THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1848.

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 6 p. m. and as early in the day as practicable.

☞ For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Marine River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see 3rd page.

THE IRON TRADE.

Below will be found a complete English Price Current for iron, from which Iron Masters can see what prospect there is of having an English competitor soon in our market. It must be remarked that this manufactory makes the best article in England, and that we shall have a lower priced article for our enemy.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PER STEAMER BRITANNIA.

The Coalbrookdale Company's Prices Current.

Liverpool, February 12, 1848.

	£	s	d
Merchant Bars, ordinary sizes,	7	15	0
Best Bars—H H Crown Best,	8	10	0
do Crown Best,			
do Best Axes,	9	0	0
do Best Cable,			
do Crown Best Best,	10	0	0
do Three Crown ditto,	11	10	0
Rivet Iron,			
Single Bars, 1 to 3 inches,	10	10	0
Hoop Iron,			
Half Round and Convex Iron,	9	10	0
Pig Iron, No 1, Scotch,	3	7	6
Boiler Plates, Crown Best,	11	10	0
Sheet Iron, Best Quality,	10	10	0
do do No 2,	9	15	0
Tin Plate, Charcoal I C,	1	10	0
Swedes Iron,	12	0	0

EXTRA SIZES FOR MERCHANT AND BEST BARS.

		per ton
Rounds and Squares, large	3½ to 3¾,	10s
do	3¾ to 4,	20s
Rounds only,	4 to 4½,	40s
do	4½ & 5	50s
do	5½ & 5¾	70s
do	5¾ & 6	90s
Flats, small,	1 1/8 by ½ and 5/16ths	10s*
do	½ by ½ and 7/16ths,	
do	½ by ½ 7/16ths and ½	
do	½ and ½ by ½ and 5/16ths,	20s
Flats, Large,	3½ to 4 by 2½ to 3,	10s
do	4½ to 5 by 2 to 3½,	20s
do	5½ to 6 by 1½ to 1¾,	10s
do	5½ to 6 by 1¾ to 2,	20s
do	6½ to 8 by ½ to 1,	20s
do	6½ to 8 by 1½ to 1¾,	40s

*Commission 10s extra.

EXTRA SIZES FOR BEST BAR.

		per ton
Rounds and Squares, Small,	9 16th and ½,	10s
do	do 7 16ths,	20s
do	do ⅜,	30s
do	do 5 16ths,	40s
do	do ¼ & 3 16ths,	50s
Merchant Bars,	do ¼ ext. to the above.	90s

Best Bars, Large, Extra, for Weight.
20s. 30s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 90s 100s per ton
3 to 3½ cwt. 4. 4½. 5. 5½. 6. 6½. 7. 8 cwt. each.

To show that the Railroad mania has been the cause of postponing the competition of English Iron with our own, we make an extract from a circular of Messrs Cotton, Fry and Trueman, London.

"As showing how many makers of bar iron have during the railway mania, turned their attention to the manufacture of rails, we notice that whereas Welsh bars formerly commanded 25s@30s per ton more than ordinary merchant bars, they may now be purchased at a lower price, and this circumstance alone indicates how much of the recent prosperity of the iron trade has been caused by railways." & "*A high price of iron here is sure to foster the manufactures of other countries.*"

The last extract is but too true as our manufacturers will find out ere long. A high price of English iron fosters the production here, for it enables iron masters to pay high rates for labor, and gives him a market for all he can make. It is no less true that low priced iron in Europe is fatal to our manufacturers. When iron is low abroad, wages must come down with us, as we cannot make iron to compete with the imported, consequently our furnaces must be put out. Free traders may cry out that we want no protection, but it will not avail.—It is a question of labor and of freights. If the laborers of Allegheny county will make iron cheaper than it can be brought to Pittsburgh from England or deliver it along the lakes cheaper, the labor of making it will be theirs. If on the other hand English iron can be sent under our low duty, adding also freights and charges, cheaper than we can make it, our iron makers must go to farming. We must have a specific duty on our iron equal to the reduced cost of its production in England as compared with the United States, and secure our home markets.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Journal will not be allowed to back out of the awkward position in which it has placed itself, by charging the Gazette with manufacturing telegraph dispatches. A falsehood has been uttered by the Gazette or Journal and we mean to have it placed upon the one which uttered it.

"Now the fact is, that neither the Gazette nor Post received any despatch of any kind that night, and the assertion that they received one 'announcing that there was no news'" is a mere untruth to cover the disgraceful *fact* that they *manufactured* "market reports."

To silence forever this calumny we give the following copy of the dispatch sent us from the east on Friday night, the 3d of March and sent by us west the same evening.

"Markets without change. Every thing waiting steamer. Breadstuffs very firm."

The Cincinnati Atlas, gave the despatch to its readers on the 4th, in the annexed form:—

"Business is almost entirely suspended, all parties awaiting the arrival of the steamer.

Breadstuffs are very firm, and the tendency of prices is still in favor of sellers, but there is little or nothing doing.

Prime White Wheat is held firmly at 150c per bu., and the stock of Corn being light it is mostly held above the view of buyers."

The Post of this city gave the substance of the despatch as follows:

"No change in any of the Eastern Markets—Merchants are awaiting the arrival of the Foreign steamer; Breadstuffs are firm."

The Gazette as before stated, re-wrote its markets in accordance with this dispatch. The flour market at New York will illustrate the subject.

New York, March 2, 9 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Genesee brands at $5,25@5.50 per bbl. Baltimore H. S. brands are selling at $5, per bbl. The market, with a moderate business is in favor of the seller. The market is dull and business almost entirely suspended, waiting the steamer's news.

Guided by this despatch, it was given on Saturday thus:

New York, March 3, 9 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Genesee Flour at $5,25@5.50 per bbl. Baltimore H. S. brands are selling at $5, per bbl. The market is dull and business almost entirely suspended, waiting the steamer's news, holders are asking full prices and look for an advance.

The despatch sent us can be procured of the Philadelphia office, and we will procure it, upon the written request of any merchant who is not satisfied with our explanation. Our present plan of furnishing telegraphic news, we have every reason to know is satisfactory to the readers of the Gazette, nor shall we soon publish an apology, like this from the Journal of Friday:

"As we got no despatches last night, up to the hour when we must go to press, we give none; not caring to manufacture, as we might do, under prevailing rules." Tomorrow no doubt, when there may be no snow falling, we shall have full reports from Boston to St. Louis.

The Journal of Thursday, said:—"We pay for the most extensive and most expensive, as it is the most complete system of Telegraphic correspondence ever arranged in the Union."

"If, on particular days we fail to give a report from this or that market, the reader will please understand, it is because we have received none."

This no doubt is very satisfactory to those who take papers for the news, but we think our reports are fully as agreeable as so much pretension.

The agents of the Gazette in spite of the snow sent us despatches from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and St. Louis, in accordance with their contract with the Gazette. They are prompt and without equals in their line, and their simple despatches speak their praise too strongly to need help elsewhere.

Revenue Miami Rail Road—The receipts for the month of February, as follows.

	1847.	1848.
Freight	$12,530 40	$13,216 86
Passengers	4,222 25	6,900 00
	$16,512 65	$20,116 86

Mnemonics, or Science of Memory—We with great pleasure call attention to the card of the Misses Filby, who have commenced a course of lectures upon this new and interesting science at Phila Hall.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

An Important Decision in the Supreme Court—Liability of Steamboat Owners.

Washington, March 8, 1848.

The Supreme Court have given an opinion, and one as important to Western steamboat owners and shippers as to those of the East, upon the case nominally of the Merchants Bank of Boston *versus* the New Jersey Steam Navigation Company. The case was tried by the Plaintiffs for the recovery of a large sum of specie shipped on board the steamer Lexington on the night of her ill-fated passage between Providence and New York. The steamer as will be remembered, was discovered to be on fire early on the evening of the 17th of January, 1840. An attempt was made to head her for the shore, but the ropes by which she was steered, were burnt, and the vessel became unmanageable. She was burnt, many lives were lost, and a great deal of valuable property, including the specie—The following facts, embodied in the decision of the Court, I send as of interest to all those doing business upon the Western waters.

The Merchants Bank had sent their specie through the well known house of Harnden & Co who had a contract with the Steam Navigation Company of the following character. That for the sum of $250 a month they would carry a crate five feet by six on board of every steamboat sailing between Providence and New York. The Company required that Harnden should carry all goods at their own risk,—that they should so advertise in the public papers and so print upon their Bills of Lading. It was under these circumstances that they contracted to deliver the specie, but the owners or shippers look to the public carriers, and not to those contracting to deliver the specie, for their redress. The Court say that there was "*gross negligence*" on board the Lexington,—that under the law of Congress for the better security of Lives of Passengers, she was bound to have an engine in good order and in a convenient place, with a full apparatus, and also an iron tiller rope. When the vessel was burned there were Cotton bales in close and dangerous proximity to the boilers. The engine was in one place, the hose in another, and there were but two or three fire buckets. In the general confusion, the boxes which contained the specie were used as water buckets. Had the boat been stopped when the fire was discovered, in the opinion of the Judges, the accident might not have occurred, or had there been no gross negligence there would have been no accident. Upon the trip previous to that when the vessel was burnt, she was found to be on fire, and half of a box of goods was burnt.

There were other facts in the case important to the Atlantic States, as the question of Admiralty jurisdiction was involved, and on this branch of the subject the Court were much divided in opinion, but the above facts are important for all readers as showing the disposition of the Court to require a faithful execution of the laws of Congress, and further of holding the owners of steamboats responsible for the goods they may carry when losses are the result of carelessness. It was said, too, that the burden of proof as to proper care and caution should rest upon the owners of steamboats, and not upon passengers and shippers of goods.

The decision was delivered by Judge Nelson, of N. Y., and the opinion affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

The Committee on Commerce have not yet reported their bill upon the safer navigation of steam boats, which will account for its non-appearance in the Gazette, and answer the inquiries of those who have written here for copies. It has been delayed partly with a view of hearing what suggestions might be made by gentlemen from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and elsewhere, who have manifested an interest in the enactment of a salutary and efficient law.

TREASURY—APPROPRIATIONS, &c.

The House have passed to an engrossment of the Deficiency Bill, appropriating with the amendments which have been made, considerably over thirteen millions of dollars. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in view of the pending treaty before the Senate, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, as to the necessity of making the heavy appropriations for the balance of the fiscal year. The answer both of the Secretary and Quartermaster was that all the money would be needed, regardless of the treaty, or whether it should be ratified or not. Referring to these original letters, and the amendments made to-day, I find the following state of fact. That on the 4th of November last, General Jessup submitted the following estimate for appropriations for his office at the present session of Congress:

For the Quartermaster's office proper	$25,751,200
Arrearages	2,401,000
Contingencies	63,000
	$27,215,300

The Quartermaster said that all this money would be necessary, but alarmed at the magnitude, the Secretary of War ordered him to reduce his estimates, and not his expenses, which was "impossible while the war continued. In view of the fact, that there would be two sessions of Congress before the expiration of the next fiscal year, the Quartermaster consented to cut them down to $18,187,000. What are estimates worth when thus reduced in a single office nine millions of dollars, for no other purpose than to conceal in the regular transactions of the Government, and in the annual documents the real expenditures of the Government. The Committee of Ways and Means have already been called upon to go back to the original estimates, and to add largely to the sums asked only at the commencement of the regular session of Congress.

Upon the question of a Mission to the Papal States, there was some sparring in Committee of the Whole and the House. Mr. Dickey, of Pa. moved to strike out the appropriation with three other missions for Ecuador, Guatamala and Bolivia. The motion was carried in Committee, but was lost in the House by a vote of 95 to 61. The mission, therefore, to the extent of a Charge d'Affaires will be established, not only at Rome, but at the three South American Republics named.

THE TREATY, &c.

The Senate had a long and weary session last night upon the treaty. Motions made to adjourn failed, and a strong disposition was manifested to close the debate if possible during the night. The subject through the day and evening imparted more than usual interest among the citizens. The Capitol was lighted to a late hour, and a multitude of persons were near by seeking to know the result. Several votes were taken during the day, and a motion was made by Mr. Allen during the morning to take the question at night.

The subject has certainly not awakened a uniform interest among Senators. Mr. Houston, of Texas, who has a holy horror of Executive Sessions, has gone almost to the Eastern extreme of the Union, to avoid participating in them. He is off to New Hampshire in the midst of a treaty of Peace between Mexico and the United States.—Texas having had her fill of mischief in the work of annexation, leaves Uncle Sam in the lurch, while her Ex-President takes French leave for New Hampshire.

One reason for pushing the treaty to a conclusion last evening was the fact that the bids for the Loan come in to-day at 3 o'clock, and the bids will rise or fall, according to the prospects of peace.

Before closing I must send you the following extract from Eugenio Macnamara, whose name figures largely in the California documents, and in the debate upon the treaty. He is urging the President of the Republic of Mexico to establish an Irish Colony in California, and to grant him lands and revenues for that purpose. I give you the conclusion of one of the letters, which is certainly *unique* in its way, and shows what sort of intrigues have been going on in California. "Good Lord," says Macnamara, and "good devil," say the Administration, both being alike for power and plunder.

"If the means which I propose be not speedily adopted, your excellency may be assured that, before another year, the Californias will form a part of the American Confederation. Their Catholic institutions will become the prey of the Methodist wolves and the whole country will be inundated with the cruel invaders; whilst I propose the means of repelling them, my propositions ought to be the more admissible, inasmuch as I have no personal interest in the affair, save the progress of the holy religion of God and the happiness of my countrymen.

As for the fidelity and adhesion of these to the Mexican government, I answer with my life; and according as may be drawn a sufficient number of colonists, (at least ten thousand men,) I am of opinion, and may assure with certainty, that this number will be sufficient to repel at the same time the secret intrigues and the open attacks of the American usurpers.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most respectful and obedient servant,—

EUGENIO MACNAMARA, *Apos. Miss.*

The Fourth of March, 1849, the day upon which the next President of the United States will be inaugurated according to the regular course of proceedings, will we believe come on Sunday—This has not happened before since the institution of the Government.

Santa Fe in Dispute!

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph seems to be very indignant at the establishment of a territorial government at Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico—as indeed it has a right to be, if the Rio Grande being the rightful boundary line between Texas and Mexico, that magnificent city of mud hovels really constituted a part of the Republic of Texas at the time of its annexation to the United States! But then, while, if Mr. Polk had not sent Gen. Kearney thither to conquer it, there would have been no "territorial government" in existence there at this time, it is not less certain that Don Armijo, who slew and captured every individual belonging to the only Texan expedition ever sent thither, would have been still in his palace, administering as aforetime the laws of Mexico and receiving the homage of the people of Mexico, who without question, exclusively owned and occupied the soil. We do not see clearly why the Texans should repine at the change, even if it be an invasion of their sovereignty!

The Houston paper suggests to the Legislature of Texas that "a new county should be laid off in that region, of which the city of Santa Fe shall be the county seat." In that event, should Uncle Sam abolish his territorial government and withdraw his troops at the same time, it may well be doubted whether a second Santa Fe expedition, under the auspices of the Texan government, will fare differently from that which some years ago terminate so disastrously.—*Rich. Whig.*

Buchanan and Public opinion.—The North American gives us a leaf out of the history of the convention at Harrisburg, that has quite a spice of interest. It need not be said that the convention was a farce played for the benefit of the "favorite son," and was no more an honest expression of the sentiments of Pennsylvania, than any petty meeting at a way-side tavern. The choicest specimen of fun was caused by Mr. Kerr, Benton Kerr, no doubt of this region. When the troops were got into line for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Baltimore Convention, a "Mr. Pennimon offered a resolution to the effect that the delegates from each Congressional District should nominate a person to this Convention as delegate of such Congressional District to the National Convention, when Mr. Kerr offered to amend by providing that the Convention should appoint a Committee of 24, to whom the delegates of each Congressional District should nominate two persons from whom the Committee should select the delegates to the National Convention.

This amendment proved to be a spark in a powder magazine, and produced such a row as Locofocos only can get up. The minority thought and justly too, that that was going it rather too blind. They considered the pill too large and too bitter, and therefore peremptorily rejected the amendment.

This question was discussed the whole afternoon, during which time all kinds of speeches were made, by men of all kinds of character and calibre, So much steam and patriotism, I venture to say, never accumulated so in a short time. Had the Mexicans heard some of the speeches they would have made fight, but they would undoubtedly have remarked to us, you need not fire—I'll come down at once.

While the firing was hottest, a gentleman by the name of Snodgrass, of Westmoreland, got the floor, and addressed the Convention somewhat in this manner.—Mr. President, if James Buchanan is nominated, he cannot be elected—there some persons thought he had tried and attempted to pill him down)—but he would not come (roars of laughter.) Sir, Providence elected Gen. Harrison, (cheers, laughter, and cries of go on,) but Providence killed—(here his voice was drowned by cheers, laughter, and applause.) Sir, Pennsylvania can elect her own delegates, without members of Congress coming here to assist them—(immense applause)—and, sir, I can't see why they should be meddling in this manner. (Roars of laughter, shouts and cries of bit him again.) Sir, Gen. Cass is the man we want for President—(deafening applause)—he fought and bled for his country, he (applause, cries of go on, laughter.) Yes, sir, he is the man—here his voice was drowned by all kinds of noises—dozens of delegates shouting "Mr. President, 'previous question,' and 'question,'—yet he talked on without stopping a moment. The last words he spoke, were—I am not half done yet.)"

Mr. Lowry succeeded in quelling the tumult, by moving that a committee should wait on the delegates *give written pledges* to the State Central Committee, that they will support James Buchanan. It seems, therefore, that Locofocos cannot trust each other without written pledges. What has "Democracy" come to?

The Convention then adjourned in a semi-row, to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of balloting for Senatorial delegates.

Free Presbytery of Mahoning.—We have a copy of an address from the Ministers and Elders formerly connected with the Old school General Assembly who have organized themselves into an association holding no communication with Slavery. They have issued a declaration setting forth their principles as follows.

Declaration.—I. God has made of one blood all nations of men, consequently, all human beings endowed with rationality, have an equal right to freedom.

II. The holding of human beings as property, is destructive of all the ends for which man was created and which God ordained with rational powers, and consequently one of the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon human nature, highly immoral, and entirely inconsistent with christain character and profession.

III. No person holding slaves, or advocating the rightfulness of slaveholding, can be a member of this body.

IV. That no Church, Presbytery or Synod, tolerating slaveholders, or the advocates of slave holding, in its communion, can be a constituent part of this body.

All these points are argued at great length and with much asperity of language, which however it is not our province to repeat.

Some difference in Commercial Reports.—The Journal gives a Report of the Boston market dated March 6th 5 P. M.—which says.

Flour—The market is brisk, with sales of 19,000 barrels at $6,50 for Genesee brands, and $5,37½ for best Western. Ohio $6,25@6,37½ ⅌ bbl—The market closed firm without any perceptible change from last quotations.

The New York Commercial (Papers) tell the story thus.

Boston, March 6, 1847.—Flour—There was a moderate demand this morning, without material change in prices. We notice sales of 600 barrels, including Michigan and Genesee, at $6,37½@5,50

Making a difference in sales of eighteen thousand four hundred bbls.

The Buffalo Courier, a Democratic paper, has the following sensible and impartial remarks relative to Mr. Clay:—

By the testimony of both Whigs and Democrats it would appear that the journey of Mr. Clay through the principal cities, has been more like a triumphal march than a mere manifestation of respect and regard for a private citizen. No person will regret that it has been so, and his progress has probably been hailed with as much pleasure and sincerity by his political opponents as by his friends.

Republics, these, are not ungrateful. The people are ever ready, without regard to old party differences or personal considerations, to tender their homage to an illustrious citizen, who, having served his country, faithfully, according to his convictions of duty, withdraws to private life and repuses upon his honors. Mr. Clay may well be proud of these demonstrations of national respect and gratitude. History hardly records a parallel instance, and our generation will not witness another.

The Packet ship West Point, Capt. Allen, arrived this morning from Liverpool, after a very severe passage. When in lat. 58, 30 long. 67, at 1 A. M. the ship was struck by lightning seven times within the hour, each time the fluid passing down the mainmast. The whole mast appeared to throw off sparks like red hot iron when struck by the smith's hammer. Most of the watch on deck felt the shock severely. Two men were instantly killed. At the fifth shock Captain Allen felt himself nearly brought to the deck, so powerful was the effect, although at the same time he was fifty feet from the main mast. The names of the killed were John Armstrong, of New York, and Macellus Robinson, of Rhode Island.—*New York Com. Adv. of the 7th.*

The Clay Meeting in Albany.—The Clay Meeting at the capitol was numerously attended Friday evening.

Tunis Van Vechten, Esq., was the presiding officer, and Messrs. Greely, Brooks, and several others spoke.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that Henry Clay was the first choice for the Presidency, but they would support the nomination of the National Convention, whoever that nominee may be.

There were many who signed the call for the meeting under a stipulation that a resolution of this description should be reported.—*Correspondence of the New York Com. Advertiser.*

In the case of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church at Brooklyn, N Y, Judge Edmonds, on Monday, rendered a decision on the motion for an attachment against the Trustees for refusing to obey the peremptory mandamus, requiring them to admit Rev. Mr. Griffin to the pulpit and parsonage. Judge E., in delivering his opinion, remarked that the mandamus, by the statutes of New York, is made a civil proceeding. It is an order of the Court which the parties are bound to obey. It determines no rights between the parties, but it is a decision as to present possession, which can be appealed from; but, during the appeal, must be obeyed. A refusal to obey will subject the Trustees to imprisonment for contempt of Court.

Cotton Manufacturers.—The Newburyport Mass. Herald says—Notice has been given in the cotton mills, in this town, of a reduction of wages, to commence on the 20th of March. The reduction averages 10 per cent. on the pay rolls, being about 2 per cent. per annum on the capitals of the companies.

The directors of the cotton factories at Uxbridge meet this week to take measures to close their mills, they having a large accumulation of goods which will not sell except at a heavy loss.

In England, the practice of loaning newspapers is an illegal act, which subjects the lender to a penalty of $250. Would not so wise and prudent a law operate advantageously in this free and enlighted country?

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, March 10, 1848.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour and a prayer made by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

A petition was presented by Vice President Dallas, numerously signed asking the Government to purchase Mount Vernon. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Agreeably to notice Mr. Yulee asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Public lands. It asked Congress to make a donation of public lands for the benefit of the common school system.

Mr. Mason from the Committee on Claims reported a bill for the relief of "Stalkers" and Hill.

Mr. Atchison from the Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill for the relief of H. Mather.

Mr. Berrien moved to take up the House Bill, relieving the Supreme Court Judges of Circuit duty for one year.

Mr. Ashley opposed the motion, and said the subject required mature consideration.

Mr. Berrien withdrew his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Ashley.

Mr. Sevier then moved that the secret session be commenced which was agreed to.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The Treaty of Peace was ratified by a vote of 28 to 15.

The Senate then adjourned to Tuesday next.

House.—Mr. Sawyer moved that the House re consider a vote of yesterday in relation to patents.

Upon motion the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon private bills. After some time spent therein the Committee rose without action, as there was no quorum present.

A motion was made to adjourn and a division of the House called for, when a fight occurred between Messrs. Harralson of Georgia and Jones of Tennessee, both Locofocos. Immediately a great confusion arose in the House and the pugilistic members were separated and both apologized for the outrage.

Mr. Palfrey then moved that when the House adjourn it should be until Monday.

Mr. Thompson of Miss., moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate the cause of the recention of Harralson and Jones and have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Steven opposed such action.

Mr. Hunt stated that the combatants had apologized and had shaken hands.

After some farther discussion Mr. Stevens moved to dispense with the Committee which was agreed to.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 10, 4 p. m.

Flour—The market is steady but rather inactive, and I hear of moderate sales only of Western brands at $6 per bbl.

Wheat—I hear of limited sales of prime Red at 130c per bu.

Corn—Prime Yellow is sold at 42c per bu.

The market generally presents no material change from last quotations.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 10, 3 P. M

Flour—The market, without a moderate business is in favor of the seller, good favourable brands are firmer, but irregular lots are neglected, supplies are limited.

Wheat—There is a good inqiry in the market for milling, but other grains are quiet. Holders of wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them.

Corn—Sales of Prime White at 56@57c ⅌ bu.—Market unsteady.

Provisions—There is less movement in Pork the market being heavy, with a lessen number one, is selling at $10,62@10,75 per bbl.

There is no marked change to notice in the market, excepting a downward tendency in pickled meats, which are plenty. Sales of Baltimore rendered Lard at 8½c per lb and of Western at 7½ @8½ per lb.

Cotton—Market heavy. Prices advanced but again receded.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, March 10, 3 p. m.

Flour—The market is in a quiet state, with moderate sales of Howard street brands at 5,81@5,87½ per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of Prime Red were effected today at 132@135c per bu.

Corn—Prime White is selling at 43@44c, and Prime Yellow at 45@46c per bu.

Oats—Sales at 35@37c per bu.

Rye—Moderate Sales at 75@76c ⅌ bu.

Rye Flour—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at $5.93½c ⅌ bbl.

Cornmeal—Sales at $2.50 ⅌ bbl.

Mess Pork—I hear of limited sales of Western No 1 at $11 per bbl.

Prime Pork—Sales at $9 per bbl.

The market is duller for Beef and Pork.

Bacon—Sales of Western dry salt sides at 5½c per lb. Western shoulders are selling at 3½.

Lard—Western rendered is selling at 7½c per and Baltimore rendered at 8c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey—Sales at 25c ⅌ gal.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, March 7, 1848.

Senate—On motion of Mr. Johnson, the bill to incorporate the Erie and Ohio Rail Road Company, was taken up, considered a short time and then postponed.

House—The private calender was taken up, and a great number of bills were read a first time with a view to their being finally disposed of in the afternoon.

Large Sale of American Woolens.—The Middlesex and Northampton mills join in an auction sale of Cloths and Cashimers, to be made by Haggerty, Dennis & Jones, Wednesday. The company from all parts of the country.—*New York Com. Adv.*

From the Pacific.—Letters have been received from Lima to 7th January. Commodore Jones had gone to Valparaiso, excepting to meet either the Ohio or Preble to take him to Leeward. A slight shock of an earthquake had occurred at Lima and neighborhood, doing no more damage than alarming the inhabitants. Com. Jones and suite were well, and had experienced considerable difficulty in finding vessels to carry them to their destination.

Mr. Clay in New York.—Mr. Clay's reception in New York was one of the most enthusiastic and brilliant ever witnessed in that city.

Gen. Brooke, U. S. A. arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Payment of Slaves—The Treaty of Peace in Danger—More of the Treaty—The Supreme Court Decisions—Correspondence of the Treaty—The Supreme Court of California, Claims, Conquest, Congress—Kentucky and Mr. Clay—The Franking Privilege and Mrs 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.

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, Cattle Market, Market Fort; 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.

☞ 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 30 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appear to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their locks 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 perfume for the toilet 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, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vonel; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov15dawtf

☞ 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 89 Liberty st. novlldawtdwky

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst, by Rev. Jas. Hosmony, JAMES C. LEWIS, Iron Manufacturer, of Sharpsburgh, to Miss SARAH M. SARGEANT, eldest daughter of John Sargeant, Esq., Allegheny city.

On Thursday, the 2nd inst, by Rev. James Grier, Mr. WM. G. HARRISON, of Hickory, Washington county, Pa, to Miss MARY J. COOK, near Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, CHARLES H., son of Robert and Margaret McCutcheon, aged one year, nine months and sixteen days.

His funeral will take place this, (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Seventh street, near Smithfield. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAISING OF BLOOD & CONSUMPTION

Pain in the Side and Night Sweats, Asthma, whooping cough, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver, cured by Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Raising Blood and Consumption.

Mr. Milne, builder, in Brooklyn, was attacked with raising blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He employed two of the best physicians; they did him no good, and told him he could not live. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's Balsam, he sent at 10 o'clock at night to Mrs. Hayes, 129 Fulton street, and got a bottle, it operated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and cough! Before he had taken one bottle, he was able to be about his work. It had saved his life. His daughter, residing at 427 Myrtle Avenue, can attest it.

Miss Ann Maston, of Williamsburgh, living in Tenth, near South Fourth street, says: That she had been troubled with a hacking cough and pain in the chest, for a long time, which at last became so bad that she was obliged to give up her school (or more than a year—She then commenced taking the All-Healing Balsam, which soon alleviated her symptoms. She is now fast recovering, and has resumed her laborious occupation as a teacher.

Fourteen years Mr. John O'Niel, 10th avenue and 21st street, suffered with a cough, pain in her head, and various parts of her body. Her friends believed her past recovery. The All-Healing Balsam relieved her at once of all the alarming symptoms, and now she is able to attend to her work.

Mathias Anderson occupies Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie street, I. S Beals, 19 Delancey st, and H Young, 75 Walnut street, know the value of this great remedy.

Ask for Sherman's All-Healing Balsam, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.

Price 25 cents and $100 per bottle. Principal Office 100 Nassau street, New York.

Likewise, Dr. Sherman's Celebrated Cough, Worm Camphor Lozenges; Premium Tooth Paste, and Pomeans Plaster. Sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at his Boot and Shoe Store and Patent Medicine Warehouse, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, and by the following duly appointed agents for Allegheny County:

J. M. Marshall, Allegheny city; Jonathan Gheiest, Manchester; J R H Jacques, Birmingham; A S Getty, Wylie street; J G Maslin, corner of Webster and Elizabeth; Neeley, Eastern Liberty; H. S. Mitchell, Williamsburgh, Thos Aiken, Sharpsburgh, Saml Springer, Lofton; James McKee, Stewartstown; John Black, Turtle Creek; C P Dehl, Birmingham; Rowland & Co, Mckeesport; McEldowny, Bakerstown; Riley McLaughlin, Plum Township; Wm J Smith, Temperanceville; Jas Fulton, Turtemun; G H Starr, Sewickley. marlldwyis

EAST LIBERTY ACADEMY.

This Institution is under the care and instruction of Mr. James H. Smith, a graduate of Washington College, Pa., aided by a competent Assistant. The year is divided into four sessions of 11 weeks each. The next quarter will commence on the second Monday (10th) of April next. The terms of tuition per quarter, viz:

Primary Branches: Reading, Penmanship, Elementary Arithmetic, &c	$3 00
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, History, Arithmetic, Elocution, Composition, Declamation, &c	$4 00
Higher Branches of English Literature, the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, &c	$5 00

All branches taught preparatory to a Thorough College course. The discipline and instruction in the Institution, have rendered the highest satisfaction to its patrons, and they confidently invite a personal view of the public to the advantages which it affords for the education of youth. The mode of instruction, and the advantages of the Institution, are well adapted for the proper qualification of young men desirous of becoming efficient and successful teachers in our Public Schools—large and convenient rooms will soon be in readiness for the accommodation of Students. There is also an acute effort in operation for procuring a respectable Library of Miscellaneous Works for the use of the Academy.

East Liberty, in which the Academy is located, is a pleasant and healthful village, situated about one mile east of Pittsburgh, on the Philadelphia turnpike, easy of access, and well suited in every respect to such a Seminary of Learning.

Boarding can be obtained in the family of the Assistant teacher, (from $1.50 to $1.75 per week,) with whom also, the Principal will reside.

References—Faculty of Washington College, Pa, Hon Walter Forward, Thos Mellon, Esq, Pittsburgh; Rev S M McCluns, Dr R C Kennedy Allegheny Co. Rev Wm D Mudge, Dr R Marchand, Westmoreland, Dr Joseph the undersigned Board of Trustees:

Rev W B McIlvaine, Dr J R McClintock, Daniel Negley, Thos Davison, Esq., Wm P Baum.

marlldwdtf

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The Petition of WM McCALL, Jr, of the Township of Wilkins, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

WILLIAM McCALL, J