THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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For latest Commercial intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ZEB MIDDLESWARTH,

OF TIOGA COUNTY.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Having changed our City carrier, we beg any of our subscribers, who may not receive their paper regularly to notify us of the fact.

The Iron Masters Convention.

We give to-day the resolutions adopted by the iron masters convention at Harrisburg. We hope the committee charged with the duty of procuring statistics in relation to the Iron and Coal trade, will do so in the most thorough manner, as it will enable Congress to act upon the tariff efficiently. We must have reform in the tariff upon iron, or our furnaces must be put out. Free Traders may say that the losses we talk of in relation to the manufacture of iron are for effect, and their assertions may be believed where Prices-Current are not read, but they will be scouted here in the heart of the iron manufacturing districts.

To show once more the difference between the swindling British tariff of 1846, and the law of 1842, which gave to laborers at home, the work of making our own iron, we give the following table.

Price's British Tariff.	Value.	Law of 1842.
Sheet Iron	30 per ct.	61 per ct.
Hoop,	30 " "	61 " "
Pig,	30 " "	109 " "
Scrap,	30 " "	49 " "
Bar, Rolled,	30 " "	49 " "
" Hammered,	30 " "	76 " "
Chain Cables,	30 " "	87 " "
Butt Hinges,	30 " "	42 " "

Here are eight facts to which we commend the attention of every one who has anything to do with iron, as well as the attention of the free trade editors who asserted that Mr. Polk was such a good tariff man, and as good as the one we offered them.

This good tariff man has changed the rate of protection under the old law, and has given you one that will enable the English iron maker to undersell you in every department, and still make a large profit. It is nothing but a question of freights and labor, and any reduction in the rate of protection must come from the hard working laborer—if we mean to keep the market to ourselves. We commend the uniform tariff of 30 per cent. to the iron laborers, and ask them to calculate the difference between a protection of thirty per cent. and one hundred and nine.

We append the resolutions of the Convention, and hope it is the initiatory step towards a change in the tariff, which shall be arranged for the benefit of Americans, and not for laborers on another soil.

The following resolutions reported by a committee were fully discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That the magnitude of the coal and iron interests in Pennsylvania requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the miners and manufacturers to save them from the results of commercial revulsions and enormous fluctuations in prices, which are constantly occurring in Great Britain, and with which our legislation cannot keep pace, and that while we wholly disclaim asking any exclusive advantage or particular favor, we deem it advisable to adopt measures for collecting all the information attainable and needful for wise legislation when the proper time shall arrive, to present the whole subject anew to the consideration of our National Legislature.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report upon the present condition and prospects of the coal and mining interests.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report upon the present condition and prospects of the manufacture of pig iron and castings.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the present condition and prospects of the rolling mills manufacturing merchant bar iron and nails.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the present condition and prospects of the rolling mills" manufacturing plate and sheet iron.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the present condition and prospects of the forges making hammer, bar, saw plates and blooms.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the present condition and prospects of the iron rail manufactured.

Resolved, That these committees report at a joint meeting of the whole of them, and that these reports being mutually approved, they be combined and published in such form, as they may deem best for distribution among those interested.

Resolved, That this joint meeting shall have power, if deemed expedient, to call a convention of those interested in the coal and iron interests in Pennsylvania, at such time and place as they may determine.

Resolved, That the several committees be appointed by this Convention confine their attention to facts, and that they strictly abstain from the expression of any mere party opinions, and that they avoid any action which may be construed into a political movement.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention every moment in favor of domestic industry should be by the whole body of producers in all industrial pursuits, and therefore this Convention begs leave to recommend those interested in every department of agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing industry, in all the States, to commence at an early day the collection of such information as may bear upon those separate departments, that the whole may be forthcoming when any legislation may be deemed necessary by our national councils on this great subject.

Resolved, That the committees for collecting information, relative to coal and iron, be instructed to ascertain and report, as nearly as practicable, the amount of agricultural products consumed, and of labor expended at the different iron works and collieries in the State of Pennsylvania, both in the production of a single ton of each article, and in the grand total, in order to show the intimate connection which exists between the iron and coal owners, and the other industrial classes.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be requested to wait on the President or Secretary of this convention with a statement, showing the product for the year 1847, of the furnaces, forges, rolling mills or nail factories, with which they are connected.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to devise some plan of organization, under which those interested in the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, may meet for the purpose of exchanging opinions, collecting information, protecting their pursuits, and conferring together periodically upon such topics as may concern them.

Resolved, That it be specially recommended to those interested in the mining and manufacturing interests in Western Pennsylvania, that they unite with this body in collecting information on those subjects, to be given to the public with the reports of this Convention.

Committee of various kinds were appointed. Among them the following:

On Coal—Erskine Hazard, Benjamin Hayward, John Towne, David Buck, and Mr. Sturdevant.

Metal and Castings—Stephen Colwell, Col. James Patton, Hooker Hughes, B B Vincent, and Alex. Reynolds.

Merchant Bar and Rolled Iron—Chas W Fisher, John Shoenberger, James S Spencer, James Cuddy and John M'Manus.

Anker, Sheet and Plate Iron—Samuel Reeves, Alfred Hunt, Hugh E Steel, John Bissel, and Fred. Lovegs.

Blooms, Hammer and Bar—Peter Shoenberger, W M Lyon, W M Watts, Gen James Irvin and Edward Grubb.

Rail Iron—Thomas Chambers, Henry Ravoort, Samuel Wood, Wm. F. Johnson, and Philander Reymond.

Committee on Organization—Stephen Colwell, Thomas Chambers, Francis Parke, Thos. M Smith and James S Cox.

The Methodist Conference, which has been sitting at Baltimore for the last week, adjourned on Wednesday. The following delegates were appointed to the General Conference which meets at Pittsburgh on the 1st of May next—John Davis, Samuel Brison, John A. Collins, Alfred Griffith, Wm. Hamilton, N. J. B. Morgan, Norval Wilson, John Bear, John Bowen, John Miller, S. Asbury Rozzel, Reserves—Henry Torring, Benj. N. Brown, Edwin Dorsey.

The next Baltimore Annual Conference will be held at Staunton, Va., in March, 1849.

Model Artist Exhibitions Indicted.—The grand jury of N. York city have found bills of indictment against the lessees or proprietors of the following places, where Model Artists have been for some time exhibited:—Palmo's Theatre, Fanteux's saloon, Tiler's do, Temple of the Muses, Novelty Hall, and Anatomical Museum.

The Gettysburgh Star says they have no prisoners in their county jail.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH UPON THE WAR, TREATY, &c.

Washington, March, 21, 1848.

The political world congregating at the capitol were out this morning to hear Mr. Webster's speech upon the war and the treaty of Peace.—The audience was very large, and with difficulty a quorum was kept in the House. Mr. Webster has rarely shown more intellectual ability, or commanded more attention. There was much satire and great wit, mingled with a powerful argument. Just at the time Mr. Webster said, when the country were looking for Peace, when a treaty had been ratified, when Commissioners with full powers had been appointed and confirmed, we find the Senate engaged in the consideration of bills to add thirty regiments to the regular and volunteer force of the country, and this force was raised avowedly for securing the Provinces of New Mexico and Upper California, which many desired to see annexed to the Union. While the hopes of many beat high in the anticipation of meeting friends long absent, while our children, if perchance they had survived the shocks of battle and a wasting climate, (here there was a marked sensation, and Mr. Webster was much moved in remembrance of his own son) were about to be welcomed to the homes and hearts of those who loved them with sincere affection,—we found the Senate deliberating upon additional war measures. He was opposed to these war bills,—he was opposed to the war, and concurred with the House of Representatives in the vote there given by the immediate Representatives of the People, that the war had been "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily commenced by the President of the United States."

For this he supposed he should be called a "Mexican Whig," as what was now meant by a Mexican Whig, was opposition to the President of the United States and the Administration. But it seemed to him that if there were any Mexicans in the body, the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass) was much more one than any body else.

Mr. Cass was upon his feet in a moment and demanded to know wherein.

Mr. Webster. Just wherein I was about to relate, in declaring in open Senate, and before the world, that which had run to Mexico upon the wires, entered Vera Cruz and ere this was in the Mexican capitol, that it was necessary to pass the Ten Regiment Bill to "*frighten the Mexicans.*"—Now this was giving, if any thing would do so, substantial aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Cass appeared a good deal disturbed by this and doubly so, when after denying it, by quoting the exact words, Mr. Webster brought him to a public confession that he had said he designed to frighten Mexico more than to harm her. We were to play the part of a lion over Mexico, or rather the Senator from Michigan was the lion and he roared like Swig the Joiner, in the play where personating the Lion and Nick Bottom for one of the *dramatis personæ*. The application of the lines which were admirably read and acted, made Mr. Cass and all the Senators, ladies too, and the audience generally roar with laughter. As I remember them, they read

"You, ladies, you, whose gentle hearts do fear
The smallest monstrous mouse that creeps on floor,
May now perchance, both quake and tremble here,
When lion rough in wildest rage doth roar.
Then know that I, as Swig the Joiner, am
A lion fell, nor else no lion's dam:
For if, I should as lion come in strife
Into this place, 'twere pity on my life.

The lines following might have been quoted very patly.

The. A very gentle beast and of good conscience.

Hyp. This Lion is a very fox for his valor.

The. True, and a goose for his discretion.

Mr. Webster said he proposed to hold a plain talk upon the subject of the Military bill with the Senate. He believed these Bills were designed for Patronage, for officers to make aide-de-camps, Paymasters, Commissaries, Colonels, Generals, Sutlers and others. Some of these last like Corporal Nim were heard to say:

"He would Sutler be unto the camp
And profits should ensue."

He hoped they would be disappointed in their expectations,—and that upon some of these bright pleasant mornings, they would be found wending their ways in the cars, homeward bound. He had no worse wish for them than that they would reach their homes in perfect safety and be permitted once more quietly to engage in the respectable pursuits of private and civil life.

Nothing could be more satirical than the matter and manner of the allusion to the horde of office-holders now in the city, and many of whom were within the sound of his voice. It did not become Congress to be voting thousands of men and millions of money, with any such view. He believed the country neither desired the officers, the men, nor the territory which we proposed to acquire.

Of the invasion of Mexico, Mr. Webster said in his strongest manner, that the war was begun, has been continued, and was now prosecuted, to bring into our Union new States, with a Mexican population. The war was begun for this purpose. We had compelled what we know in our conscience to be a treaty of cession. We knew that the Mexican people would part from this territory, if part they must, with sorrow and regret. Absolute necessity was the motive which we forced upon Mexico. For himself he wanted the money for the Government more than the territory, as Mexico wanted the territory more than the money.

The most impressive part of Mr. Webster's argument was upon Executive power and the dictation of the Executive to Congress upon the subject of the Mexican war. He said this Executive firmness had not been met with a like firmness on the part of the Senate. There was a slavish fear here in which he could not sympathize, to which he would not quietly submit, and which he would protest against as long as he lived. In the spirit of this fear, a treaty, or a paper called a treaty, a piece of parchment for which he had respect, had been ratified, and for fear the Executive here would give us something worse. In such a struggle, the Executive with Congress, he would see who would hold out the longest. He would do as Gen. Taylor said to the enemy at Buena Vista. I will, said he, try my position during the night and *feel* the enemy during the morning. He too, would try the position of the Executive and feel around him a good while before he would surrender at discretion, by accepting whatever terms he might dictate to the Senate. He feared no consequences, but for the Union, and asked no omen but in his country's cause.

Much of Mr. Webster's speech had reference to the value of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. But I have sent in another letter before hearing the speech, many of the facts embodied in this part of the speech.

Mr. Webster stood nobly by the Tariff of 1842, and reminded the Senate that this act was overthrown by the Texas Senators at the very session those Texas Senators took their seats in Congress.

E. B.

Mr. Clay's withdrawal.—The following, from the Cincinnati Atlas, can be republished to advantage by every Whig paper from the Rio Grande to Eastport.

"There are persons in this city and elsewhere, who continue, without authority, to repeat the assertion that Mr. Clay will withdraw. Some, we learn, are so precise, as to fix the time of his withdrawal on some day preceding next Tuesday night, when the great Clay meeting is to be held in this city. We have to repeat to these disinterested gentlefolk, on still later authority than we relied on a few days ago, that Mr. Clay has not determined to withdraw; and that when he does decide the question whether he will be a candidate or not, he will decide it upon a careful survey of the whole ground of his duty to his country, to his principles, and to himself. And if our opinion is worth any thing to them, they may have it for what it is worth, that Mr. Clay will think it his duty to himself, to his principles, and to his country, to accept of a nomination by the Whig National Convention, should it be tendered to him; or otherwise to acquiesce in the nomination of any other Whig.

The new system of logic by which it is attempted to prove that because A may not be willing to run, or may make a slow run, *that, therefore*, B's principles, qualifications, and availability are established, is not likely, we apprehend, to gain many intelligent votaries."

Wheat and Flour at Milwaukie.—The Sentinel, of the 7th, says that "the wheat in store amounts to 189,537 bushels, and the flour to 20,216 barrels. On the 1st of April, last year, there were 175,500 bushels of wheat and 9,360 barrels of flour in store. If the roads are at all passable, we shall have in store here, by the 1st of April, 240,000 bushels of wheat, and 25,000 barrels of flour, a very considerable increase over the quantity in store the same time last year."

South Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama have formally declared their determination to support no man for the Presidency who does not endorse the doctrine that slave holders have a right to take their 'property' into free territory to be acquired. As neither Buchanan, Cass, nor Dallas have proclaimed any such doctrine, they are in danger of being discarded by the Loco Foco National Convention.—*Albany Evg. Jour.*

Maryland and the National Convention.—The recent meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor in Baltimore, and the determination expressed to go for him with or without the national nomination, will as we supposed find no support at the hands of the whig party of Maryland. The Address of the Whig State Committee is explicit upon the necessity of adhering to the old usages of the party, and holds the following language.

"If we distrust the action of a National Convention, as likely to defeat the clearly expressed indications of public sentiment, with how much more reason should we avoid the universal confusion, which must ensue from an absence of all party concert? Where there are numerous favorites, claiming the support of large and important interests, it is not possible that all can be equally successful; and without that free interchange of opinion, in estimating the strength and availability of each, with a view to compromise, and submission to the will *of the majority*, it is useless to hope for results, which the *united strength* of the Whig party, and *that alone*, will enable us to accomplish.

Public meetings in some parts of our State have looked to new and independent organizations, with a view to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, without distinction of party, and without reference to the action of a Nation l Convention. As the nominee of a Convention, it seems to be conceded that his election would be certain; but as an independent candidate, without such endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his success would be utterly hopeless. How far then, such demonstrations are calculated to advance the objects intended to be subserved, is matter for grave consideration, with that portion of our Whig brethren, who have given them their countenance and support. If it be conceded, that Gen. Taylor can only succeed, as the choice of a Convention, is it not the policy of those who desire his nomination, to unite in a fair and proper constitution of that body? A refusal on the part of his friends to participate in the proceedings of such Convention, can have no other effect than to increase the strength of other and perhaps less available candidates. Such a party, constituted with a view to independent action, while it might contribute to the defeat of his nomination as the choice of the Convention, would be powerless to any salutary influence which they could hope to exercise in such an emergency. They would occupy an anomalous position, between the two great parties, with the power perhaps to defeat the wishes of that with whom they have heretofore acted, and with whose principles they are identified, but with no power to control the independent action of either. The auxiliary Democratic aid, which is expected to be controlled, by an independent organization, can hardly be realized to an extent, which would justify the risking injury which must be inflicted upon the Whig party.

It becomes then, the solemn duty of this Committee to urge upon the Whig party of the State of Maryland, the absolute necessity of an adherence to their ancient organization. Whatever may be the nomination of a National Convention, it is our duty to lay aside individual preferences, and look to the great object to be accomplished. We have paramount duties to discharge, and no man can disregard those duties who would be true to himself, and those great principles of public policy, which have so often heretofore contributed to the prosperity and renown of our common country."

The Taylor Meeting at Baltimore.—A distinguished friend at Baltimore writes us a most amusing account of the late Taylor demonstration in that city. We extract the following.

"Baltimore, March 21, 1848.

"Mr. Pitts was followed by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was received with a hurricane of yells, screams, and shouts. Mr. J. said—"I demand it as a right—(a voice: hand-a; another—do you?)—I claim it as a privilege—(a voice—you claim it as a privilege to be the Whigs)—I ask it as a favor—(a voice: sorry can't oblige you: another, Reverdy, what's your opinion of rats? Another—sit down, Judas Iscariot. Cries of no, no, no—he's a second edition of Tyler! Bow-wow—bow-wow, but Three cheers for Clay; and they were given with a fervor that shook the house. The confusion here became indescribable. There stood Mr. J., his face crimsoned with rage—his eyes flashing—fists doubled, waving the air, and every feature in his countenance each working "on its own hook" like a basket full of snakes. Finally, amid groans for the turn coat, and nine tremendous cheers for Harry Clay, the aspirant for the Vice Presidency beat a retreat."

Scott & Trist.—In the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, refered to so often of late, we find the following significant letters. It will be seen that Mr. Trist has at length come to the conclusion that General Scott is somebody, and that he does him full and ample justice in regard to the differences between them.

Puebla, July 23d, 1847.

To Mr. Buchanan—*Sir* * * * * In my No. 8, under date 7th inst., I transmitted a copy of the letter addressed by me to General Scott, under date 25th June, and his reply to the same. This constituted the commencement of our intercourse with reference to the duties with which I was charged. Justice, to say nothing of my own feelings, towards a gentleman and a public servant, whose character, I now believe, that I had entirely misconceived—demands that I should embrace early opportunity to say that his *whole conduct* in this regard has been characterized by the purest public spirit, and a fidelity and devotion which could not be surpassed, to the views of the Government in regard to the restoration of peace. This spirit on his part—as will clearly appear when the details are communicated—has manifested itself not in a passive way merely, (as might be supposed from the nature of our relative positions and duties,) but in a disposition to assume responsibility of the gravest kind, in utter disregard of consequences to himself.

And this disposition, or rather this readiness and fixed determination on his part, although the occasion which has called it forth did not relate to the discharge of his military duties, strictly speaking, but not required any appeal from me to elicit it, but has manifested itself in the most spontaneous and patriotic manner. Under these circumstances it could not but be a cause of the most serious regret on my part, if the correspondence between us, that took place shortly after my arrival in this country, should, in any way be brought to the notice of the public, and consequently, if, in your judgment, consistent with propriety, it would be highly gratifying to me to be permitted to withdraw it from the files of the Department.

I have, &c., &c., yours, respectfully,

N. P. Trist.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to the Secretary of War, dated,

Puebla, July 25, 1847.

"The first letter (dated Feb. 23,) received from you at Vera Cruz contained a censure, and I am now rebuked for the unavoidable—nay *wise*—if it had not been unavoidable, for release on parole before the surrender at Cerro Gordo—even before one word of commendation from Government had reached this army, on account of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners. So, in regular progression, I find the same sympathy for myself here in the city of Mexico in the next seven or eight weeks—which is probable, if we are not arrested by a peace or a truce—look to be dismissed from the service of my country! You will perceive that I am aware (as I have long been) of the dangers which hang over me at home; but I too am a citizen of the United States, and well know the obligations imposed, under all circumstances, by an enlightened patriotism."

The contractors of Treasury Notes, who subscribed for speculative purposes, have, it is said, been unexpectedly obliged to put them into the market to raise the money to meet the Government demands. The consequence is that they have fallen to 100 to 101, which is 1 per cent. below the bid made at Washington.

Well Put.—The editor of the Washington Union still speaks as if he believes the presidency is a matter for grave consideration, with that portion of our Whig brethren, who have given them their countenance and support. If it be conceded, that Gen. Taylor can only succeed, as the choice of a Convention, is it not the policy of those who desire his nomination, to unite in a fair and proper constitution of that body? A refusal on the part of his friends to participate in the proceedings of such Convention, can have no other effect than to increase the strength of other and perhaps less available candidates. Such a party, constituted with a view to independent action, while it might contribute to the defeat of his nomination as the choice of the Convention, would be powerless to any salutary influence which they could hope to exercise in such an emergency. They would occupy an anomalous position, between the two great parties, with the power perhaps to defeat the wishes of that with whom they have heretofore acted, and with whose principles they are identified, but with no power to control the independent action of either. The auxiliary Democratic aid, which is expected to be controlled, by an independent organization, can hardly be realized to an extent, which would justify the risking injury which must be inflicted upon the Whig party.

A letter in the Baltimore Sun, from Washington, says—"It is stated here, in the diplomatic circles, that there exists a secret treaty between Louis Philippe and the governments of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, providing for the forcible intervention of the latter powers in support of the throne of Louis Philippe, and the hereditary rights of his family."

Preparing for French emigration.—The New York Tribune says, "a bill will be immediately introduced in the New York Legislature to authorize any person to hold real estate in the State of New York, who may pay for the same. It is said that large amounts of French capital and many French citizens will avail themselves of the law.

The Bible in Virginia.—At a recent meeting of the Virginia Bible Society, in Richmond, (says the American Messenger) the agent for the State stated that there were about 60,000 white persons in Virginia, over 20 years of age, who were unable to read, and about 16,000 families which did not possess any portion of the word of God."

The Tea Plant.—An enterprising citizen of Charleston, S. C., has just received from Canton, via New York, from an Embassy to that country, six varieties of the seed of the Tea Plant, together with directions for its culture. The seed resembles in some measure the small sized ground artichoke.

A Handsome Act.—The British Government, through their Consul in Boston, have awarded £200 sterling, to be distributed to the owners and crew of the barque Byron, of Stonington, Connecticut, and a gold medal to the Captain, (Reed,) for rescuing 18 British seamen on the Coast of Patagonia.

The news of the revolution in France was carried by an express locomotive from London to Glasgow, 472 miles in 10 hours. The average running time being 52 miles an hour. . . .

Prince Lucien Murat, of Bordentown, says the State Gazette, intends to sail for France on Saturday, full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions.

Smith O'Brien, the Irish Statesman, is expected to arrive in New York, on a visit to the United States and Canada, next July.

☞ It is said that General Caleb Cushing is soon to be appointed Governor of the city of Mexico.

Local Intelligence.

Notice.

To the subscribers of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.—An accident has befallen our carrier, in consequence of which he is unable to serve our city subscribers. It is probable that the new carrier will not be able to find them all.—Should this notice meet the eyes of persons who fail to receive their papers they will please call at the office, or otherwise inform us of their residences.

Wm. Hunter.

Departure of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay left our city yesterday, on the fine steamer Monongahela, Captain Stone, at half past ten o'clock. Previous to embarking, he was waited upon by an immense mass of our fellow citizens, all anxious to press once more the hand of the sage of Ashland. No where, as he himself observed, have there gushed forth warmer demonstrations of admiration and respect for this distinguished man than in the iron city.

Identified as Mr. Clay is with all those great interests from whence we derive our prosperity—the father of the Protective System—the friend of labor—and the warm advocate of Internal Improvements—it is not to be wondered at that our citizens should gratefully acknowledge their high appreciation of the great defender of Home Industry.

Whether Mr. Clay ever will be a candidate for the Presidency, we know not; but if the Whig National Convention should see fit to select him as their candidate, we can answer for Allegheny county giving him such a vote as shall clearly demonstrate her sense of obligation towards the faithful champion of the Protective Interests.

Pittsburgh Post Office.—The delay in the distribution of the mails is too great for patient endurance. The force in the office is altogether too small, and should be increased by the Post Master General at once. The labor has outgrown the ability of the clerks to perform it; and as Pittsburgh pays postage enough to entitle her to two more clerks, she should have them; and not continue to overtask those who now do more than a fair day's work for less than a fair day's wages.

Mr. Hampton's Speech.—We have received a printed copy, in pamphlet form, of Mr. Hampton's able Speech, as corrected by himself. We see it warmly commended by the Whig press in various parts of country. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, pronounced it one of the most able speeches, upon the subject of our river and harbor improvements, and the tariff, he had ever heard in the House.

Renovation.—The church on Sixth Street, above Smithfield, (Dr. Kerr's) and the Methodist Church, on the corner of Seventh and Smithfield, are to be replaced the ensuing summer by new and elegant structures.

Rumor was busy yesterday in relation to the Solvency of the Bank of Wooster, Ohio, and the credit of its notes.

War on Christian Principles.—One of the conditions of the treaty with Mexico, it is said, is that any further war which may break out between the two countries shall be conducted on Christian principles. Now we all know that this is an age of progress, and that all sorts of improvements are continually taking place in all sorts of things, but war on christian principles is certainly the latest, and if it be carried out, we think it will prove the greatest of them all.

Just imagine it; we think we can see the two armies drawn out in battle array. A fair field is before them; the ranks are formed, the positions are taken, the great guns are unlimbered. Gen. Scott is just about to give the order to fire, when an aid comes up and respectfully reminds him that "the war is to be conducted on Christian principles," and that it will not do to fire. "Very true, very true," says the Commander-in-chief, "but what are they? I have read Vaubun, and Scheidre, and Turenne, and Coeborn. I have read the lives of the great conquerors, and have studied the campaigns of the greatest soldiers, but I never happened to come across these principles in any work upon the military art. Do you know any thing about a Colonel?"

"No."

"Nor you Major?"

"Nor I either."

"I really don't know how to begin; I suppose it would not do to shoot. Suppose we send for the Chaplain."

The Chaplain arrives—"Do you know any thing about fighting on Christian principles?"

"Oh, yes; it is the easiest thing in the world."

"Where are the books?"

"Here:" and the Chaplain takes out the Bible.

"Really," says the General, "we ought to have thought of this before. It is a bad time to commence the study of tactics when the enemy is right close upon us; but I suppose we are bound by the treaty. What is the first thing, Mr. Chaplain?"

"Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

"But these are not neighbors. They are Mexicans."

"The same book tells us, a little further on that the opportunity to do good to a man makes him our neighbor."

"Will you go on, Mr. Chaplain?"

"Love your enemies. Do good to those that hate you. Pray for them that despitefully use you. If a man smite you on one cheek, turn to him the other."

"But while we are praying for the Mexicans they will be firing into us."

"Yes; they are bound by the treaty also. It works both ways."

"Then what is the use of our arms?"

"This is all provided for in the same book. Beat your swords into ploughshares and your spears into running hooks."

"Then I don't see as there is anything for us to do here."

"Nothing, unless you send over and ask Santa Anna if he needs any thing in the way of medicines, or provisions, or clothing, as rather than let the treaty requires this of us. And I don't know but we ought to send them a few schoolmasters, for I understand that they are shockingly ignorant people."

"But how do you ever know which party conquers in this fighting on Christian principles?"

"That is the great beauty of it. Both sides conquer and there are never any killed and wounded."

Now this is all the way that we know of conducting war on Christian principles. In any demand which may be made upon this State for men to carry on a future war with Mexico, we think the Governor will be bound by the conditions of the treaty by directing that the recruits shall all come from the peace society. He should appoint Thomas Anthony Colonel of the regiment, and John Meader Major, and he should go down to Newcastle, on the first week after the second sixth day in the sixth month, and walk right into the Yearly Meeting and ask the clerk to draw up a plan of the campaign. That is the way to fight on "Christian principles."—*Providence Journal.*

Lake Superior.—We gather that the working Mines are doing fairly. The great Cliff Mine (Pittsburgh and Boston Company) is rolling out the copper Masses more profusely than ever, and our friend who left Eagle River few weeks ago says it was estimated that it would have four hundred tons of solid copper on the wharf at the opening of navigation in May next, as the yield of the Winter's work. (The total yield of the year which closed last November was about five hundred tons.) Our friend says that the works labored under some difficulties for the want of one present Old Miner controlling head, (the Directors not having seen fit to vest such power in any one,) but the richness of the mine is without parallel.

The Copper Falls, North-West, Suffolk, and North American are driving their works this Winter, but are rather doing what is necessary to the future productiveness of their mines than attempting to realize much at present. The Bohemian and Lac la Belle are also, we understand, pressing forward with good prospects. The North American has a much better show than hitherto. A good many companies are doing little or nothing this Winter, yet there are probably several at work from which we have not heard by this arrival.

From the Outonagon, &c., we learn that some locations have been compelled to suspend operations entirely by the failure of their provisions, which were shipped too late in the Fall on board the schooner Chippewa, which went ashore in a gale near Eagle river. From other locations we hear generally that the developements of the Winter have been very encouraging.—*New York Tribune.*

The language of flowers.—Motto for the Lilac in April—Give me leave.

Ditto for the Rose in June—Well I'm blowed.

Ditto for the Asparagus in July—Cut and come again.

Ditto for the Marrowfat in August—Shell out.

Ditto for the Apple tree in September—Go it my pippins!

Ditto for the Cabbage in December—My heart's my own.

Ditto for the Aloes at any time—Well, I never! Did you ever!—*Punch.*

Cassius M. Clay, in petitioning Congress for $1,373, in consequence of losses sustained by him, in being taken prisoner in Mexico, says that the enemy took his watch, which he puts down at $150; two suits of new clothes, at $140; and a dozen shirts, $60, besides bedding, pistols, &c. And he tells Congress, in a "P. S." to his petition, that he had two violins broken to pieces by the overturning of the wagon, in Texas! but, as the United States have suffered alike in that unfortunate land, he sets for these no remuneration. Generous Cassius!

Prayers in Public Bodies.—For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, prayers have been regularly offered this session in her Legislature. Clergymen of various denominations officiate alternately.

Steam Explosion.—A premature explosion, by ramming with an iron rod, took place on Monday, in the tunnel of the water works at Newton, near Boston. A large number of persons were injured, but none fatally.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

No despatches from Washington, last evening. Probable cause—the unfavorable state of the weather.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1848.

The Southern Mail brings later news from Mexico. By an arrival at New Orleans, dates to the 12th of March have been received from Vera Cruz. Messengers from the Capital state that the terms of an armistice have been agreed upon, and signed by General Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

General Lane's expedition had reached and taken possession of Tehuantapian, after a severe street fight. He was opposed by one thousand Mexican lancers, but they were soon put to flight.

Generals Pillow and Worth have both been restored to their commands.

The Mexican Congress seems very dilatory in its movements, for only 21 members were at Queretaro, at the last advices.

General Santa Anna has not left the country, though his present position is not given by our dispatches.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1848.

The case of Langfelt, accused of the murder of Mrs. Radamacher, came up before the Mayor today. The evidence against him was merely circumstantial but strong. He was committed finally for trial.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, March 27, 1848.

The Banks and Brokers refuse Wooster money. All however is rumor about the Bank, and some think it good.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, March, 27, 3 p. m.

But little doing in any article of produce, as dealers are waiting for the steamer. The same may be said of the Baltimore market.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 27, 3 P. M

Flour—Genessee may be quoted at $6,62½; other good Western at $6,50@6,56, with less than ordinary demand.

Grain—There is a good demand for wheat by the millers, at $1,40, and 1,36 for red, but other grains are neglected. Yellow Corn at 51@53c; Rye 75.

Provisions—A demand for the retail price only

Whiskey—Sales at 25c.

Cotton—The market is quiet.

Tobacco—There is more doing, but chiefly on speculation.

The markets are all waiting the arrival of the steamer.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 27

Flour—The market is steady, but not active.—Holders are waiting the foreign news. We quote sales of 1000 barrels at $4,50@$4,56½ cts.

Grain—The market is without change.

Groceries—The Stocks are equal to the wants of the trade. Sugar is heavy, nor is there an active demand for Molasses. Sales of New Orleans at 26 cents.

Provisions—The market for Pork is not active, nor is there much doing in any article except Bulk Pork.

Whiskey—Sales of barrels at 24 cts, which is cheaper.

Lard—Sales in kegs at 5½ cts, which is cheaper. The river is rising fast.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, March 27, 1848.

Flour—Sales of choice brands of country Flour at $4 62½@$4 75 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of prime wheat at 90@95 cts.

Provisions—Mess Pork is selling at $8 the bbl, for No. 1. Lard, 5@5½ cts.

Democratic—A London paper mentions a report, that a young and noble Earl, at Trinity College, Cambridge, has just got married to the daughter of a shoemaker in the town.

Murder and Suicide.—Dr. Coolledge, a young physician of Augusta, Maine, who murdered a friend, for the purpose of obtaining his money, committed suicide, in an hour after he was convicted of the crime, on Thursday last.

Mr. Webster has left Washington for Boston, having been summoned by telegraph to the bedside of a dying daughter.

The Hudson river is open from New York to Albany and produce is arriving at New York freely.

Legislature.—The proceedings at Harrisburgh, on the 23d, were of no interest.

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

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. mar27

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy yellow face of others, excites disgust—the same with men. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jonas' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

☞ Fashionable Notice.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at Wm. Jackson's, 89 Liberty street. mar31

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray (if it hards, is it dry, or dirty, or gray.

If this true, you can make it soft, silky and fine, Dark and healthy, and beautiful as this half of mine And to have this, you have but to purchase a bottle for a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.

Reader, if you have bald hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it, it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov15dkwtw

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and be no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless.—Mr. W. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa, certifies on the 5th of February, 1847, that Mr. Thos. Jackson's hair on the top, was entirely bald for 10 years, and that by using two 3s bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the bald is growing fast and thick.

Sold in Newark by S. OLDS & SON, 278 Broad st, R. VAN BUSKIRK, corner of Broad and Nantucket st. mar30

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath, Spongy gums like rotten death, Is repulsive and disgusting. All could have teeth as white as pearl, Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl. Why delay—nay, quickly haste And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste. It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article, it gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 89 Liberty st. nov15dkwtw

"That whiter skin of hers, than snow, And pure as monumental alabaster." All females have skin like the above, who use Jones' Spanish Lily White. It maketh pure snowy, yet naturally white. Sold at 89 Chatham street. mar15

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twenty shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov15dkwtw

☞ To the Hair