THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1848.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

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

☞ Advertisers are respectfully requested the hand in their favors before 8 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable.

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY MIDDLESWARTH,
OF ELK COUNTY.

☞ Mr. Hampton's Speech. ☜ The speech of Mr. Hampton as published by us from the National Intelligencer, immediately after its delivery, does not do that gentleman justice, especially that portion of it relating to the improvement of our Western lake harbors, and rivers. As this is a subject of great interest to the entire West, we extract from the revised speech of Mr. H., that portion of it referring to this subject, which it is but just to say is argued with great *force*.

It further appears from the same document (Col. Abert's report) that the total amounts which have been appropriated and expended for lake harbors, and for the improvement of the western rivers, from the year 1826, when the appropriations by the General Government commenced, up to and including the last appropriations of 1845, are

For the lake harbors	$2,790,500
For the western rivers	2,759,300
Aggregate	$5,549,300

Mr. Speaker, this subject should not be dismissed without some notice of the great interests along our sea board, embraced in this question. For I deem it a subject in which not only the West, but the whole country, is deeply concerned. Before the present Administration came into power, no one could be found, laying claim to the reputation of a statesman, who denied the power of Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of your harbors on the sea-board. That had been, from the earliest period of the Government, considered a vested question. And, accordingly, small appropriations had been made, from time to time, as the condition of the treasury would justify, to commence and carry forward a wise, judicious, and moderate system of improvement. Under this system of policy, adopted by the fathers of the republic, your harbors were gradually improved, your navigation rendered safe, and the facilities of trade and commerce enlarged and promoted. But it has been reserved for the present Executive to make the discovery that all this predecessors had been entirely mistaken with regard to the true construction of the very instrument which some of them had assisted in framing. All the public works subjected to that policy are to be abandoned, and committed to fate into ruin. Our harbors may become obstructed, your noble vessels wrecked on the sand-bars which are every day forming, your seamen left to perish in the waves, your commerce driven to retreat or destruction, and your merchants to bankruptcy and ruin. These, and a thousand other calamities, affecting directly or indirectly the interests of every class of our citizens, are to fall on the country, because the wisdom of the present Executive has discovered that the practice of the Government under every Administration, for half a century, has been erroneous, and in direct violation of the provisions of the constitution.

Sir, if you will run your eye for a moment along the line of sea-coast, from Maine to Texas, a distance of four or five thousand miles, you will observe some fifty harbors, bays, and inlets of various capacities, differing in importance, but all designed by the great Author of Nature to promote the prosperity of the whole country, by increasing the facilities of intercommunication with its diffrent sections, and with foreign nations. And under the system of policy so long and so beneficially pursued, you have cherished the delusive hope, that your career of prosperity and national aggrandisement, both externally and internally, was to continue unchecked and unabated. But those cherished hopes and just anticipations were doomed to disappointment. The hand of the destroyer was upon them and they perished.

The President has moreover discovered that this whole system is not only unconstitutional, but fraught with the most alarming dangers to the country. He considers this system of internal improvements capable of an expansion sufficient to swallow up the revenues not only of our own country, but of the civilized world." And again he says, that rivers and harbors alone open an abyss of expenditure sufficient to swallow up the wealth of the nation," &c.

One would be led to suppose, Mr. Speaker, from this alarming picture drawn by the President, that enormous sums of money had already been expended on these objects; and that "the revenues not only of our own country, but of the civilized world" were in danger of being exhausted by future demands for similar purposes. Now, sir, what is there in the past legislation of this Government to warrant the President in holding such language to this House and the country?

What is the amount, the sum total, of appropriations to all these objects combined, from the foundation of the Government down to the present time?

In the appendix to a speech delivered in this Hall on the 17th of March, 1846, by the Hon. John W Tibbatts, of Kentucky, I find a statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended for various harbor works upon the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico up to the first of January, 1845. Other specifying all the objects to which appropriations have been made, the whole amounts to only $4,678,173 56

Add to this the sum appropriated to lake harbors and the western rivers, as shown above 5,549,300 00

Aggregate $10,227,473 56

It cannot fail to strike the mind of every candid inquirer after truth, as rather singular that, with these facts before him, or within his reach, the President should have made the remarkable statements above quoted. Whatever might have been his motives, the effect of such statements upon the public mind, emanating from so high a source, cannot be mistaken. They were calculated to alarm the fears, and excite the prejudices of the community, against every appropriation of the kind. A little over ten millions embraces every dollar appropriated by the Government since its formation, to all these great and rapidly increasing interests, spread over the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

But, sir, the President sees, or thinks he sees, dangers of a different and still more serious character. He fears that the people will be corrupted by appropriations of this kind—that the subject will be thrown into the political arena—that votes will be purchased and combinations formed by the friends of those measures. Now, I ask, where the interests of the whole or a large portion of the country requires it, is it not natural and proper, nay, I go further, and say, is it not the imperative duty of the Representatives of those interests to combine their talents, their efforts, and their energies to accomplish these objects? A contrary course would jeopard the dearest interests of the republic. The President is afraid to trust the people; their intelligence, integrity, and patriotism afford no guaranty against the charge of bribery and corruption brought against them by the Chief Magistrate of this great republic, elected by themselves. They are not to be trusted with the disposition of their own money, unless it be to manage their own affairs, or understand their own interests. Unless restrained by the superior wisdom, virtue, and patriotism of the President, they will run into all manner of excesses, extravagance, and corruption, and bring on the country heavy taxation, bankruptcy and ruin.

Now, sir, I regard it as derogatory to the character and dignity of the President to bring these foul charges and base insinuations against a noble, generous, and confiding people. A people who have sustained more scoundrelly injuries and usurpations at his hands, than would have cost some of the Kings of Europe not only their crowns but their heads. Insult is added to injury, and opprobrium to oppression. They have quietly beheld the destruction of one interest after another, until their patience and forbearance have been construed into voluntary submission to the exercise of despotic power. This tame submission should cease. The shackles of party that bind men to the car of their oppressor should be broken asunder, and the people should rise in their majesty, and thunder in the ears of the usurpers, in tones of indignation that would drive them from their places of power and trust, which they procured by fraud, and have used to break down the best interests of the country, and destroy the liberties of the people.

Mr. Speaker, although this is not a sectional or local question, but one which concerns the whole country, as I have attempted to show, yet I desire to see the citizens of the great West, who are more immediately and intimately interested in the subject, aroused to a proper sense of their dignity and their rights. Cut off, as they are, from the advantages of foreign commerce, and the facilities afforded by the sea-coast as a market for their agricultural and manufacturing productions, they have been deprived of the ordinary advantages usually enjoyed by a people under a Government framed by themselves for their own benefit. They have been led to struggle with all the perils and privations, the sufferings and sacrifices incident to the life and condition of the pioneer. With an energy peculiar to the American character, and an industry that never tires, they have converted the forests into fruitful fields, and caused the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose. They have reclaimed from the savage, and redeemed from Nature, the fairest and richest portion of the continent. They have more than trebled your original population, and extended your geographical limits to the shores of the Pacific. They have added to the substantial wealth of the country by creating an internal commerce and trade of more than double the value of all your foreign trade and commerce together.

They have unlocked the treasures of Nature, and disclosed to the world her inexhaustible mines of iron, of coal, of lead, and of copper. They have constituted a large portion of the foreign importations on which your revenues are raised to defray the expenses of the Government, and prosecute your foreign wars. At the voice of their country they abandoned their homes, their wives, and their children, rushed to the battle field on the plains of Mexico, and not only exposed their lives to the perils of war, but, so that secret and brave dreaded angel of death, "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

To say nothing of the thousands of gallant troops that flocked to the standard of their country from the western states, Pennsylvania alone furnished to the field two regiments, (all that were called for) and Allegheny county five companies, as brave, patriotic, and noble a band as ever bared their bosoms to the shafts of battle. Many of these brave fellows were my personal friends, and I regret to say that a large majority of them, after having distinguished themselves in the hottest of the fight, in the front ranks, where the blows fell thickest and fastest, either sank into a warrior's grave, or fell victims to the disease of the country they had conquered. Their homes, their hearths, and their firesides are left desolate and their wives and children will greet them no more.

In view, sir, of all these considerations, and the immense interests involved, what do the people of this great valley ask—what have they a right to expect at the hands of the Government? They come not as beggars, knocking at your doors, to ask for alms. They come not humbling themselves at the footstool of power, to crave as a boon what we may demand as a right. They ask not "to swallow up the revenues of the Government," as the President has charged, and entail "a heavy debt on the country." They require no violation either of the letter or spirit of the Constitution, nor any departure from the established usage of the government.

No exclusive privileges are claimed over their brethren who reside in other sections of the country. We ask but simple justice—that but a tithe of the millions drawn from the hard earnings of the western pioneers by the Government, in payment for the public lands, shall be returned to us to be expended in removing the obstructions to the navigation of our noble rivers, and the improvement of our lake harbors. As the resources of the country are developed, the products of its agriculture and manufactures require a market. For this they depend exclusively on the rivers and lakes for an outlet to the Gulf and the Atlantic; their great channels of trade and intercommunication are obstructed, and have been suffered to remain so year after year, because "the dwellers in the valley" have not risen in their might, stood together on this great question as one man, and defeated, as they have the power to do, every candidate for office who was opposed to their interests.

Sir, the voters of the Mississippi valley alone, to say nothing of the friends of these measures in other parts of the country, have the means in their own hands of doing themselves that justice which is now denied them by the General Government. Before casting their votes for any man for the Presidency, or for a seat in Congress, let them require the most satisfactory evidence that he is friendly to these great measures. If this course were pursued, there would be no more delay—no constitutional difficulties would lie in the way of doing ample justice to the great interests of the people of this valley, because certain politicians can find no power in the Constitution to remove a rock, pull out a snag, with which the Mississippi abounds, (known in the west as "Polk snags,") or cut through a sand bar. Individuals and States have done their full share in the improvement of the country, but they cannot do all that is required.

Mr. Speaker, I must close these remarks. I was deemed important, on the present occasion, to place before this House, and the country, in a clear, concise, and simple manner, some of the most prominent facts in regard to this great subject. This has been attempted in a very brief and hurried manner. But how greatly I have failed to do justice to a subject so full of interest, not only to the millions of our fellow citizens residing in the West, but to the whole nation, no one can feel more sensibly than myself. If I have failed to arrest the attention, and convince the judgment of the House, the fault must rest on the advocate, and not on the cause. For the subject, as you approach it, swells and increases in magnitude and importance, until you are lost in its contemplation.

But a few short years have elapsed since the white man first looked abroad on this Western World. The foot prints of the pilgrim fathers are yet visible on the shores where they landed; and the war path of the savage is fresh in the plains and impenetrable forests still lie beyond the outer tide of emigration, whose deep, dark, and solemn silence remains unbroken, save by the howling of the wolf, or the scream of the panther, while the voice of Nature every where around us proclaims the country still in its infancy. We have accomplished the ordinary work of ages; we have proceeded to the world that time is, indeed, sometimes stranger than fiction. Your fertile colonies, dotted here and there along the shores of the Atlantic, and struggling for existence, have stretched out their arms across the mountains, and embraced the shores of the lakes, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico; and still their march is onward, breaking over all boundaries, and defying all limits to their progress, until it would seem that nothing can stay the tide of emigration, but a wall so high as to baffle the eagle in his flight, and whose foundation is so deep as to defy the earthquake.

But this indomitable energy and perseverance of the American people are not found alone in their migratory disposition. They are diffused through every branch of business, and are manifested in all their pursuits, whether civil, political, religious, commercial, agricultural, or mechanical. And while our citizen soldiers are invincible in war, our soldier citizens are unrivaled in the arts of peace. Strange and paradoxical as it may appear, the diffusion of their energies has but tended to strengthen their union, by disclosing the inexhaustible resources of their common country, their mutual dependence on each other, and the dangers of separation and disunion. Time and space have been annihilated. The distant portions of this great republic are brought together by the swift wings of the lightning. And while the past still lingers with the present, the imagination cannot conceive the magnificent results of the future until it stands revealed in all its majesty before us.

BENTONISING A LOUISIANA JUDGE.—The Hon Pierre Soule, U. S. Senator elect from Louisiana, was on the 17th, fined $100 and committed to jail, for a contempt of Court. In the course of a criminal trial in which Mr. Soule, was counsel for the prisoner, a difficulty arose between him and the court, relative to a bill of exceptions, in the progress of which, the Court ordered Mr. Soule to take his seat.

Mr. Soule was hardly seated, when Judge Mc-Henry said to him—

"Are your looks meant for me? Do you, sir mean to insult the Court by your looks?"

Mr. Soule, "I have a right to look how I please, where I please, and at whom I at ease.

Judge McHenry. In looking at me as you did, did you mean to commit a contempt of Court. Answer me.

Mr. Soule. When I sat down, I perceived the Court looking at me—I meant to look at it.

Judge McHenry. Will you, or will you not, purge yourself of a contempt, which the Court assumes, you have committed.

Mr. Soule. Yes: but the question to which I shall be called on to reply, shall be put in writing.

The Judge afterwards called on the Attorney General, to state whether contempt could be committed by a look. The N. O. Bulletin, says:

The Attorney General found himself sadly puzzled on the occasion and it required that all his legal knowledge should be brought to bear upon the point of *contempt-ible* looks. Finally, however, after an anxious night, most of which was spent in turning over various musty volumes for law or precedent he came to the conclusion that a contempt of court might be committed by a look, but as he unfortunately had not actually seen the particular look, that was given by Mr. Soule, which was the cause of offence, he was unable to say whether it was or was not one that amounted to a contempt of court. This was a regular non-committal opinion, on the part of Mr. Attorney General, and as we do not belong to that school of politics, we think the Court should have compelled Mr. Soule to have repeated an exact copy of the identical look, so that Mr. Attorney General might have been able to furnish a precise and definite opinion on the subject.

Mr. Soule should also have been daguerotyped, with that exact look upon him, and the likeness hung up as a guide for all gentlemen practicing in that Court, so that none could hereafter plead ignorance as to what sort of a look amounted to a contempt of Court.

The next day after the sentence, a resolution was introduced in the legislature to "address Judge McHenry off the bench, which can be done by a vote of three-fourths of both Houses, but the House, after refusing to lay the motion on the table, referred it to a special committee, with power to send for persons and papers. As the House has adjourned, no further action can be had on the resolution until next session."

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The following table of the number of Electoral votes to which each state will be entitled at the ensuing election, will be useful for frequent reference during the campaign:

State: that voted for Clay in 1844.

Ohio,	23	New Jersey,	7
Tennessee,	13	Connecticut,	6
Massachusetts,	12	Vermont,	6
N. Carolina,	11	Delaware,	3
Kentucky,	12	Rhode Island,	4
Maryland,	8		
Total,			105

States that voted for Polk.

New York,	36	Maine,	9
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	7
Virginia,	17	Mississippi,	6
Indiana,	12	Louisiana,	6
Georgia,	10	New Hampshire,	6
South Carolina	9	Michigan,	5
Alabama,	9	Arkansas,	3
Illinois,	4		
Total,			170

Total number of electoral votes in 1844—275.

NEW STATES.

Iowa,	4	Texas,	4
Florida,	3	Wisconsin, (prob.)	5
Total,			16

The total number of Electoral votes at the ensuing election, if Wisconsin should be admitted will probably be 291—of which 146 will constitute a choice. In 1844 New York held the balance of power. Had this State gone for Clay, he would have been elected by 141 votes against 134 for Polk. It will be observed that the result would be different now, supposing the States to preserve the same political character as in 1844, except New York, which is now considered sure for the Whigs. Five votes, in addition, must therefore be obtained from the new states, or from those who voted for Polk in 1844, to elect the Whig candidate.—*N. Y. Rep.*

Local Intelligence.

Proceedings in Councils.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1848.

Select Council met—Present—Messrs. Bakewell, Caskey, Denny, Drumm, Hill, Kincaid, Laughlin, Layng, Lorenz, McGill, Murray, M'Ilwain, Porter, Simpson, Totten, and Mr. Stupton, President.

The President presented the Petition of W. Atkinson, praying for refund of Gas Stock which was read, and referred to Trustees of the Gas Works, with power to act.

Also, the petition of J. Koppets asking for damages sustained by raising grade of 6th street, which was read and referred to Street Commissioner.

Mr. M'Gill presented the petition of sundry citizens for the grading of Allegheny Street, in the 9th Ward. Read and referred to the committee on streets.

Mr. Simpson, from citizens of 9th Ward for water, referred to committee on streets.

Mr. Lorenz, from R. Hope, for remuneration for taxes overpaid on lot on Penn street.

Also, a resolution, authorizing the repayment of said taxes.

Read and referred to City Solicitor, to report the law and the facts in the case.

President read the resignation of Thos. Fairman, City Assessor—which was accepted; and a resolution passed, to meet this evening at 9 o'clock, in joint ballot, to fill the vacancy.

The ordinance relative to grades of streets and alleys in the 4th Ward was then taken up, and the action of C C concurred in.

The resolution relative to employing an architect to prepare a plan for a market house, amended in C C, was taken up—amendment nonconcurred in—former action in this council receded from—and amended so as to instruct the market committee to offer $50 for such plan as may be adopted by councils.

The ordinance for the improvement of the sts. and alleys, in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Wards was then taken up, and amendment of C C, to refer to finance committee, non concurred in, and committee of conference appointed—consisting of Messrs. Hill and M'Ilwain.

The ordinance entitled "an ordinance for the appointment of a clerk to the standing committees"—Passed in S C, Feb. 28th; and amended in C C, was then taken up—amendment non concurred in, and amended and passed.

The resolution, granting to Livingston, Roggen & Co. the privilege of erecting a scale in front of their factory, was amended so as to prohibit their scale weighing for pay or emolument, nor to obstruct the street or side walk—adopted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bakewell, Caskey, Denny, Laughlin, M'Ilwain, Murray, Simpson, and Totten—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Drumm, Hill, Kincaid, Layng, Lorenz, M'Gill, and President—7.

Council then proceeded to the chamber of the C C, and in joint ballot elected James M'Cune City Assessor and Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes: when this Council adjourned to their chamber—

And the resolution relative to the widening of Webster street was taken up, read a third time, and adopted.

The resolution requiring owners of property to grade the side walks, was taken up, read a third time, and adopted.

Mr. Layng asked leave to withdraw the resolution relative to board walks in the 5th and 7th Wards, which was granted.

Mr. Layng, chairman of the ordinance committee, to whom was referred the ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Duties of Mayor and for other purposes" reported the ordinance, with amendments. It was then taken up and amended, increasing the salary of the Treasurer from the 1st of January, 1849. Also, to increase the amount of bond to $50,000; and further amended, allowing the Treasurer $200 extra compensation for the present year, for extra services under the License Law. Read three times, and passed as amended.

Mr. Denny presented an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing Bonds to be issued to the heirs of James Mackerral, James M'Cabe, and W. Wilson," which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Murray presented the report of the committee on City Property—which was read and accepted.

Also, the following resolution, which was read three times, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the First District, be and he is hereby directed to improve the street gutter adjoining the Hay Scales, on Liberty Street, in such a manner as will prevent the filtering of the water into the pit.

Mr. Simpson presented the Report of Committee on Claims, on accts, which was read and accepted.

Also, the following resolution, which was read three times, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer, in favor of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, for the sum $3,022 93 cts: also, in favor of Livingston, Roggen & Co., for one hundred and fifty dollars; and one in favor of J. L. Strickler & Co. for $15; and charge Appropriation No. 9.

Mr. Totten presented the report of the Aqueduct Committee, which was read, and referred back to the committee.

Council then adjourned.

MONDAY EVENING, March 27, 1848.

Common Council met—S. F. Von Bonhorst, Esq. was chosen President pro tem., in the absence of the President.

Mr. Wehrle presented a petition from inhabitants of Webster street against any alteration in the grade of said street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Leonard presented a petition from citizens of the same street, praying for a grade to Webster Street. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Schaffer presented a petition from citizens of the 5th Ward, asking to permit Mr. M'Clelland to finish a frame house in said ward. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Armstrong presented a petition for water pipes in the Sixth Ward. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition from Joseph P. Gazzam, relative to four shares of Gas Stock. Referred to Finance Committee.

By the same—a petition of citizens of the 2d and 3d Wards, to open Diamond Alley to 40 feet, from Grant to Smithfield Streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Lewis, a petition to change the grade of Sixth Street, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Referred to same committee.

Mr. McKnight, a petition of Richard Hope to be repaid certain taxes by him advanced on the lot lately owned by Turbett, Royer, and M'Dowell—Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Scott. Leave to withdraw the petition of Mr. Hope for taxes on city property was referred to same committee.

An ordinance appropriating $750 to build a sewer from the junction of Diamond Alley and Liberty Street to the Hay Street sewer, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

The resignation of Thomas Fairman, Esq., on account of declining health, was read and accepted in both councils, and a resolution to meet in joint ballot, to select a new incumbent, was passed.

An ordinance defining the duties of Messenger to Committees' and fixing his salary at $200, was read three times and passed—E. F. Pratt being appointed Messenger for the present year.

The resolutions relative to Clarke street were taken up, and a resolution to refer them to a select committee, was laid on the table.

The resolution to pay one third of the damages out of the Treasury, was taken up and postponed. Motion was then made to postpone indefinitely the Clarke street resolutions, which was lost by a vote of, yeas 11; nays 12. Some amendments were made, and a long and warm debate ensued, which lasted until between 10 and 11 o'clock, when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

VIRGINIA HOTEL CUMBERLAND.—Travelers going over the mountains, will find the Virginia Hotel opposite the Depot at Cumberland, a most excellent House.

Subscribers to the Gazette, changing their places of residence on the first of April, will please inform us of the fact.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.—A meeting was held at Cleveland on the 24th, to take measures to secure the speedy construction of the road from Cleveland to Wellsville.

The Herald says:—"The citizens of Cleveland are called upon to furnish means to grade the road to Hudson, a distance of 21 miles. This it is thought will small demand upon the ill ability of Cleveland. For this purpose the sum of $75,000 is required. Shall it be forthcoming? We have not so far lost confidence in the discernment and ability of our citizens, as to suppose a negative possible. A few days will determine the whole matter, and for the honor and prosperity of Cleveland we hope the amount will be subscribed."

At the meeting a motion was adopted directing the Chairman to appoint a Committee of five to solicit subscription to the Stock of the Company.—Another meeting was called for the 24th to hear the report of the committe appointed to obtain subscriptions to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

At the adjourned meeting it was reported that during the day a few of the citizens had been called upon, and that $15,000 had been subscribed.

The Cleveland Herald adds:

"One of the Directors of this road announced last Thursday evening at the Railroad Meeting, that the City of Cleveland had subscribed $100,000 to this road positively, and another $100,000 conditionally. This is showing the right spirit, and if the other cities and counties on the line will come up to the work and subscribe the amounts authorized by Law, the Iron Horse will be heard, snorting through the entire line before we are aware of it."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, March 24, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate this afternoon, passed the bill to incorporate the contributors to the fund for the relief of the ministers and the widows of ministers, connected with the Synod of the German Reformed Church.

Mr. Darsie introduced a bill to incorporate the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Mr. Overfield introduced a bill to incorporate the Pottsville Academy. The bill to confirm Judicial Sales and protect *bona fide* purchasers was under consideration sometime, and then postponed. The bill erecting parts of Beaver and Mercer Counties into a separate County, to be called Lawrence, was taken up and passed after some discussion—yeas 20; nays 8. The bill relating to the Usury Laws being under consideration—Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment providing that its provisions shall not extend to Banks or other Corporations. Agreed to. The bill was then discussed by Mr. King and R. Johnson till the adjournment.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1848.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions were presented—and among them several about Slavery, from Mr. Hale, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Bell presented a very urgent petition from the people of Tennessee, asking for the repair of the Cumberland Dam, at the same time advocating the request of the petitioners.

Mr. Crittenden also presented a similar petition.

Mr. Allen, agreeably to notice, introduced a joint resolution congratulating the French Republic upon the success of the late revolution, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill in relation to Bounty Lands.

Upon motion of Mr. Cass, the discussion of the California Claim Bill was proceeded with.

Mr. Dix made an able speech in defence of the bill, and argued that the honor of the country demanded prompt action.

Mr. Acheson also briefly advocated it, until, on motion of

Mr. Hannegan, the Executive session was resumed, and continued until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Chase of Tennessee, rose to a privileged question, and offered a resolution giving Mr. Monroe an opportunity to be heard in defence of his claim to the seat of Mr. Jackson, of New York city, which was agreed to.

Various reports were received from the Committees; after which the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill refunding to the States money advanced for Volunteers. After a long discussion, the House adjourned without action.

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1848.

The failure of Lake & Col of New York, involves the Wooster Bank, and its notes are depreciated fifty per cent. to day.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1848.

The celebrated John Jacob Astor died this morning.

Extensive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 9 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues dull at the decline of yesterday.

FLOUR—The news by the steamer has not affected the market, and we quote at sales $6.00 for Western.

GRAIN—The markets are without changes.

PROVISIONS—No sales since the steamer came by which the market can be judged.

GROCERIES maintain the previous rates with a quiet market.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 29, 2 P. M.

FLOUR—The foreign news has not had its full effect, but the market is dull and lower rates would be accepted.

GRAIN—Holders of wheat are very firm, but buyers show no disposition to meet the demands of an advance. Corn and other grains steady at quotations current before the arrival of the steamer. Prime Red Wheat $1.33. Prime Yellow Corn 48 cents.

COTTON—The market quiet, without sales sufficient to regulate quotations.

TOBACCO—Moderate sales without change in rates.

The markets generally are quiet at previous quotations.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 29, 1848.

FLOUR—Sales of Genessee at $6 50@6 62½ cts; other kinds remain without alteration in price or demand.

GRAIN—The markets are dull—neither buyers or sellers willing to operate. White Wheat, $1 52 per bushel is asked, and $1 42 for Ohio.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Lard at 3@3¼ cts: but no sales of any extent. Tallow, 9½ cts.

WHISKEY—Sales at 25 cts in bbls.

Stocks are higher since the arrival of the Caledonia.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Mch 29, 6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of 1200 bbls at $4,50. The market is steady.

GRAIN—No change has occurred in prices since last report.

HAMS—Sales of packed hams at 4½c.

LARD—Sales at 3¼@3¾.

MOLASSES—Sales of 200 bbls at 25½@26c.

SUGAR—Sales at 4½@5c.

Market languid.

WHISKEY—Sales at 15½c.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MARCH 11.—The market is firm, with a good demand for beef.

PORK—Sales at 73 to 90s. for Mess. Prime 65s @68s. Inferior Pork and Bacon also in fair request: new Hams 43s@46s. 6d. per cwt; Shoulders 28s@29s. per cwt. For Lard the demand has improved.

Cheese—The quotations of some qualities are full 2s. per cwt higher.

STATE APPROPRIATION.—The bill which has passed the House of Representatives, making appropriations for State purposes, provides for the salaries of the Governor, and all the State officers, Clerk hire and contingent expenses as usual—Public printing, $21,500; Laws, $600; Library and Ground, $800; Water, $600; Legislative and Miscellaneous, $82,000; Canal officers; $97,500; Railroads and Canals and their repairs, $145,500,17; Canal Commissioners, $4,265; Damages on Canals and Railroads, $11,463,50; Common Schools, $200,000; Pensions, 35,000; Arresting fugitives, $500; House of Refuge, $4000; Blind, $6,000; Eastern Penitentiary, $8000; Western, $6,315; Interest to Domestic Creditors, &c., $16,000; Danville and Pottsville Railroad, $15,000; Bald Eagle Canal, $10,000; Tioga Navigation $7,500; Militia, $16,000; Powder Magazine, $1,000.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—The Mineral Ville Journal says: the demand for Coal is not very brisk. The sales are for small quantities for supply immediate wants. Red Ash prepared is offered at prices ranging from $3,62½ to $3,75: Stove $3,37½ on time; White Ash lump $3,37½; prepared, $3,50 to $3,60 on time. Even at these low rates purchasers are holding back. We would advise the sellers to hold back also. It is far better for our collieries to do less, and rather diminish the prices than to push the Coal upon the market at losing rates, which cannot be avoided if no great advantage position prevails to sell."

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THOMAS COLE.—We are gratified to learn from the New York Evening Post, that a memoir of the life of this distinguished and much lamented artist is about to appear from the pen of the Rev. Louis Noble, of Cats Kill. No one could possibly have been selected better capable to do justice to the talents of Mr. Cole, than this gentleman. He was his constant and most intimate companion, while living, and is every way capable of appreciating the genius and virtues of his departed friend.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS.—The Washington Union of last Sunday, says:

"It is idle for any one to disguise or deny the fact that there is an enthusiasm burning and sweeping over our country for the extension of liberal principles, and the ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE CONSTITUTION, THAT IS PROVING IRRESISTIBLE."

The Democracy may think the present Constitution of the United States too stringent, but we do not think French example will produce its repeal this year.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—This body has adjourned. Its last work was the adoption of a report adverse to that wild scheme of Whitney's, for a railroad to the Pacific, one end of which would inevitably decay and require to be rebuilt, before the other end of the line could be completed. Another report was adopted, against any interference of the Legislature with the Texan Naval officers, and their admission into our Navy.

MR. CLAY IN NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Gazette, says:—Some warm friends of Mr. Clay are circulating a call for a Clay meeting in this city—We understand the call is signed by upwards of 1000 voters.

REDWOOD FISHER, Esq., of New York, formerly editor of the National Magazine, and now connected with the American Review, was at the Monongahela House yesterday.

We are informed, says the Miners Journal, that one thousand or more laborers are wanted immediately on the Central Railroad, between Harrisburg and Mifflintown. The wages are $1 per day and board pro vided at $2 per week.

The news of the ratification of the Treaty by the Mexican Government cannot reach Washington before the middle of May.

GEORGIA AND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a recent meeting of the Whigs of Laurens County, Georgia, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the estimation of the Whigs of Laurens county, Henry Clay is justly entitled to the confidence and unwavering devotion of the Whig party of the Union.

Resolved, That we approve of a Whig National Convention, in accordance with established custom of the Whig party; and earnestly hope that the Whigs of Georgia will be represented at said Convention.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully abide the action of the Whig National Convention, and will support the nominee of that body.

TENNESSEE.—We are glad to see the Nashville Banner, and other decided Whig papers, of Tennessee, urging upon the Whigs of that State, the propriety of being represented in the Whig National Convention.

The way to defeat Gen. Taylor is to neglect or refuse sending Delegates to the Whig National Convention. The way to elect him is first to take the steps necessary to insure his nomination in Philadelphia on the 7th of June, and then to confirm that nomination at the polls.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal contains a strong call for a Clay meeting, and says:

All these signatures were obtained by a very few persons, in a very few hours, and we are assured that many more might have been procured by a slight additional exertion. We have no doubt that the meeting will be an immense one, and that the resolutions adopted on the occasion will be calm, patriotic and liberal—in short worthy of the friends of the most honored Whig of the nation.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.—The Messrs. Harper have in press, and will shortly publish the Diplomatic Correspondence of Mr. Webster, written when he was Secretary of State and Minister to England. It will form a very valuable addition to the diplomatic history of the country, and of course, will have an extensive sale throughout this country and Europe.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—It will be noticed with pleasure that a bill chartering this road has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Darsie.

THE FRIENDS of education are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, for promoting the interests of Education, at 7 o'clock, this (Thursday) evening, in the Public School House, Second Ward, Allegheny city, north of the North Common. Professor Elliot, of the University, will read an essay before the Association. mar31tf

$10 Reward!

IN the month of November, 1846, a young man, calling himself Henry T. Powers, was employed as Purgative Pills, in the counties of Allegheny and Cumberland, State of Pennsylvania: Said Powers had years from a book which he left behind him, a memorandum of sales, the canvassed that place and vicinity for about a week and then suddenly disappeared, carrying the balance of the stock along with him. From that period no intelligence was received of his movements until the month of February, 1847, when a letter was received from him dated February 8, at Philadelphia, and mailed at Cincinnati on the same date, evidently showing that the fellow intended to practice deception, but had not sagacity enough to know that the University of Medicine had no discovery. Should the stock be offered for sale, it may readily be identified, as the pills are done up in boxes, whereas none are now put up in boxes, unless they are put up in bottles, with his imprint upon the glass. The following extract from the letter above alluded to will serve to illustrate the moral principles of the man, and the hazard incurred by those who, like the adventurer, might feel inclined to give him employment out of compassion for his miserable condition.

"PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1847.

SIR—I am now able to give you a full account of matters. I have a quantity of your pills. I dare say you don't dispute my word after that. I got out the stuff like a fool, pulling your d—pills. It was suggested to me, that some of the folks had buried them. I don't doubt it a d—bit. Yours, &c., HENRY T. POWERS."

Said Powers was about 5 feet 4 inches high, apparently in his appearance, and exceedingly simple and illiterate in his conversation. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and return into the hands of justice.

CORNELIUS V. CLICKNER.
Corner of Second and Vesry st, New York.

Journal copy. mar27

Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Fifth, South of Walnut street.

THE SPRING AND SUMMER COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1848, will commence on Monday, March 6th, 1848, and be continued four months, as follows, viz:

JAS. McCLINTOCK, M. D. General, Special and Surgical Anatomy.

J. H. BURDEN, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

D. F. GARDENER, M. D. Chemistry.

HENRY GIBBONS, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.

LOUIS H. BEATTY, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D. Principles and Practice of Surgery.

HENRY GIBBONS, M. D. Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

J. S. McCLINTOCK, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

RICHARD HURE, M. D. Prosector of Surgery.

Fee for the full course, $70. Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other Colleges, $40. Matriculation to be paid once only, $5. Ticket to Single Special Anatomy, including Recapitulatory Lectures, $10. The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 1st of March.

Room arrangements now pending there is every reason to hope that the course of lectures in the Medical Anatomy will be accompanied by distinct Professors at an early period.

For further information inquire of

JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., DEAN.
No. 1 North Eleventh street