 59 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov19d&wly

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 59 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov19d&wly

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock, ADA PARK, second daughter of J. B. and Jane Parke Williams, aged 5 years.

The funeral procession will leave the residence of her parents, at Minersville, this morning, (Friday,) punctually, at 10 o'clock, for the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully solicited to attend.

On Wednesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, Mr. HENRY P. SCHWEPPE, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence on Penn st, and proceed to Trinity Church yard. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

This morning at 6½ o'clock, at the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, of Erysipelas, ELIZA TIERNAN, a member of the order.

Her funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from the Hospital on Penn st., opposite the Exchange Hotel.

Reception of the Hon. Henry Clay.

A adjourned meeting of the Young Whigs Association will be held at the Odeon on Friday evening Mar 10th, at 7 o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements for giving the great Statesman and Patriot HENRY CLAY, a warm and cordial reception. All are invited to attend.

The Committees are expected to hand in their reports.

S F VON BONNHORST, Pres't.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY—The Committee appointed by the Young Men's Whig Association to make arrangements to meet Mr. Clay on his visit to this city, are invited to meet at the Mayor's Office at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

The Committee consists of W Forward, Wm Richardson, John McDowell, Ephraim Jones, Jr, James Gracy, John Aiken, C O Loomis, C B M Smith, Alfred Moore e, R P Tanner. mar10it

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, at March term, 1848, No. 30.

Dean and Lefferte to John E. Parke and Peter Hugus. } Voluntary assn'nt.

And now, to wit: March 9, A. D. 1848. This account exhibited in open Court, and the Court, on motion of H. Miller, Esq., order that the same be confirmed, Nisi, and do also order that this confirmation become absolute on the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1848, unless exceptions be filed in the mean time; and the Court do also order that the said assignees be discharged on the said 27th day of March, A. D. 1848, unless objections be filed; and the Court do further order that notice be given to all parties interested, by publication