PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:
MORNING, MARCH 29, 1848.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news which we give this morning will be found intensely interesting, as establishing fully the downfall of Monarchy and the permanent establishment of a Republican Government, in Italy. Prussia may not desire the disposition for overthrowing royalty and establishing popular Governments finds itself in France. Rhenish Prussia, Hesse, and the smaller German Principalities, as well as Italy, are all upon the eve of an outbreak, which cannot fail of involving the entire Continent in a general and bloody war.

We have not time to dwell upon a subject so fraught with thrilling interest to the entire world, and the results of which, no human foresight can possibly determine. The fact, however, is fully established, that the effect of our Popular Institutions upon the world has had a very great tendency to bring about these astonishing and glorious results. The enlightened world has at last become satisfied that our form of Government, when properly administered, is not only the wisest but the best calculated to promote the happiness of the whole human race.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

We surrender the chief part of our reading columns to the masterly speech of Mr. Webster. A great deal has been said upon the Mexican war, but nothing so much in accordance with what feeling at this last great declaration of Mr. Webster.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1848.

Mr. Webster's great speech in the Senate is the theme of general admiration. I omitted to mention the high tribute which he paid to Gen Scott. It was asked by him with great emphasis and power, where this distinguished commander was, a man who had shown skill in preparation, bravery in action, endurance amidst privation,—and above all, and most of all for his commendation,—a humane regard for human life. Where was he? He was here, warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, upon trial at Puebla by his inferiors, some of them in office, and some of them out of office,—upon trial too, among his enemies, notwithstanding he had conferred great renown upon the Army and infinite honor upon his country.

He had carried the flag of the country to the capitol of the enemy, honorably, proudly, and humanely. Mr. Webster said much more, but I have borrowed one thought of his, though I have not been able to give utterance to it in the strong and appropriate language, of which more than all living statesmen, he seems to be the master. The campaign of Gen. Scott, he characterized as unequaled in the history of war,—the most brilliant campaign, he added, in military annals, and so, in substance, as I wrote you a few days since, the great Duke of Wellington declared it to be. And yet to the lasting shame of the Executive, and the Administration, be it spoken, General Scott is deposed and put upon trial by the Rulers of a country upon which his name and services have shed such enduring lustre.

Since writing the above, the official reporter of the Senate, Dr. Houston, and a most accomplished stenographer he is, has given me the following remarks of Mr. Webster, *in extenso*. I send some of most interesting extracts. The speech here commands more attention than perhaps any since the the great argument between Webster and Hayne. The speech was delivered too, under great disadvantages. He rose in his place, indeed not many moments after receiving a telegraphic despatch from a friend, informing him that his only daughter was sick unto death. He had been long ill too, "dying," as he told me the evening before, "for want of exercise, and from over work,"—and no doubt from the heart-sickness incident to the loss of his gallant son in Mexico. In view of the condition of the country too, mingled with his own private griefs, he might well say: The whole head is sick and the whole heart faint. But to the speech:

THE TREATY, &c.

Sir, the scenes through which we have passed and are passing here, are various. For a fortnight the world supposes us to have been occupied with the ratification of treaty of peace, and that within these walls—

"The world shut out,"

notes of peace—hopes of peace—nay, strong assurances of peace, have been uttered to console us, and to cheer us. It has been over and over again stated, that we have ratified a treaty—of course—a treaty of peace; and the country has been led to suppose, not of uncertain, and empty, and delusive peace, but real, gratifying, and enduring peace;—a peace that shall staunch the wounds of war, prevent the further effusion of blood, cut off these enormous expenses, and return our friends, and our brothers, and our children—if they be yet living!—from a land of slaughter and a land of still more dismal destruction of climate, to our homes and hearts. Hardly have these halcyon sounds passed upon our ears—hardly in renamed public session, we are summoned to fresh warlike operations—to the creation of a new army of thirty thousand men for the further prosecution of the war—to carry our power, in the language of the President, still more directly into the vital parts of our enemy and to press home by the power of the sword, the claims that we insist upon against a fallen, prostrate—I had almost said—an ignoble foe! If I may judge of the opinion of the honorable member from Michigan, or other speeches delivered in this chamber, there has not been a time from the commencement of the war, when it has been more urgently pressed upon us, not only to maintain, but to increase our military means—not only to continue the war, but to press it with more vigor—than at the present time. Pray, what does all this mean? Pray, sir, I ask, is it confessed; then, that we are no nearer to peace than we were when we snatched up a bit of paper called, or misnamed a treaty, and falsely called it peace? Have we yet to fight it out to the utmost, as if no pacification had intervened? I wish to treat the proceedings of this and every department of this government with the utmost respect. God knows that the constitutional rights of this government, and the exercise of its just powers, in the administration of the laws under it, have been the cherished objects of all my unimportant life. But if the subjects were not too deeply interesting, I should say that our proceedings have been right well mixed up with farce. In the ordinary transactions of foreign relations, in this and all other governments, the course has been to negotiate first, and to ratify afterwards. This would seem to be the natural order of conducting intercourse between States. We have chosen to reverse the order. We ratify first, and negotiate afterwards. We set up a treaty, such as we find it, and such as we choose to make it, and then we send two ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate upon it, when the captive is in the captor's power. Do I think, sir, that the ordinary course of proceeding, was much the wiser—that to negotiate, hold interpleaders, come to some arrangement by authorized agents, and then to submit that arrangement to the constituent authority to which those agents are responsible—would be always the most desirable method of proceedure. It strikes me that the course we have adopted, is strange—is grotesque. So far as I know, it is unprecedented in the history of civilized and Christian nations. I asked gentleman on the floor of the Senate, interested to defend and vindicate this course, may in their extensive reading, have found examples; I know some.

Sir, we are in possession, by military power of New Mexico and California, countries belonging hitherto to the United States of Mexico. We are informed by the President, that it is his purpose to retain them—to consider them as territories fit to be attached, and to be attached to these United States. The civil government and the military operations and designs now before the Senate are intended to enforce this claim of the Executive of the United States. We are to compel Mexico to agree that that part of her dominions, called New Mexico, and that other part called California, shall be ceded to us. We are now in possession of these territories it is said, and she is to be compelled to yield the title. This is the precise object of this new army of thirty thousand men. It is the identical object, sir, for which the war was originally commenced—for which it has hitherto been prosecuted, and in furtherance of which this treaty is to be used, but as one of the means to bring about the general result; that general result depending, after all, upon other superior powers, and the necessity of submitting to any terms which we may prescribe, to fallen—fallen—fallen Mexico!

THE WAR, &c.

The members composing the other House—the more popular branch of Congress—have all been willing to stand—I had almost said the fatal—the remarkable incidents of the 11th of May, 1846, and it has passed a resolution affirming that "the war with Mexico was begun unconstitutionally and unnecessarily by the Executive government of the United States." I concur in that sentiment. I hold that to be the most recent, authentic expression of the will of and the opinions of the people of the United States. There is another proposition, not so authentically announced hitherto, but in my judgment equally true—equally capable of demonstration—and that is, that the war was begun, has been continued, and is now prosecuted, for the great and leading purpose of the acquisition of new territory, out of which to bring new States, with a democratical population, into this our union of the United States. If unavowed at first, this purpose did not remain unavowed long.

However often it may be may be said that we did not go to war for conquest—credat Judeus Apella!—yet the moment we get possession of the territory, it is said that we must retain it and make it a part of our own. Now, I think the original object has not been changed. Sir, I think it still exists in the eyes of those who originally contemplated it—who began the war for it—that it is as attractive to them, and from which they have no more desire to seek their treasures. Whatever is new, is attractive to much minds. They feel the spirit of a borderer, and they feel, I take it, to be pretty tolerably content with his condition till somebody comes beyond him; and then his disposition to take up his "traps" and pass beyond him who has passed himself, and sit down farther off, is an irresistible passion. At least so says that great and sagacious observer of human manners, Chateaubriand, when he travelled in this country in 1797. But, I say, sir, that I do not find anywhere, nor that there exists anywhere, any considerable, respectable number of persons who think that we want more territory and such territory. There were twenty-four of us last year, who voted against the prosecution of the war for the acquisition of territory, on the ground that we did not want it—southern men and northern men. I believe there were southern gentlemen who concurred in that vote; and who found themselves, even against what might be supposed to be the local feeling and partiality able to sustain themselves upon the ground of the wisdom of the general policy of not seeking for territory, and by the acquisition of territory to bring into our politics certain embarrassing and embroiling questions. I do not learn that they suffered by the advocacy of such sentiments. I rather believe that they triumphed in them, and I believe that through the greater portion of the South—if we can judge of what has been said here, through the south-west to a very great extent, the same sentiment is general—that there is no prevalent opinion in favor of new territory, and such territory, or of an augmentation of your population and by population. I need not say that that is, if not the undivided, the preponderating sentiment of all the North. But we think we must take territory. For the sake of peace we must take territory! This is the will of the President! If we do not take it we may fare worse! Mr. Polk will take no less! That is fixed upon! He is immoveable! He has put down his foot! He had put it down, sir, on "fifty-four forty," but it didn't stay! I speak of the President of the United States as I speak of all Presidents, without disrespect, but I know no reason why his opinions, his will, his purpose declared to be fixed, should control us any more than our purpose formed upon equally conscientious motives, and I may add, formed under as high responsibilities as those which should control him. We think he is firm and will not move. I should be sorry, sir, very sorry indeed that we should entertain more respect for the firmness of an individual at the head of the government than we can entertain for our own firmness. He will stand out, it is said, against us—Do we fear to stand out against him? For one, I do not. It appears to me to be a slavish doctrine. For one, I am willing to meet the issue; and to go to the people, over all this broad land. If we will take peace without new States, and the administration will have no peace without new States, I am willing to stand upon that, and trust the people. I do that because in the first place I think it is right; and in the next place I have no distrust of the people. I am not unwilling to put that to their sovereign decision and arbitration.

Sir, I hold this question to be vital—permanent—elementary—in the future prosperity of this country and the maintainance of the constitution. And I am willing to trust that question to the people. I prefer that it should be submitted to them because it will stand. I regard as a great constitutional principle essentially important to the maintainance of the constitution be broken down, let it be the act of themselves. It shall never be my act. Therefore do not distrust the people. I am willing to take their sentiment on this issue, from the gulf to the British provinces, and from the ocean to the Missouri. I am willing to ask them—will you continue this war for territory—for territory to be purchased after all for an enormous price, a thousand times the value of all that is purchased; or will you take peace contenting yourselves with the honor that the country has rendered by the military achievements of its arms? Will you take peace without territory and preserve the integrity of the constitution and the Union? I am willing to go on that for one.

I am willing, sir, to take this issue—peace without new States, keeping our own territories; or war till these new States shall be acquired? That's the question for the people themselves. If they support me and those who think with me in the view I take of the matter, very well. If they will have territory—if they will add new States to this union, why let them do so and they will be the artificers of their own fortunes, for good or for evil.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

But, sir, we tremble before Executive power.—The truth cannot be concealed—we tremble before Executive power! Mr. Polk will take nothing else than this, and if we do not take this, "the king's anger may kindle," and he may impose still heavier burthens. Now, sir, I do not hold to Mr. Polk! I speak of him in no manner of disrespect. I mean only to ask who and what is the President of the United States for the current moment? He is in the last year of the term of his administration—formally, officially it can only be drawn out to the Fourth of March. Why, really and substantially we know that two short months will; or may produce events that render the duration of the official term of very little importance. We are on the eve of a Presidential election. That machinery is started, to collect public opinion or party opinion is to be put in operation two months hence. We shall see its result. It may be that the present incumbent of the Presidential office will be again presented to his party friends and admirers for their suffrages for the next Presidential term. I do not say how probable or improbable that may be—perhaps it is not entirely probable—suppose that not to be the result—what then? Why, then, Mr. Polk becomes as absolutely insignificant as any inspectable man amongst the public men of the United States—honorable in his private life—valuable in his private character—respectable, never eminent in public life. And will from the moment that a new star arises, have just as little influence as you, sir, or I—and so far as respects myself, God knows that will be very little! Sir, political partizans and aspirants and office-seekers are not sun-flowers they don't

"turn on their god when he sets.
The same look which they turned when he rose!"

THE PRESIDENCY.

Now, sir, if the respectable gentleman who is now at the head of the government should be agreed upon, there will be those who will commend his consistency, and be bound to maintain it and the integrity of the party; his friends will require that this should be done. If otherwise, who is there in the whole length and breadth of the land who will care for the consistency of the present incumbent of that office! There will then be new objects. Manifest destiny will have fixed upon some other man, sir, the eulogies are now written; the commendations of the press are already elaborated; I will not say every thing fulsome, but I will say every thing panegyrical is already written out with blanks for names. (Great Laughter.) to be filled when the convention shall adjourn. When manifest destiny shall be reached, then, sir, all these strains of panegyric made beforehand, laid up in pigeon-holes, studied, framed, emblazoned, and embossed, will all come out, and then there will be, there is bound to be, somebody in the United States, possibly, whose merits have heretofore been strangely overlooked—marked by providence—a kind of miracle—it is a wonder that nobody thought of him before; a fit man, and the only fit man to be at the head of this great Republic. I shrink not, therefore, from any thing that I feel to be my duty, by any apprehension of the power and importance, and imposing dignity and the power of will which is ascribed to the present incumbent of that office. I wish to be understood by you of all I wish we had that firmness—firmness—firmness. *Si sit numen nullum abest.* If we had adherance I wish we could gather something from the spirit of the brave corps that have met the enemy under circumstances far adverse and have sustained the shock. I wish we could imitate Zachary Taylor in his bivouac upon the field of Buena Vista. He said he would remain for the night; he would feel the enemy in the morning and try his position. I wish before we surrender that we would make up our own minds to feel the enemy and try his position, and I think we should find him, as Taylor did, under the early sun on his way to San Louis Potosi! That is my judgment.

THE CONCLUSION.

"One out of a hundred instances," and these are soon to be our beloved countrymen.

Mr. President, for a good many years I have struggled to oppose every thing that I thought tended to strengthen the arm of Executive Power. I think it is growing more and more formidable every day; and I think that in yielding to it this as in other instances, will give it strength, which it may be hereafter very difficult to resist. I think it is nothing else than fear of Executive Power that commits us to the support of this war for the acquisition of territory—acquisition of territory, else. In the little part I have acted in public life, it has been my purpose to preserve the people of the United States—what the constitution was designed to make them—one people—one in interest—one in character—one in political feeling. When we depart from that we break it all up. What sympathy can there be between these New Mexicans, these Californians, with the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi or of the Middle States, or of the Eastern States in the choice of rulers? Do they know the same men? Have they any general consentaneous sentiment? Not at all. An arbitrary government may have territorial governments in distant possession, because an arbitrary government may rule its distant territories by different laws and different systems. Russia may govern the Ukrane and the Caucasus and Kamschatka by different codes or ukases. We can do no such thing. They must level us—part of us—or else estranged. I think I see then in progress what is to disfigure and deform the constitution. While these territories remain as territories they will be troublesome and annoying. They will drag after them a vast expense. It will probably require as many troops on an average as we have been in the habit of maintaining for the last twenty years, in defending these territories from the Indian tribes. We must maintain an army at that distance, and when they become States they are still more likely to give us trouble than benefit. I think I see a course adopted that is likely to turn the constitution under which we live into a deformed monster—into a course rather than a blessing—into a great frame of unequal government, not founded on popular representation, but founded in the greatest inequalities; and, I think, if it go on—for there is danger that it will go on—that this government will be broken up. I resist it to day, and always—whoever falters or whoever fails, I resist—although I see that all the portents are discouraging. Would to God I could suspicate good influences! Would to God that those who think with me on this subject had stronger support—Would that we could stand where we would desire to stand! But with few or alone my position is fixed. If there were time I would gladly awaken the country. I believe the country will be awakened—it may be too late—but supported or unsupported, by the blessing of God I shall do my duty. I see well enough all the sinister indications, but I am sustained by a deep and conscientious sense of duty, and while supported by that feeling of duty, and while such great interests are at stake, I shall defy all augury, and ask no omen but my country's cause!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

CALEDONIA.

FRENCH REVOLUTION COMPLETE.

A Republic Proclaimed—English Markets—Rise in Breadstuffs—Fall in Cotton.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, March 29, 1848.

The Steam Ship Caledonia arrived at East Boston this morning, having left Liverpool on Sunday, the 12th of March.

ENGLAND.

Louis Philippe and the Royal family, with M. Guizot have arrived in England.

Several riots have occurred in London, Glasgow Edinburgh and Manchester.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING AND QUEEN AT NEW HAVEN.

BRIGHTON, March 3.—The King, on landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the Captain of the Steamer in which he arrived. The King had not a change of clothing. They had been for some days moving from farm house to farm house, in the neighborhood of Trefort, before they left for England. They were nearly all exhausted by fatigue; and a night or two before they left, he was on the point of giving himself up to the Provisional Government. Louis Philippe, the ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant, who constituted their entire suite, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Treport with the intention of attempting to cross the British Channel.

At sea, the party was picked up by the 'Express,' Southampton and Havre steamer, which immediately put about and steered for New Havre. The King and Queen at once proceeded to the Bridge Hotel.

His majesty's first act was to dispatch a messenger to Brighton; to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse, the second to write a letter to H. B. M. Queen Victoria, communication intelligence of his arrival.

FRANCE.

The Revolution in France has been complete.—A Provisional Government has been established, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence, and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the ungovernable mob of Paris threw down their muskets, which, in the first fury of their new born liberty, they had levelled against their popular leaders, and by their unanimous shouts, invested the Provisional Government with the full authority of the State.

PARIS, February 29.—Mr. Rush, the ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin and Mr. Penain likewise, waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address, and made a formal recognition of their authority.

PARIS, March 9.—The latest advices represent the city as tranquil; but the financial crisis continued unabated. Eminent houses are spoken of as in difficulty; but no further failures are announced. French funds had fallen considerably. On the 8th, 3 per cents opened at 50f., and drooped to 46f., but rallied, and closed at 47f. Five per cents opened at 55f., and drooped as low as 74f., and closed at 75f. There was no tumult or agitation—all was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get; but scarcely a buyer could be found.

The Arch bishop of Paris accompanied by two Vicars General, presented himself to the Provisional Government and gave in his adhesion in the name of the entire clergy of his diocese. Eight hundred mercantile firms connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government to ask a further delay of one month on bills due, on the 29th of February. Their request being refused they had resolved to dismiss their clerks and workmen and communicate their determination not to satisfy their engagements.

Toulon papers of the 10th of March state that the Duc de Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port, and made communications to Admiral Baudoin, who through the Magnetic Telegraph applied to the Government for permission to admit them. It is said he had been authorized to place a steamer at their disposal to convey them wherever they pleased.

The revolution has spread throughout France.—All the departments have joined the republic.

The chateau of Neuilly has been sacked and burned to the ground.

There are 30,000 carricatures against Louis Phillippe, and they appeared in the print shops as by magic.

Proclamations and decrees were issued during the revolution from the Provisional Government interdicting the meeting of the Chamber of Peers. The palace of the Tuilleries is to be converted into an asylum for invalid Workmen.

Capital punishment is to be abolished, and all political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to return to their families.

The suspension of the Chamber of Peers is declared, and the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

Under the new constitution of the Republic every citizen is to belong to the NATIONAL GUARD.—The Liberty of the Press is guaranteed and freedom of thought secured. National Workshops are to be opened for the un-employed.

The abolition of titles and the nobility is declared.

Ten days extension has been granted upon all commercial bills throughout the Republic.

A National Assembly is to meet on the 9th of April to decree a constitution. Population is to be the basis of elections. The representatives of the people are fixed at nine hundred, including those for Algiers and the Colonies.

Suffrage is to be direct and universal and all Frenchmen of twenty one years of age to be electors, and 25 years the age at which a citizen is eligible for office. The ballot is to be secret. The Constitutional Assembly is to meet on the 20th of April.

All prosecutions against the press for political offences are to be withdrawn, and all prisoners confined for political offences to be released.

All works of utility are to be preserved and respected. The Royal residence is to be sold and the proceeds to be applied to the victims of the revolution and as compensation for losses in trade and manufactures.

Decrees have also been issued, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, and also the names of those streets, which had any reference to monarchy or the members of the fallen King's family.

The officers of the 10th and 75th regiments were nearly all massacred by their own men, for refusing to march against the Tuilleries. The Palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into a hospital, under the name of the Hotel de Invalids.

The Paris and Rouen railway is stopped, and the populace have burned the bridge of Amiens.—The statue of the late Duc d'Orléans, which stood in the court of the Louvre, has been taken down.

P. S. Our despatch states in the commencement that England, Belgium and Switzerland have all recognized the new government, but we do not credit it.

PRUSSIA.

A correspondent at Cologne, writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as well as the people of the Rhenish States, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a voice in the government. They are peaceable but resolute and devoted to the country, and firm in asserting their rights.

AUSTRIA.

The account of the revolution reached Vienna on the 1st of March and produced a profound impression.

The resignation of Prince Metternack, is announced for a certainty in Paris, on the 8th. inst. The news of events in Paris, caused great consternation. At Rheims there was a grand council of all the ministers. Couriers are dispatched in every direction. Count Habaitile, the French Ambassador at Vienna, is said to have fainted on hearing of the news of the abdication of the King. He started next day for England.

Thirty thousand troops are to advance towards Italy without delay.

BAVARIA.

At Munich, a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the King at the point of the bayonet.

ITALY.

The Jesuits alarmed by the hostile demonstrations made against them by the people, have already quitted the country.

The Journals of Turin fully appreciate the tendency of the French revolution, and are now encouraging the King to put himself at the head of the National forces, to effect the political salvation of Italy.

Advices from Genoa announce the arrival of an American squadron at that port, on the 3d of March.

NAPLES.

The latest advices from Naples, state that the King has once more violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and the sword into the city of Messina, which was bombarded for forty-two hours by the Royal troops.

Commercial News

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	March 11th.
Upland—ordinary	3¾d
Fair	4
good fair	5¼
Mobile ordinary	4@4¼
Fair	4½
good fair	5½
Sea Island ordinary to good fine	7@7½d
Stained	4@7½ ⅌ lb

Under the influence of a revolutionary spirit on the continent, producing considerable uneasiness at home, and a tendency to tumult in the manufacturing districts, this market has receded full 1 cents per pound, within the last few days retarding the inclination to buy and altogether extinguishing speculation. Purchasers are only providing for American wants. The sales for the week ending on the 3d inst, were 17,820 bales and for that ending last evening (10th) 24,040 bales, of the cotton, 4780 bales were Upland at 3¾@5¼d ⅌ lb. 1,410 New Orleans at 4@5d; 3210 Alabama at 4¼@5½d; and 110 bales at 5¼@5c. The stock in port is 296,000 bales, of which 151,000 are American against 460,000 and 307,000 American at the same period last year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

March 11th, 1848.

We give the quotations current at the sailing of the Caledonia, and add the rates by the Cambria.

	Caledonia, Mar. 11.	Cambria, Feb. 25.
W. Canal Flour,	28s @28s. 6d—	27s 3d@27s 6d
Phil. & Baltimore,	27s 6d@28s. 0d—	26s 0d@27s 0d
N. O. and Ohio,	26s 0d@22s. 0d—	25s 0d@26s 0d
Wheat, W. & Mix.,	7s 4d@ 8s. 7d—	6s 2d@
Wheat, Red,	6s 4d@ 7s. 4d—	8s 2d
Meal per bbl,	13s 0d@14s. 0d—	12s 6d@13s 6d
Corn, per 480 lbs,	27s 0d@30s. 6d—	26s 6d@28s 0d

Since the departure of the last steamer, the market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent upon an increasing demand, and a limited supply.

The general tendency of breadstuffs is upward, and the demand for Indian corn for Ireland has been active.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1848.

SENATE—Mr. Niles made a labored and able Speech on the Loan Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The Indian appropriation bill was passed, after some amendment.

Washington, March 28, 1848.

Senate—Mr. Davis, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Military Invalid Asylum.

Mr. Turney submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary, to report on the expediency of a law to punish the surreptitious publication of the proceedings in secret session of the Senate, or of documents from the Departments, which was adopted.

Mr. Rush offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in relation to an examination of the merits of Colt's fire arms—received.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill relating to Colonel Fremont's claims for advances and liabilities assumed in California, and made a brief speech, in favor of the bill. The subject was then informally passed, and the discussion of the Loan Bill resumed by Mr. Philips. After his remarks, the bill was passed. Yeas, 34—nays, 2.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he should, to morrow, introduce a joint resolution, congratulating France on the establishment of a Republic.

The Senate soon after went into executive session, and adjourned at its close.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, on motion of Mr. Wentworth, went into committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Georgia, in the chair, and resumed the discussion of the Oregon Territory Bill.

Mr. Gayle spoke at length, and opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which is introduced in the Territorial law. Mr. Stewart followed, and supported the proviso. Mr. Hilyard has the floor on this question to-morrow.

Various reports of committees were then read and acted upon. Several bills were also reported, read twice, and referred to committee of the whole. The House then adjourned.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, March, 29, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western at $6 ⅌ bbl.

Cotton—The English news has caused a fall of ½ ⅌ ct in Cotton, with a quiet market.

Grain—Sales of prime white corn at 49c; and prime yellow at 51. The sales foot up 10,000 bushels.

Provisions—Sales of Mess Pork at $9,50@9,75 Prime Pork $8,50@8,75.

Lard is quoted at 7½c.

Molasses—Sales of N O at 26c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 29, 3 P. M

Flour—Moderate sales have been made at previous prices. Dealers are waiting for their letters.

Grain—The market is at a stand, and no movement can be looked for until the reception of the letter mail to-morrow.

Provisions—Sales of Lard at 6¾c for Western The market for most articles in this line is quiet, as no quotations of provisions have been recorded.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, March 28, 3 P. M.

Flour—The news by the Steamer has quite unsettled the markets, and had rather a depressing effect. Dealers refuse to operate until their private advices are recorded. Howard Street brands are offered at $5,75 without buyers.

Grain—The markets are without change, holders are inclined to advance their pretensions.

Cotton, under the bad news by the Steamer, has fallen ½c ⅌ lb.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article, and prices steady.

Stocks are unchanged in prices. It has been raining all day.

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.

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

MR. JAMES M'CUNE, of the Ninth ward, has been elected city Assessor and Appraiser of mercantile taxes, *vice* Thomas Fairman, resigned.

The amount of other matter compelled us to defer proceedings of Councils till to-morrow.

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and be no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless. Mr. W. Jackson, of 86 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa, certifies on the 3d of February, 1847, that Mr. Thos. Jackson's head, on the top, was entirely bald for 15 years, and that by using two 3s bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the hair is growing fast and thick.

Sold in Newark by S. OLDS & SON, 378 Broad st, R. VAN BUSKIRK, corner of Broad and Nantucket st. marx30

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 86 Liberty st. novtfdawly

☞ Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Chaps, Sore Heads, Sore Beards, Pimples.

Jones' Soap is used by many physicians in this city in curing the above, and we would not conscientiously sell unless we knew it to be all we state.

As a cosmetic, the true Jones' Soap is perhaps the only article ever known that removed impurities and cleared and beautified the skin, making it soft, clear, smooth and white as an infant's. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 86 Liberty street. mar29

☞ Reader, if you have bad hair, you would really be astonished at the effect a 3s. bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it; it needs but one trial. Sold at JACKSON'S, 86 Liberty street.

FITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. POMEROY.....Manager and Lessee.
BEN. ENGAGEMENT OF MR. C. D. PITT.
Wednesday, March 29, 1848, will be presented, the Play of ROLLA
Rolla.....Mr. Pitt.
Pizarro.....Mr. Oxley.
High Priest.....Mr. Dunn.
After which, LA BAYADERE, by Miss Anna Malvina.
To conclude with the Farce of the DUMB BELLE.
Vivian.....Mr. Baker.
Eliza.....Miss Petrie.

Jaynes' Expectorant.

SALEM, Columbiana co., O., Apr. 21, 1841.

DR. D. JAYNES: DEAR SIR—I feel bound to you and the afflicted public, to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary effects of your Expectorant on myself. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever and its concomitant diseases, and second only doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1839, when, being more severely attacked, and having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood without deriving any benefit, or the consolation of survivinghut a few days or weeks at farthest—when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectorant—and blessed by that being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectations of my physicians and friends, I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying since better health than I had for ten years previous.

Respectfully yours, &c., JAS. W. EATELL.

For sale in Pittsburgh, at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 Fourth street. mar29

LADIES ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST USING **COMMON PREPARED CHALK.**

THEY are not aware how frightfully injurious it is to the skin—how coarse, how rough, how sallow, yellow and unhealthy the skin appears after using prepared chalk! Besides it is injurious, containing a large quantity of lead!

We have prepared a beautiful vegetable article, which we call JONES' SPANISH LILY WHITE. It is perfectly innocent, being purified of all deleterious qualities; and it imparts to the skin a natural, healthy, alabaster, clear, living white; at the same time acting as a cosmetic on the skin, making it soft and smooth.

Dr. James Anderson, Practical Chemist of Massachusetts, says: "After analyzing Jones' Spanish Lily White, I find it possesses the most beautiful and natural, and at the same time innocent white I ever saw. I certainly can conscientiously recommend its use to all whose skin requires beautifying." Price, 25 cents a box. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 86 Liberty st. marx29

A Fine Set of Teeth for 25 Cents.

WHITE TEETH, FOUL BREATH, HEALTHY GUMS—Yellow and unhealthy teeth, after being once or twice cleaned with Jones' Amber Tooth Paste, have the appearance of the most beautiful ivory, and at the same time it is so perfectly innocent and exquisitely fine, that its constant daily use is highly advantageous, even to those teeth that are in a good condition, giving them a beautiful polish, and preventing a premature decay. Those already decayed it prevents from becoming worse—it also fastens such as are becoming loose, and by perseverance it will render the decayed teeth delicately white, and make the breath deliciously sweet. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 86 Liberty street. marx29

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

Fine Valuable Building Lots at Auction.

ON Wednesday afternoon, the 5th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises, by order of Wm Noble, for cash per funds, the following real estate, viz: one very eligibly situated lot of ground, at the corner of Ross and Second streets, having a front of 24 feet on Second street, and extending back 65 feet. Also, four lots of ground, commencing at the corner of Third and Ross streets, having each a front of 18 feet, and extending back 65 feet.

mar29 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct'r.

Peremptory Sale of Dry Goods.

ON Thursday morning, the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold an extensive assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, &c., consisting of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, striped and plaid French summer casimeres and vestings, bleached and brown muslins, white, red and yellow flannels, linen drillings and summer stripes, super 4-4 French chintzes, English and American prints, pink, blue, lilac, Organdy, French and Scotch lawns, Earlston and domestic ginghams, Chambray and 32 mounting do, bonnet lawns, cashmeres, moualin de laines, do extra super all wool, white, pink and blue and colored French paper muslins, colored cambrics, Lonsdale buff Nankins, super linen checks, oil chintzes and furniture prints, balzarines and lustre for summer dresses, plain jaconet muslin, super plain jaconet and plain do, French and German Linens, Irish linen and super linen lawns, merino, cashmere, crape and muslin de laine shawls, 6, 9 10-4, silk, flag and bandanna handkerchiefs, silk and alpaca cravats, plaid dress silks, colored florences and bonnet silks, bonnet ribbons, assorted, ladies fancy silk handkerchiefs and cravats, black and colored silk velvets, colored skirts, green barege for veils, colored crapes, black and colored Alpacas and English merinoes, cotton shawls and handkerchiefs, linen napkins, stair crash, umbrellas, Brussels hearth rugs, bead and silk velvet reticules, bobinet and jaconet laces and insertings, bobinet footings, figured Swiss and book muslins, silk, kid and cotton gloves, wool, cashmere and cotton hosiery, Stewart's heavy shirting, checks, marines's shirtings, Canton flannel, cords, braids, pins, needles, tapes, &c &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M.

A large quantity of household furniture, modern style and good quality, from families declining housekeeping, imperial and ingrain carpeting, groceries, glassware, queensware, confectionary, liquors, molasses, tobacco, cigars, cordage, window glass, writing and wrapping paper, &c. mar27 J D DAVIS, Auct'r.

TO TRAVELERS.

1848.

EXPRESS FAST PACKET LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS.)

THIS Canal and Rail Roads being now in excellent order, the packets of this line will leave with passengers as follows, every evening, at 9 o'clock.

Kentucky—Capt. Truby, Friday night, 24th inst.
Louisiana—Capt J P Thompson, Saturday night, 25th
Louisiana—Capt J P Thompson, Saturday night, 25th
Ohio—Capt Craig, Sunday night, 26th.
Indiana—Capt P Berkey, Monday night, 27th
Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Tuesday night, 28th.
Louisiana—Capt J P Thompson, Wednesday, 29th.
Ohio—Capt A Craig, Thursday night, 30th.
Indiana—Capt P Berkey, Friday night, 31st.
Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Saturday night, 1st April.
Louisiana—Capt J P Thompson, Sunday night, 2d.

The proprietors of this line built new boats during the winter, with the ladies' cabin enlarged, which will afford greater comfort to persons traveling with their families.

Passengers by this route pass over 150 miles rail road in day light.

If you desire cheap traveling and comfortable accommodations, apply your tickets at the Packet office, Monongahela House, water st, or of

mar28 D LEECH & Co, Canal Basin

Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. The steamers of this Company will sail regularly once a month, as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

The Washington, Capt J Johnson, on the 20th April, 1848.
The Hermann, Capt Crabtree, on the 20th May, 1848.

FROM BREMEN.

The Hermann, on the 15th April, 1848.
The Washington, on the 15th May, 1848.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

The Hermann, on the 20th April, 1848.
The Washington, on the 20th May, 1848.

When the 20th of the month falls on Sunday, the day of sailing from New York will be the 21st.

Passage from N. Y. to Southampton or Bremen, $120
" from Bremen or Southampton to