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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

REFORM IN TAXATION.

This is a subject coming home to every citizen, and should command the most earnest attention. It is well known that from faults in our present revenue laws, and their faulty execution that a large per centage of the taxes is wasted before they reach the treasury. To remedy this is the intention of an act which we give below.

"AN ACT to provide for the revision of the revenue laws.

"Inasmuch as this Commonwealth has been blessed by the Author of Nature, with a temperate clime, fertile soil, untold mineral treasures, in metal and coal, which industry in agriculture and mechanism at home, and enterprize in commerce abroad, have rendered available for the accumulation of wealth, through the use of the avenues and out-lets to those markets on our every boundary, which command adequate prices for all the work of labor and ingenuity; and although in the construction of artificial avenues and out-lets, a considerable State debt has been incurred, yet nothing more is necessary to raise its interest punctually, and provide a sinking fund for the gradual, but certain payment of the principal, by a cheerful contribution of their quota from every citizen, then a well grounded conviction that the taxes levied for this purpose are as equal and just as possible, and that every one pays according to his means; and no measures should be left untried to satisfy public opinion on this subject, and stamp so desirable an impression on the minds of the people at large: therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met*, That

be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to revise, collect, and digest all public acts of the General Assembly respecting the assessment and collection of taxes, together with such provisions as information and experience may suggest for the improvement of the revenue, without further increase of the rates, and incorporate the whole in one general and systematic statute, as simple, intelligible, and complete as the nature of the subject confided to them may admit, and report a bill, on or before the tenth of October next, to the Governor, with such explanations and documentary evidence as may elucidate the work; and the said bill shall be printed as laws of the State now are, in newspapers, and also in bill form, and one copy thereof be sent by the Secretary of State, to each member of the Legislature elect, and to the Commissioners of every county.

"*Resolved*, That the said Commissioners, in discharging said duty, shall severally devote themselves, for at least three months after their appointment, to the collection of correct information as to the most favorable manner of raising revenue in foreign countries, and in our sister States, and to gathering, from our own records and citizens, such provisions as may prove most acceptable in practice; and shall then convene together at the capitol, where they shall have access to any records, books, or papers of the State, and there compare the product of their respective labors, and carefully collate, and condense into one bill, all suitable enactments now in force, with such little alteration of them as needful, revising the acts of all unimportant and useless words, designating conspicuously the subjects of taxation, and defining all important terms—framing distinct directions to every officer, for the performance of their respective duties so as to prevent varieties of construction and operations—embodying all suggestions and regulations derived from the sources aforesaid, and from the officers of government, who are desired to aid and advise with said Commissioners. The said revisers shall also specify all apparent contradictions, or inconsistencies—all instances of double or oppressive taxation—all omissions of taxable property—all imperfections and contrivances of evasion, and devise the most efficient and acceptable measures for securing full and equitable assessment, and amount and supply, as far as practicable, all deficiencies, so that they may present, for adoption, one general, uniform, and fair system of taxation upon all such property as they believe should contribute to the burthens and obligations of the government and people; and shall also report the scheme of a sinking fund, which may build, on a permanent basis, the credit of the Commonwealth, and redeem its plighted faith, by such prospective payments of the State debt as the impartial and equal application of our sufficient resources would certainly accomplish.

"*Resolved*, That the Library Committee be instructed to order, for the Library, and the use of said revisers, the latest statutes and most approved publications on the subject of the collection of revenue in the least exceptionable manner.

"*Resolved*, That revisers shall be allowed, for the performance of the duty aforesaid, such sum as may be fixed by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each.

This movement is not one of party, and should be urged on at the most rapid rate. We are assured that the Commissioners will be selected so as to command the most talent and the most honesty. In the language of the Harrisburg Union,

We take pleasure in calling the attention of every person interested in sustaining the State credit, and in contributing their fair proportion of taxes necessary for that purpose, and *no more*, to the bill, No. 275, House of Representative file reported by Mr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. The necessity of such a revision of the revenue laws is forced upon the mind of every person acquainted with the subject, and the reasons for the passage of a law constituting a board for that purpose are well set forth in the bill reported, that they carry conviction of its importance. It is only necessary to add, that the committees of the House, and officers of the government, cannot be expected to prepare and modify these laws as should be done. Whether the Commissioners are nominated by the Governor or Legislature, we are sure that experienced practical men, of the highest character for such a task, will be selected. If no other bill proceeds from this session, its work will be invaluable."

A BETTER ARTICLE.—The free traders often tell us that Pennsylvania iron is better than foreign—and, as a natural consequence, we suppose, purchasers think so too, and give more for it. On reference to the Eastern Prices Current, we see American pig iron quoted lower than foreign; and wonder why the better article, at the small price, does not drive the other out of market.

PRICES OF PIG IRON—PHILADELPHIA.	
American Foundry,	$29 @$31 per ton
" Forge,	28 @$29 "
Anthracite, No. 1,	26 @$28 "
" Nos. 2 and 3,	24@$26 "
English and Scotch,	29 @$32 "
BOSTON.	
American Foundry,	$29@$34 per ton.
Scotch, Gartherrie, No 1,	$31@$34
Other No. 1 brands,	$29@$31

In the Boston market, these quotations show that the English and Scotch iron, though said to be poorer than the American, sells at the same price, after paying a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on its cost in England, added to the freight here, and commissions; and a shipping charge of 2s. 6d. in Liverpool.

Will the iron makers in our furnaces look at these things, and say that Polk and his political associates are better tariff men than the Whigs? Take these figures to the free traders, and ask them how they dare to tell of their love for the laboring man, after having reduced the duty on pig iron from 109 per cent. to 30 per cent. Stick to them with the figures, and tell them all their theories are nothing, when in the face of their fine stories, English and Scotch iron drives you from the furnaces to the corn patch and the potato field. We must go for a tariff that will let Pennsylvania iron workers have the home market, and much encourage our own.

DEMOCRACY AND FOURIERISM.—The Fourierists take occasion to bring their papers into notice upon the temporary triumph of their theory in France.—The Post says:

"The Harbinger, the organ of the American Associationists, (Fourierites) will now be quite interesting, since the great occurrences in Europe. It is printed in New York, at $2 per annum. Subscriptions received at this office."

Cincas Brisbane is moving in the matter. In a late speech in New York, he is reported as saying:

"France is the Christ of nations. She has spilled her blood on the battle fields, for the redemption of nations. She was crucified by the Holy Alliance—and she was resuscitated in 1830, for a moment—in 1848, for ever!". Such is the profane jargon of Fourierism".

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S BOWIE vs. BALLOT BOXES.—The would be Governor of the Buckeye State, threatens an appeal to the musket, if his party is successful. In a speech at Eaton, Ohio, a few days since—he said

"That if they (the Democrats) should succeed in obtaining a majority of the popular vote of the State at the ensuing election, the Democracy would require a modification of the apportionment law, and that they would have it, if they had to have it at the point of the bayonet".

MRS. ABBEY FOLSOM was sent to the Watch house for disturbing the peace in front of the Melodeon, after the adjournment of an Anti-Sabbath Convention, in which she had taken a prominent part.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHAPTER OF PRIVILEGES.

Washington, March 27, 1848.

The conclusion of the House of Representatives upon the proposed renewal of the Patent Plough, invented by JETHRO WOOD, has already been communicated to the House. The bill has been rejected, and the reasons which led to this result are set forth in a report drawn up by Mr. FARRELLY, from the Committee on Patents. Mr. Wood obtained a patent for his plough in September, 1819, for 14 years. The patent has been continued for 28 years, and since then the United States have granted more than two hundred Patents for improvements in ploughs, and some of them have many improvements.

The Committee go over in brief all the improvements which have been made in the Plough for the last century and more, beginning with James Small, of Scotland, who made the mould board of cast iron. In 1785 Robert Renson invented the cast iron share or point. These points or shares wearing away too fast, in 1803 he contrived a plan of case hardening, which removed the difficulty. A cast iron plough ground or hollow, with a moveable sole or slade, with mortices to receive the tenons of the wood to which it was attached was invented in 1804. In 1813 Mr. Cook of England invented a plan by which the plough prevented the earth cutting vertically and horizontally.

Twenty-five patents were granted in the United States prior to that given to Jethro Wood,—to Chas Newfold in 1797 for a plough of solid cast iron, consisting of a bar, sheath and mould plate. In 1807, David Peacock received a Patent for a cast iron mould board and landside in separate parts and a wrought iron share or point. In 1813, Mr. Chenorth, of Md., made cast iron mould boards landsides and share in separate parts. Thomas Jefferson the Ex-President had a hand in improving the plough in 1814.

The article written by Mr. Jefferson on the proper construction of the mould board and share, or, as called by him, the plough ear, was, says the report before me, published in France while he was minister there. The object which he had in view, was the forming of the mould board in such a manner as to turn over the sod with the least possible resistance. He gives particular directions upon mathematical principles, to accomplish the purpose; and, after observing on the material then used, he says:—"I propose, in future, to have the ears made of cast iron."

The whole question of priority appears to hang upon the cast iron mould board. The Committee say that the mould board was not a new invention of Mr. Wood, and that his claim for the cast iron standard conflicts with other inventions.

The Committee on the Publication of the Treaty were four hours in session on Saturday, without closing their labors. It is pretty well understood that the State Department was the source of public communication, and the Secretary of State the author. We have rumors too running through the city since Saturday night that Mr. Buchanan has resigned. Mr. Polk and himself for some time past have not been on the best terms. Some of Mr. Buchanan's proteges and supporters for the nomination before the Convention soon to be held in Baltimore, have made themselves very offensive to the President. I doubt whether there has been a quarrel outright, but it may prove more than is compatible for such men and poor human nature to smother their wrath as much as might be desirable for rival candidates for the Presidency.

All eyes are turned Eastward just now in eager anticipation of the steamer's news. The Diplomatic corps have a keen anxiety to know more, and as you readily suppose the Minister of the King of the French. A change of Government at home, may change the functions of his office at once, as indeed it may that of other Ambassadors. Austria, the most overbearing and autocratic of all European Governments is fearful of losing her own Italian States.

In the midst of all this fierce political commotion I send you extracts of an interesting letter of quiet life, just received from a relative in Rome. Some of the writer's letters have appeared in the Gazette

E. N.

ROME, Feb. 1848.

ROME—THE COUNTRY—ANCIENT AND MODERN ART.

I very often think of you here in Rome, where you have lived before me years ago, but the frequent changes lessen present unpleasant impressions. The fountains on the Piazzas gush on and tell no stories of the past. The echoes of San Pietro, the birds that chirp around the foliage that crowns the Coliseum's crumbling arches, the flowers that shed their odours through the ruined walls of Cesar's palace and Caracalla's baths; the villas, the pines and cypresses, the campagna, none of these say aught of name or kin having been in their midst. Give one some clue to the street and house where you lodged, the name of your Padrone, or some old Roman lodger whom you knew,—the trattoria where you dined, the corner of the caffe greco where you imbibed the fragrant Mecca.

It is a precious boon to live in Rome but one whose value I am constantly trying to rouse myself to a full consciousness of. I grow so accustomed to things of "greatest pith and moment" here that I am like a sleepy man knocking his legs to keep himself awake. Things that appear exceedingly trivial and common place here now, will all stand out like sure pictures when I am again in America, and how much more so the great things which are around me. Ah, how I shall look back on this year in Italy. What festal glories has it brought to me! This old Rome about which I have dreamed all my life without the remotest hope of ever seeing, here it has been as every day story to me, mixed up and associated with all manner of prosaic details, but still, it is Rome—the Eternal city, the mighty magnet, which of old as now has drawn all to its bosom, and how conscecrated it is in my thoughts, by all old historic associations and visible relics of past ages, as well as by the love and friendship which visit me daily, so that you may well conceive the thoughts of soon leaving these old places makes me feel sad enough.

We shall leave in April probably for the North, but what place we have not determined upon, to pass the summer. Salsburgh, in the south of Germany, is a cheap and beautiful place, but we may not go so far. Rome is too hot for one's health in in summer and in the mountain towns there is too much discomfort for any Christain woman.

☞ Have you ever been much among the mountains in the Roman States. It is a great country for a painter. What picturesque scenery and figures, and what splendid color. One might spend years and years in Italy, and always find the material inexhaustible. One cannot help wondering at what the old masters could have been about that they gave us no better transcripts of Italy in their dingy and unnatural pictures. All the life and truth of landscape painting seems to have been reserved for modern art. For composition many of the old landscapes are fine, many of them as also *in-tone*, but they all want truth and attention to detail, (I except, of course some of the works of Claude and a few of Salvator Rosa, and here and there a gem by some other man. Generally speaking I find very little to like in them so far as my limited knowledge of them goes.) How different is it with the histories and imaginative department and figure painting. What endless beauties unfold themselves here. From Michel Angelo and Raffaelle, down through the different grades of genius.—Here one may study and admire forever.

Our rooms are in the Via Sistine, not far from House of Claude. My studio is in the Via Gregoriane, next to the House of Salvator Rosa and in the House of Perselli the engraver of Flaxman.

Ames is painting his Holiness, Pius Ninth, who yet lives and blesses his people in spite of all the machinations and opposition of the lovers of political darkness. May he long live and reign but he will have a hard time of it!

I have just heard from Powers who is well, and prosperous at Florence.

My friend Story, (son of the great Story and a promising sculptor is in Rome for a time.—We may go to Florence with him in the summer.

C. P. C.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Louisiana Whig State Convention, was held at New Orleans on the 14th inst., when the following gentlemen were nominated as delegates to the National Convention and confirmed by the meeting—the names being put singly:—Hon. Wm. Brashear, Allen Petree, Chas W. Conrad, Jr., Felix Labatut, Esq, Philip Maher, Hon Preston W Farrar, Hon O P Jackson, Hon S S Prentiss, Hon G B Duncan, Jos M Wray, Esq, J O Pierson, Esq, M Burley, Lafayette Saunders, William Sparks, Cuthbert Bell and Dr. Jas Ritchie.

Sargent S Prentiss addressed the Convention and said he was in favor of Mr. Clay, but that he believed the Whigs of Louisiana were in favor of Gen. Taylor. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Whigs of Louisiana will heartily support the nominee of the National Convention.

Mr. Brashear the President of the Convention and of the Delegates, said: "He had been a friend of Mr. Clay for nearly fifty years, and yet he should go to the Convention entirely unfettered and determined to vote in favor of the candidate most likely to secure the suffrages of the people at large. Mr. B. thought that before the assemblage of the National Convention the Whig party would have settled down and decided upon what course to pursue, and that Mr. Clay would then be able to determine whether he would consent to the nomination or not.

A Dreadful Disaster.

HOW ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—The Boston editors have received St. John (N. B.) papers of the 23d, from which they have gathered the following dreadful particulars of the fate of a portion of the immigrant passengers of the ship Omega, reported a day or two since as having been foundered at sea.

The Omega was a British ship of 1300 tons bound from Liverpool to New York, with 327 passengers. These passengers, before the ship foundered, were taken 140 (chiefly women and children) on board the barque Aurora; 163 on board the brig Barbara; and the remainder on board the Highland Mary, for New York.

The barque Aurora, reported by the Highland Mary at New York, as taking on board part of the passengers, of British ship Omega, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, with seventy-three of these unfortunate people, having landed thirty-three at Canso, and the remainder, about sixty having died on board!

Many of the survivors are suffering from sickness. During the last seventeen days they were on board the Aurora, the allowance of food was limited to 2½ ounces of bread, and a wine glass of water per day each. The British brig Barbara, Captain Skinner, from New York for Cork, with a cargo of corn, took on board about 150 more of these passengers on the 15th of February, and afterwards bore away for Newfoundland.

On the 2d inst, the steamship Hibernia, Captain Shannon, from New York, via Halifax, hove in sight. A signal of distress was made, and the steamer bore down to the Barbara, when the Captain of the latter vessel acquainted the steamer that they were out of water, and it was further added, "there are one hundred and fifty persons on board dying for want of water," to which the reply from the steamer was, *them is the land; go there and get water.*"

The steamer passed on, though the wind was blowing strongly from the land, so that it was impossible for the unfortunate brig to reach it.

In attempting to reach St. John, N F, they mistook the land, and drifted into a cove at Petty Harbor, N F, and went ashore, and on account of the heavy surf, struck a cliff, and stove a hole in the brig's bow.

Thirty-five individuals managed to reach the shore, and in about five minutes after, the Barbara fell over and went down, carrying with her about one hundred and fifteen souls, among whom was Capt Skinner, of the Barbara.

The Halifax Post of the 19th inst, says:

To-day we give the particulars of the wreck of the brig Barbara, Capt Skinner, of Picton (owned by Messrs. Fairbanks & Allisons, of this city,) a most lamentable account of suffering and loss of life. In addition, we have particulars, we learn from other sources, that Capt. Skinner threw overboard a part of his cargo to afford the people he took from the Omega room below decks. Respecting the steamer which the Barbara spoke on the 2d inst, it is remarked that she was probably the Britannia, which vessel was appointed to leave New York on the 26th February,—and not the Hibernia, as generally reported. The Orion brought part of the crew of the Barbara from St. John's.

☞ A mistake. It was no doubt the Hibernia, from New York Feb. 20th. The St. John papers hint at some irregularities on board the Barbara.

DEMOCRACY AT THE SOUTH—DICTATING TO FREEMEN.—We are anxious to know what "the favorite son" thinks of the new platform of democracy laid down by Alabama, and endorsed by Virginia. Does he mean by go over in full to the slaveholders, and follow their dictation, or does he mean to uphold the honor of free Pennsylvania, and the dignity of his manhood. Does Pennsylvania mean to be thus gagged and bound or will she spurn this southern democratic dictation as nobly as the democracy of Maine and New York have done.

From the Augusta Age, (Maine,) we extract the following paragraph on the subject:

"It is singular that the democracy of a state heretofore so uniformly true to the democratic party as that of Alabama, should put forth a declaration so treasonable to the republican cause. The declaration proposes a new condition of national democratic fellowship, by which to exclude from public favor every man whose opinions upon the subject of slave extension may be at variance with their own—a subject which though regarded, perhaps, by one section of the Union with favor, is looked upon by the other with profound aversion. It involves a subject, therefore, which can never be one of agreement, much less a bond of union, between the people of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states."

The New York Evening Post copies the article from the Maine paper, with a preface in which it says: "The journals of the radical democracy meet this assumption [in the resolutions] of authority over the democratic party in a proper and manly spirit." It also says:—"We will add to what is said by the Maine journal, that the proceeding of the southern democrats can be met but in one manner—by firm resistance, and if it be persisted in, by defiance. To expect a tame submission to such a test, from the democracy of the free states, is out of the question. If every politician by profession might combine in its favor, and give it his adhesion—they could not carry the people with them. The candidate who takes such a test, and comes before the people with this badge of the slaveholders upon his forehead, has no more chance of obtaining the Presidency by the votes of the free states than if he were the British minister canvassing for the votes of American electors."

The presses which are fed on spoils (the democratic principle) will advocate a surrender by Pennsylvania, but we know the people will not They will adhere to the Wilmot Proviso, and stand by the free institutions of the North. They will never elevate Mr. Buchanan at the sacrifice of all they have held dear during a whole life.

EXPLODED "PRINCIPLES"—At the recent convention in Louisana, the loco foco's among other doings.

Resolved, That we now reiterate and confirm the principles set forth by the Democratic convention in Baltimore in 1844.

The Louisville Journal remarks that, "it must be borne in mind that the same principles, or the resolutions, of the Baltimore convention in '44 was that *the title of the United States to the whole of Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and that no portion of it could under any circumstances be surrendered to Great Britain.* In due time one half of the territory to which we had this clear and unquestionable title and which was under no circumstances to be surrendered was quietly given up by the President and his party, yet now the members of a Louisiana State convention come forward and re-solve the Baltimore resolution—*and are not ashamed!!!*

But possibly this re-resolving of the Baltimore resolution is not merely ridiculous—it may be atrocious. Possibly the Louisiana Locofocos, by re-affirming at this time that our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable and that Great Britain must have no portion of it, mean that the United States must take the whole in defiance of the treaty of 1846. The war with Mexico being probably over, they may be bent upon a war with Great Britain, and, preparatory thereto, upon a direct and gross infraction of national faith and honor. If such are their views they will have to wait till they get some President better suited to their purposes than Mr. Polk. He may have the requisite want of principle, but they will find him to lack the requisite nerve.

A FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS.—On Friday afternoon, in the Assembly Chamber at Albany, a fracas took place, the principals in which were Mr. James Bowen a representative from New York, and Mr. John Mason—which latter gentleman appears to have been at Albany several weeks, looking after the interests of the emigration bill. Mr. Bowen had, it seems, upon the authority of Mr. R B Minturn, stated on several occasions that Mr. Mason was acting without authority from Commissioners of emigration; and on Friday the latter addressed a note on the subject to Mr. R., and upon meeting in the chamber in the afternoon, they had quite a fight, but were separated before any great harm was done to either. Mr. Mason was arrested, and a committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the scrape.

HACKING ONE'S FRIENDS.—The Ohio Statesman has an article headed—"The Infamy of Federalism—its sameness now, and during the last War." This article we find copied into the democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania; and we commend its appropriateness. It rebukes the savage "patriotism" and dishonesty shown at the Court House War Meeting. Who was it that said that he dropped that the bones of every American citizen, who went to Canada, in the last war, would bleach on its soil? Was that a declaration calculated to help on the war of 1812? The man who uttered this speech is still alive; and though acting with the democracy, is unchanged at heart—they are "still Federalists, and are changed only in name."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, March 27.

SENATE.—The supplement from the House to the act to incorporate the New York and Erie Rail road Company was taken up, and passed finally in a modified form.

The bill relative to the Usury Law having been taken up, was discussed at length by Messrs Johnston, King, Middleswarth, Black, Matthias, Crescraft, Smyser, Potteiger, Small, and others, when the vote was taken on its passage, and the bill was lost.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Fernon, the bill from the Senate to prevent the employment in factories of children under twelve years of age, was taken up, and after much discussion, was passed. Yeas 54, nays 9.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—A despatch dated St. Louis March 25th in the Journal, says:

Lieut. Thorp and seven men have arrived from the mountains. They left Fort Spaulding on the 25th February, and were overtaken at Mann's Fort by an Arkansas express and three men from Santa Fe, which place they left on the 23d. The weather was intensely cold, and the snow deep. They had lost many mules. A runor had reached Santa Fe, on the 13th of February, that Col. Bowlos had been attacked at Cicora by 4000 Mexicans, and had lost 60 men. Gen. Pierce, with but 500 men, marched to his relief. Thorp met Fischer's express on the 5th of March, in great distress, having suffered severely from cold. Edward Thorp was shot dead at Fort Spaulding, recently, by James Waters. This is the second of the Thorps killed lately.

The Example of France.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The scenes lately enacted in France have given the Post a most ecstatic feeling of delight, and it exclaims in the fullness of its heart. "Instead of calling upon other nations to look upon us, we will be obliged to look to France for lessons in republicanism." It is always a good plan when one put of a family gets much excited for the rest, to keep cool. So in the family of Nations, we should keep cool, and with hope see France secure for herself the benefits of that civil liberty we now enjoy, and not talk about getting examples from her. We have had such examples and found them worthless, and so incompatible with the views of the old fathers of the republic that those who illustrated the example in their persons were sent home by George Washington. The first specimen of French republicanism or jacobinism, was in the person of citizen Genet, who came here and violated all national honor, by his attempt to carry on a French war against England, from the United States, in which he was thwarted by Gen. Washington and sent home. This same Genet is the French republican, who, when his dishonest intentions were thwarted, told Mr. Dallas he would "appeal from the President to the people." In reply, Gen. Washington asked, "Is the minister of the French republic *to set the acts of this government at defiance "with impunity."* But Mr. Genet was a "democrat" and the Post and its allies can see no doubt, much to his honor in opposing the immortal Washington, and no doubt thinks that citizen Genet, reeking from the revolution of Paris, knew more of our institutions than those who framed the constitution under which they were established. Up to the time when this French Demagogue arrived in Charleston, our country was nearly free from that partisan spirit which has since convulsed it to its centre. The people uninfluenced by the clamors of unprincipled demagogues and levellers; had, as was just, the most unbounded confidence in the administration. Into a country peaceful and happy and where peace alone should ever reign, the spirit of party was infused by few aspirants for place, who formed themselves into societies, to rescue the republic, which they falsely said was endangered by "the pride of wealth and arrogance," of power thus charging the Administration of Washington with designs and inclinations inimical to the welfare of that country, which, the services of Washington and his cabinet, in a great degree had achieved and secure.

Soon after Citizen Genet's arrival, democratic societies which so fully libelled the immortal founders of the Republic, began to increase rapidly, and spread far and among the people. In Philadelphia, soon after the arrival of Citizen Genet, a Club was formed, *after the model of the Jacobin Club of Paris.* From this small beginning, what is now known as Loco Focoism had its origin. Nor have the leaders of that party ever changed their course of action. Principle never has been the twelve purposes has ever been to defame all honorable action, and persuade the people that their liberties were in danger.

They started by saying that a constant circulation of useful information, and a free and full publication of republican sentiments, were the best antidotes to any political poison with which the vital principles of civil liberty might be attacked. The free organization of democracy was made in opposition to republican sentiments, and has been continual against his principles to the present day. The "republican" sentiments (falsehoods) then disseminated have been repeated by "Posts" and "Unions," until, by repetition, they have acquired a hold upon this country, that continually works to the disadvantage of the Republic. If the people of this country prefer anarchy to civil liberty, guaranteed by law, they will spurn all the lessons of example, and endeavor to bring the country back to the principles of Washington. Every true American will wish France well, for she has been our friend, when we most needed one. But he is a traitor and demagogue who would abandon the institution of the fathers of the Republic, to take example from the passionate intermeddlers tempts made by French Republicans for civil liberty.

AMERICAN FREEDOM, NOT FRENCH ANARCHY.

TWO TRAINS TO CUMBERLAND.—The Baltimore Sun, of Monday last, says:—It seems that though the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company continue to day running two daily trains of passenger cars each way, between this and Cumberland there has been no arrangement by the Post Office Department for an additional mail either way. The advantage to both the east and the west of two daily mails instead of one, it is urged would be no light one. The mail leaving Philadelphia in the morning, would be sent forward, without stopping, as it does now, about fifteen hours, and would be on its way beyond Cumberland by the time it is now sent off from Baltimore."

SUMMARY MEASURES.—Two Loco Foco office holders lately refused to give up the fees of their offices, as required by law, and threatened litigation:

"The conduct of these officials having been represented to the N. York Executive, Mr. Young pointedly intimated to them that if they did not instantly hand over the receipts of their offices, over the amount fixed for their salaries, that there were a great many other able competent persons in the city who would gladly take their places, and be satisfied with their salaries. This operated like a charm; and as soon as it was made known to the gentlemen, they paid over the cash very expeditiously."

This sacrifice of "principle" must have cost them much regret.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PRINCIPLES.—The Maysville Eagle speaks of another letter which is later than the Peter Sken Smith letter so much commented upon.

"We understand from a gentleman who saw the letter during the sittings of the Democratic State Convention at Frankfort, that a prominent Democrat in Lewis county has received a letter from Gen. Taylor upon the subject of the Presidency, in which he states that he will accept the nomination of either a Whig or Democratic National Convention. The Campaign Flag alludes to the same letter. We should like to see it published."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the N. Orleans papers, that, on the 17th instant, an unfortunate accident occurred on the lake, on Thursday, by which Mr. R. J. Lines, the chief operator, and Major Willard, of New Orleans, met their deaths. It appears that they were visiting in the neighborhood of Fort Pike, on business connected with the telegraph lines; and took a boat to cross the lake near that point, which accidentally overturned while in the middle of the stream, and both were drowned, even in sight of the escaping. Major Willard, we regret to add, leaves a widow and young family to bewail their loss. Mr. Lines was a most efficient officer on the telegraph line, and was a native of Utica, N. Y.

A TAYLOR DECLINATION.—The Erie Pa. Gazette publishes a letter from William S. Lane, Esq., who was appointed an elector for the 23d Congressional District, in this State, by the late Taylor Convention, in February last. Mr. Lane declines the honor intended to be conferred on him. He states he is a Whig, and goes for Whig men and measures, and the usages of the Whig party. He is willing to support Gen. Taylor, should he be the nominee of the National Convention, but otherwise he wishes no connection with those who wish to throw aside all precedent, and bring forward the General, independent of any party nomination.

NEW POST-OFFICE AND APPOINTMENTS.—A New Post-office is established at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and Elijah Shoemaker appointed Postmaster. The following appointments have been made by the Postmaster General; Eleazer P Church, Postmaster, Centre Bridge, Bucks county, Pa., vice J D Dalderson; Hugh Andrews, Postmaster, Colerain, Lancaster county, Pa., vice J. W. Hendrickson, resigned; Andrew Magee, Postmaster, Piney, Clarion county, Pa., vice Thomas Magee, resigned.

ASSASSINATION.—They do this very coolly in Arkansas. The Eldorado Union of that state gives an illustration. One Romulus Casey had announced his intention of taking the life of William J Pate. The latter met the former with a rifle on his shoulder, ground, as his purpose, retreated, borrowed a gun, followed him to a store where he was making purchases, ordered the storekeeper to stand aside, deliberately shot him, the discharge taking effect in the thigh; and when Casey ran to the back door, fired the second barrel and killed him.

THE FURNACE owned by ex-Governor Porter at Harrisburg, accidentally took fire on Sunday morning. The sheds over the engine and casting house were destroyed, and may be repaired at an expense of a few hundred dollars. The delay which it will occasion, is more serious than the actual loss. The repairs, can, however, be made in the course of a week.

THE WEST CHESTER BANK ROBBERY—ARREST.—An individual who had passed several notes of the denominations of five and ten dollars of the old issue of the Bank of Chester county, under circumstances that excited suspicion, has been arrested in Philadelphia—and after a hearing before Recorder, Lee, was held to bail in the sum of $2500 for a further hearing.

MISSING IMMIGRANT SHIP.—The British barque Thalia, sailed from Cork, Ireland, for Boston, on the 6th of November last, with two hundred immigrant passengers, since which time nothing has been heard of her; and there is but very little doubt but that she has gone down at sea with her living cargo.

A Clergyman, in a neighboring city recently remarked from his pulpit, while preaching on the subject of faith, that faith was "God's Magnetic Telegraph." One of his hearers, who perhaps was more inquisitive than *thoughtful*, was desirous of knowing "where the officer is" to which the following appropriate answer was given: "*In every lowly heart of prayer.*"

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AIR CAR.—The Niagara Iris says, that by means of the wire cable fixed to both shores, 250 feet above the rapids of the river, between Lewiston and the Falls, a car is drawn across by pullies and ropes, between Canada and New York, which is in constant use conveying passengers and things from shore to shore.

NEW YORK AND CUBA.—During last week eight vessels have arrived at the port of New York, bringing a cargo of 21,416 packages of tea, besides silks, &c.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1848.

Advices have been received, via New Orleans, from the City of Mexico, to the 11th of March.

It is stated that a great number of officers have resigned their commissions since the armistice was signed.

Gen. Lane is about to return home to attend to his private affairs.

Santa Anna has asked and obtained leave of Gen. Twiggs, to pass through Vera Cruz, on his way to Havanna or Europe.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, March 30, 1848.

The Wooster Bank broke yesterday for good, after the many panics that have been caused by it, and about it.

BALTIMORE, March 30, 1848.

The Mineral Bank of Cumberland has suspended operations, and broken.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

St. Louis, March 30, 1848.

The steamer Little Missouri has been snagged and sunk near Glasgow. Her cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

There are nine feet of water in the river from here to Cairo.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, March, 30, 3 P. M.

The markets, generally, are unchanged and quiet.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, March 30, 3 P. M.

Flour—Howard Street—$5 62½@5 68¾ is offered, and $5 75 is asked by holders. The market has been depressed by the foreign news. City Mills, $6 12½.

Grain—Prime red Wheat has sold at $1 35 per bushel.

Corn—White and yellow, 45@46 cts; yellow alone, 48 cts. Oats, 35@37 cts; Rye, 81@85 cts.

Provisions—There is no change in the market—Sales of Lard at 7½ cts.

Whiskey—Sales at 24 cts.

Groceries—Sales of New Orleans Sugar at 4½ @4¾ cts.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 31, 3 P. M

Flour—Genessee is held at $6 50@$6 62½ cts; and dull.

Corn Meal $2 50 per bbl.

Grains—The market is without change.

Sugar—New Orleans, prime, 5 cts per lb.

Provisions—The sales of Pork are moderate at easier rates Mess Beef $7 87½@$8 37½.

Cotton—There is less doing, and the article held with more firmness.

The markets generally are dull.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 30, 6 P. M.

Flour—There is no marked change since yesterday, but the market is more active we quote $4 50@5 62½.

Whiskey—Sales at 15½c in gall, and dull.

Provisions—Sales of Lard at 5½@6½ ⅌ lb. Sales of Bacon sides at 3½, and 2c ⅌ lb for bulk pork There is however little activity in any article, and quotations are nominal.

Groceries—Sales of New Orleans sugar at 4c, for fair quality.

Pig Iron—Sales at $35 ⅌ ton on time for 200 tons.

The river is very high.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, March 30, 1848.

Flour—Sales of choice brands of country flour at $4 50@4 62½.

Wheat—Sales at $1@86c ⅌ bu.

Provision—Sales of Lard at 5½c. sales of Shoulders at 2½@2½c; Sides 3½.

Whiskey—Sales at 16½c.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.—This canal will be open about the 10th of April, it is thought; but some fear that the water may not be let in until the first of May. Some improvements, now being made, is the cause of the backwardness. The business of the country along the line, and other connecting lines, will be seriously injured, should the opening be delayed much longer. Great quantities of produce are waiting for shipment.

We notice that several of the English papers allude to the emigration of operatives in the manufacturing districts, of the United States in large numbers. Hundreds of operatives in every branch of manufacture, are leaving the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, seeking in this country employment at prices that will keep hunger from their doors, which is denied them at home.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The election in Connecticut takes place on Monday, the 3d of April, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Legislature, and is most important elections which has taken place in the state for several years. At the next session of the Legislature two U S Senators are to be chosen.

DEATH WHILE SUBMERGED IN CAPT. TAYLOR'S SUB-MARINE APPARATUS.—A melancholy death happened at Pawnbroker on the Potomac, on Sunday Francis Jesse Wood descended to the bottom of the river. After being down fifteen minutes, and no signal being given, he was raised by those in attendance and found to be dead. He had been submerged in the apparatus many hundred times before, and his death was supposed to be caused by apoplexy.

The fine imposed upon Mr. Soule, of La., was made up by public subscription—a dime only being accepted from each person, so as to express the universality of the fact.

MAINE—James Adams has been chosen Whig delegate to Philadelphia from the Somerset and Waldo district. The Convention declared its preference for Henry Clay for President over any other man, and resolved strongly against the extension of slavery.

TENNESSEE.—There is no longer a doubt about this State. Her gallant Whig voters will be represented in the national nominating convention, and will not be content to ratify merely. This is as it should be.

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

WALKER'S extensive Cotton Factory, on the Brandywine, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 25th inst.

THE COMMISSIONER to Mexico, Col. Sevier, left Washington early on Friday morning, by the Southern route, on his way to Mexico.

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

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

As a cosmetic, the true Jones' Soap is perhaps the most valuable