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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & CO.

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Indians West of the Mississippi.

Washington, March, 29, 1848.

Among the speeches upon the Indian Bill was one by Mr. Tompkins, of Miss, giving in few words a very encouraging account of the Indians west of the Mississippi and particularly the Choctaws. Mr. T. said that he knew the chiefs of these tribes, and they were not the dark, uninformed, ferocious savages they were represented. They had a written constitution, republican forms of Government, trial by jury, legislative, executive and judicial departments, distinguished Lawyers, Statesmen and divines. Some of them were men of commanding eloquence, and were well acquainted with the common law, and with whatever made an accomplished member of the bar. Some of the divines were most eloquent men. These men had become so by giving them an education. These Western Indians now had large and exuberant corn fields, churches of their own, comfortable dwellings and common schools. The Cherokee and Choctaw languages were reduced to a system. Many of them were refined and intelligent men, highly instructed and agreeable. One of them had been a member of the Mississippi Senate and others were educating their children and demeaning themselves as became the most moral and intelligent people. All of these he believed, were educated at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, and from this Indian Institution, they had returned, improved in habits, manners, tastes and had become good citizens.

OREGON TERRITORY—SLAVERY.

The Oregon territorial bill was brought before the House to-day, as the special order. The members jumped at once into the Slave question,—Mr. Gayle, of Ala., leading of from the motion, and making a most novel and extraordinary argument in defence of the proposition that Congress had no power to pass laws for the regulation of the people, of a territorial Government. They were, in brief, to introduce Slavery if such was their will, and Congress had no power to prevent them. This argument was elaborated at great length and is the ground upon which the friends of slavery mean to stand.

I was glad that a Democratic member led off from the free States in behalf of the ordinance of 1787. Mr. Smart, of Me., one whom the old Hunkers," call a "Barnburner," spoke in defence of the free principle and the free States. So far his speech was upon the Whig side, and gave the Whig members much more pleasure than the same argument from one of their own party, all of whom, from the free States are known to hold kindred opinions as to the powers and duties of Congress.

Mr. S. gave a great many valuable statistics to show the just claims of the mass of the people to have their territory free. Freedom was a great boon. The emigrants did not go to the Slave States, nor did the people of the North, when they left their homes. There were twenty people in the free States to every eight in the Slave States, taking the number to the square mile in each. In the free States there were nine millions of people upon 470,000 square miles of territory, and the public good of the country and the people required that there should be no more Slave territory.

The Speaker had written to many of the Western States, and to those well informed for the purpose of learning the relative number of persons going from the free and Slave States to the West. From the best information he could obtain there were about as many from the one as the other—Gentlemen going from the Slave States would emigrate to the free, but this was not true of emigrants from the free States towards the South. He had lived eight months in Missouri, and in that time but two men settled where he lived, though hundreds were going to the free State upon the opposite shore. When there were 98,000,000 of people in the States, they would not be so largely populated as the county of Henrico, in Va. which was much more sparsely settled than many counties in New England.

A member in his seat attempted to answer a fact like this by a statement that the members from Texas (Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Pilsbury) were from the free States,—the one from Maine and the other from Pennsylvania, but his proves nothing except against the Southern members. While the arguments of the Maine member is, in every illustration which is offered, a great moral truth in half of free principles.

THE LOAN BILL.

Passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 36 to 2,—Mr. Baldwin of Conn., and Mr. Hale of N. H., voting against the Bill. Some few amendments have been made, and the Bill goes back to the House, soon to become a law, and to call forth proposals for a new loan, now made necessary by the passage of the Deficiency Bill. The question has now passed beyond the power to issue Treasury notes, and the money required must be borrowed. Mr. PRESTON in an argument yesterday, held that the debt of the country was much larger than was estimated by many. He said, too, very truly that the minimum of a public debt was all that was ever known. The maximum could never be known where the expenditures were largely beyond the receipts.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The second instalment of French news by the Caledonia burst upon the city yesterday, about the hour of the meeting of the two Houses of Congress. There was a general expression of joy that the revolution had been so far bloodless, and a great deal of evil anticipation was removed by this cheering intelligence. The public mind, however, is full of speculation upon the subject, all hoping for the best, but many still apprehending some of the evil results which attended the earlier revolution, which proved so sanguinary and cruel.

In the House of Representatives, Col. Haskell the Whig member from Tenn. gave notice that he should offer to-day congratulatory resolutions in behalf of the American People in honor of this result. Mr. Allen, of Ohio had preceded him a few moments in the Senate by announcing that he would bring forward Resolutions asking the congratulations of Congress, in the name of the American People, for the consolidated liberty embodied in a Republican form of Government,—and further that the President of the United States be requested to communicate the same to the French Government through the American Minister at Paris.

These Resolutions are not without precedent in substance though they may be in form. The country through Congress congratulated the South American Republics upon their independence of shackles authority, and many seem disposed to make a demonstration in regard to France.

The city has been deeply excited upon the subject, and last evening there was a large meeting of citizens. It was called by the Washington Repeal confederation, composed of the sons of Ireland.—Spirited resolutions were moved and adopted, sympathising with the Reforms now going on in Europe, and particularly in France and Italy.—There was much despondency in regard to Ireland, but a strong spirit of resistance, and of free dom was early made manifest.

George Washington P. Curtis presided, and addressed the meeting. As the adopted son of Washington, his name and relationship always excites enthusiasm among the masses. He quoted old John Adams:—"Independence now and independence forever," and urged all nations to join France in her good and great work of Reform.—Mr. Cass spoke in the same spirit, but of this more to-morrow. Mr. Hannegan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made an exciting speech, and hailed 'Republican France.' He had been advised not to be present at this meeting, but for the life of him he could not stay away, France would no more go back than the sun would go back, and so he said of Italy. She would be free. England too, must grant to Ireland great constitutional privileges, or she would have a flag of her own. He wished to see her flag unfurled and free (immense applause.)

Mr. Tompkins, of Miss, made a speech which made the welkin ring. It was the speech of the evening and commanded immense applause from the crowds who were present.

Judge Reed, of Cincinnati, marred the proceedings of the night by a low partizan speech, contemptible from the fact that it made an attempt to infuse a low party spirit into the proceedings of a meeting which but for this speech, would have been harmonious.

Mr. Barringer, of N. C. spoke briefly and well of the cause of Republican liberty, the world over. He sympathized with it heartily and attributed it to the good example of Republican America. He came here from no considerations of prudential policy, but to sympathize with the cause of freedom in France and every where.

Mr. Allen at this late hour came in and addressed the meeting until 11 o'clock.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cabell, of Florida, and Mr. Lenox, of the D. C., closed the speeches; but more of this to morrow; as it is past midnight as I close. The meeting closed with "three cheers for France," and "three cheers for Ireland."

Among the members of Congress present upon the stand, were Senators Cass, Hannegan, and Allen; Andrew Stewart, Moses Hampton, Barringer Cabell, Tompkins, Sinclair, and perhaps some others. F. R.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We continue our extracts in relation to European affairs. It will be noticed that the leading European powers have recognised the provisional government of France.

The following is the speech of Mr. Rush, the American Minister, recognizing the provisional government.

GENTLEMEN:—As the Representative of the United States and charged with the care of the rights and interests of my country and my fellow-citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions from my government, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my government will approve the step in which I have taken the initiative. I cannot omit to remind you that the alliance and friendship which has so long existed between France and the United States. I am certain that loud and universal expressions of hope arise in my country for the prosperity, happiness and glory of France under the institutions now inaugurated in conformity with the will of the nation. Americans have an ardent hope that under the wisdom of France these institutions will have results of which the magnanimous conduct of her people in late events affords presage.

Under similar institutions, the United States have enjoyed 70 years of increasing prosperity with a government of stability, and if the Union gives to others the choice of government, without interference, it naturally feels gratified in seeing another nation under similar institutions, assuring to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty.

Permit me to employ the words which Washington, the great founder of our Republic, used on similar occasions, and terminate this by adding my congratulations and the earnest hope that the friendship of the two Republics may be co-extensive with their duration.

"Brethren be calm, I conjure you in the name of Liberty, Equality and Human fraternity."

M. Arago replied to Mr. Rush. He was delighted to re-echo the words of Washington, and hoped that a lasting friendship would spring up between the Republics.

M. Dupont, De L'Eure addressing the Ambassador, said, Sir, in offering my hand I assure you that the French people tender the hand of Friendship to Americans.

When they quitted the Hotel de Ville the guard presented arms. Cries of 'long live the Republic of the United States,' saluted the Ambassador.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN CITIZENS.—On the 6th of March inst., the provisional government received a deputation of 250 citizens of the United States, who walked to the Hotel de Ville, bearing American and French flags on the same staff. Mr. Goodrich, in the name of his countrymen, presented a brief and complimentary address, saying, "Gentlemen—Members of the provisional French government—as citizens of the United States and American spectators of recent events in Paris, we have come to offer our congratulations and to ask your acceptance of two flags as emblems of eternal alliance between France and the United States.

Grateful recollections of past ties and the amity which has existed between you and us prompt us to be the first to testify to you and the people of France, the sympathy, respect and admiration with which recent events inspire us. Acknowledging the right of every nation to form its own government, we sincerely congratulate you on the mighty revolution you have achieved, and may we be permitted to felicitate France on the choice of a republican system, recognizing the true basis on which all just governments must rest.

The great principles of liberty and political equality have been the basis on which you depended in your recent struggle.

We have admired the magnanimity of the French people, and their self command in the hour of triumph, and their speedy return to order and law after great tumult and confusion. We see in these events great good to France and to mankind; and the earnest hope that what has been so nobly begun will be consumated in the establishment of a just and liberal government, and the enjoyment of peace, liberty and prosperity among the citizens of this great country.

Accept the testimonials of the sentiments which fill our hearts, and at present be assured that the news of the revolution you have achieved will be hailed by our countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic with emotions of hope and joy for France and for the world."

M. Arago replied—It is my conviction that France and America will live on the most intimate relations of friendship and union.

Meanwhile all the royal arms or other emblems, wherever they were to be found, were hastily taken down or defaced. The bakers and other provision dealers were admonished to keep their shops open, and the students of the Polytechnic school were charged to see that the hint was obeyed.

Throughout all this many acts of mingled audacity and ferocity, reminding us of 1792, were of constant occurrence. It was said that during the first day or two of the outbreak, the people dipped their fingers in the blood of those who were slain, and wrote upon the walls "Death to Guizot!" Be this as it may, the acts of wanton violence were most extensive. The damage to the principal railways was enormous, most of the stations near Paris being wholly burned. An attempt was made, also, to destroy a large number of the foreigners, who were hastily quitting Paris, by demolishing the bridge across the Seine at Rouen, over which the train was to pass at night. The chateau at Nueilly was also sacked, and likewise the country seat of Baron Rothschild—to whom the complimentary apology was afterwards sent, that it had been mistaken for a Royal residence.

The insurgent peculiarity with which the tendency of a Parisian mob is always shown to lie in the direction, not of acquisitiveness but of destructiveness, was further developed in their treatment of thieves and pillerers during the whole of these scenes. Several such were found, they were at once bayonetted or shot; and one instance is reported where a plunderer, having been seized in a certain street at night, was about to be shot when it was suddenly recollected that the report of musketry when the inhabitants were asleep might produce alarm, and that therefore the best course in the interests of "order" would be to forbear from shooting him, and—to cut his throat.

Sentiment too was of course mixed up with the whole. On taking the Tuilleries the mob found a magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. According to the Democratic Pacifique, they stopped and saluted it. "My friends," cried a pupil of the Polytechnic School, "this is the master of us all."—"The people," remarks the enthusiastic journalist, "took the Christ and bore it solemnly to the church of St. Roch. 'Citizens, off with your hats—Salute Christ' said the people; and every body inclined in a religious sentiment. Noble people, who respect all that is sacred. Noble people, who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of universal fraternity!" This anecdote will be viewed differently by different people, but I must confess to my mind it seems suspicionsly of a piece with that impulse of Christian fraternity which induced Mr Michelet, some time back, to declare that the progress of civilization was henceforth to be worked out by "the holy bayonets of France.

Affairs of Continental Europe.

LONDON, 10th March, 1848.

The late revolution in France seems to have revolutionized the whole world. Oppressed Italy, which had already begun to take hope for her own emancipation, is now thoroughly reassured, (perhaps over excited,) and goes on demanding and obtaining redress of many grievances. The state of things in general is far from being tranquil, and much anxiety prevails in the public mind, as to what will be done to quell the universal disposition to war, and to restore confidence and quiet to the world. The changes that have taken place, lately, have been so rapid that no one now ventures to give an opinion as to what may come next. The work that is done to day, may be undone to morrow, and there is no prejudgment that can safely be grounded on past events. Naples is, to all outward appearance, quiet, but the people, is an under current of agitation which shows that some sinister influence is at work. The King of Naples has acceded to the demands of the Sicilians, upon being assured that the English Government approved of them. Messina still is in a state of siege; the Citadel still kept up the bombardment of the city, which seemed threatened with a total destruction. Great damage had already been done, and large quantities of English goods destroyed. The population still manifested the most determined spirit, and were greatly exasperated by the treachery of the King of Naples, in sending troops to subdue the place when he was treating with Lord Minto and the French Ambassador for the pacification of the entire island. The news of the king's mailing word that the Messinese have capitured the Citadel by storm.]

There was a report current that the Austrians were marching 30,000 men to assist the King of Naples against the Sicilians. In consequence of which the English Admiral Parker, in the Hibernia, with the Trafalgar, Superb, and Hecate, left Malta to prevent the troops crossing over to Sicily. The Rodney was sent to Corfu to cruise off Otranto, and the whole Mediterranean fleet, with every disposable steamer were on the Sicilian and Italian coasts on the 12th of February.

Great agitation exists throughout the Austrian dominions. Milan has been placed under martial law, and the irritation which this and other arbitrary edicts of Prince Metternich has caused increases in violence every hour. There has been a violent tumult at Bergamo, and disturbances in Venice. The palace of the Austrian Legation at Pessaro has been assassinated.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has granted to the people a constitution, called the "Fundamental Statute," modelled on the plan of the late French Charter.

Belgium is tranquil. The Belgians seem quite contented to remain as they are, and are determined to defend their territory from the encroachments of France. A project of Electoral Reform has been published at Brussels which has caused universal satisfaction, and exceeds the demands even of the liberal party. The King and his family are all at Brussels, and are deservedly popular. Antwerp and other frontier towns are being made fortifications efficient, and by this it is believed that the government has 50,000 men at its disposal.—There has been a run upon the banks in Brussels and Antwerp, which still continues, and has been during the last fortnight. The general panic, however, thing begin to look a little brighter, and confidence to be in a measure restored. The Carnival commenced on the 5th it was but a poor affair, and public tranquility has not been in the least disturbed.

One of the largest establishments at Amsterdam had failed; the bank of Swarth and Schellwald.—Its liabilities are supposed to be very large.

GERMANY is advancing towards a great reform, and according to the Cologne Gazette, "will and must be raised to the position which it ought to hold it among the States of Europe." The Diet is now called upon to exercise the powers of a vigorous, intelligent, and united government; and whatever may be the effect upon some of the minor German States, it is plain that the consolidation of the "Federal Union" of Germany which is now fast ripening into national identity. On the 21st inst. Cologne was in a disturbed state. The town council were sitting in deliberation, when a large crowd assembled and demanded—

1st. Universal suffrage—all legislation and government to proceed from the people.

2d. Liberty of the press and freedom of speech.

3d. Abolition of the standing army, and enrolment of the people who are to elect their own officers.

4th. Full right of public meeting.

5th. Protection to labor, and a guarantee for the supply of all necessaries.

6th. State education for all children.

For some time the Town Council were held prisoners by the mob, until the military were called out—who however cleared the square and took prisoner one of the most active of the mob. It is believed that most of the changes demanded will be conceded; but I hope the government will not imitate the French, by promising and attempting impossibilities. The Duchess of Orleans has arrived at Eins, with her two sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres. She will probably remain there.

King William of Weirtemberg has granted freedom of the Press and other "reforms" to his people.

On the 5th inst. at Wiesbaden, a large concourse of people assembled in the town, opposite to the palace of the Duke of Nassau. The Duchess Dowager appeared on the balcony with her children and threw herself on her knees in prayer. The multitude, at the same time assuring them that their claims should be attended to, and their grievances redressed by the Duke (her step son) immediately on his return from Berlin. The Minister, Baron Von Dungern, immediately after this issued a proclamation, pledging himself to the entire fulfilment of the demands of the people. It was signed by Prince Duchess of Nassau, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the Duke Minister of State himself, in the presence of several of the most influential citizens. This measure allayed the tumult for a time, but the people began again to grow impatient, when, fortunately, at half past four o'clock, the Duke arrived in an express as train. He addressed the people and agreed unconditionally to their demands. Thus the people are delighted, as they are promised all that they ask for; but had the Grand Duke of Nassau remained absent another hour, he would undoubtedly have peopled his crown.

The censorship of the press in Saxony is as rigorous as in Austria; and at Leipsic the people were preparing a memorial to demand the liberty of the press and other reforms.

Bayonne is in a disturbed and excitable state. The guns are pointed against the town. Prince Fredrick of Prussia declares that "the moment any attempt is made to effect a revolution, he will bombard and destroy the place." This is certainly amiable and candid.

At Frankfort on the Maine the people assembled in large numbers, and the Burgher Guard were turned out, who, while parading the streets, uttered loud cries of "Vive la Republique!" The people demanded the same changes, with a few additions, as those just granted by the Duke of Nassau: but they retired without committing any act whatever, upon being assured that freedom of the press should be granted.

Austria is in a most deplorable state. So much are her people hated, that to be an Austrian is a sure passport to abuse. As an instance of this FANNY ELSLER, who had been almost adored in Italy, appeared a short time since at the theatre of La Scala at Milan, and when she appeared, every one rose and left the house. In Hungary so Austrian meets with the greatest contempt. The ladies turn their backs upon the Austrian officers, and at several of the theatres of Italy within a few days every Austrian officer present was tumbled headlong from the boxes into the pit. This occurred also at Venice, where the military were so unwise as to hiss Mme. Cerito in a Sicilian dance. The Austrian government goes its best to conceal from the people the hatred and disgust in which it is held, but it is looked upon as quite certain now that the only hope of securing the crown for the imperial family consists in granting a free constitution to the Empire.

Fears are entertained that Bohemia will not remain tranquil. A month ago Prince Metternich wished to remove troops out of that kingdom, to employ them in other disturbed parts of the Empire, but the Governor of Prague declared he could not spare a man.

Bavaria has become more tranquil, but a most serious movement took place at Munich on the 4th. The people demanded the immediate convocation of the Chambers, the liberty of the press, that the judicial trials should be public, that an electoral reform should be granted, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The King refused to convoke the Chambers before the end of May. A cry of "to arms" was raised throughout the city. It was announced that the new Minister, Prince Wrede, had called out the troops, and had promised the King that they should fire upon the people. The arsenal was attacked by the people and captured after a short engagement. More than six thousand men, armed with muskets, sabres, hatchets, lances, and halberts, marched against the Royal Palace. Having arrived at the market-place, the crowd met the troops; but neither the cuirassiers nor the troops would act.

IRELAND.

An address of congratulation to the French people was agreed to by the Committee of the Repeal Association, who held an open meeting on the 6th, the Lord Mayor presiding. The attendance was immense, anticipating a reference to the French Revolution. The new Repeal Journal, the United Irishman, contains extraordinary articles, inviting the people to arms, and showing how barricades can be erected, and also how Telegraphs can be destroyed, Railroads torn up and a city street warfare carried on. Its editors ask those men who have not guns or pistols, to sell their garments and purchase. The excitement produced in Ireland has been intense. The address to the Irish people was agreed on, which thus concluded: We are ready to forget past injuries for the sake of our country; in her service, humiliation, danger, sacrifice, or death who welcome when requited. Whoever leads we follow—insisting that we march forward, though graves were to yawn and jibbets to dawn across our path. Resolutions expressive of a desire to forget differences and to unite with all repealers, were brought forward and unanimously adopted. Mr. John O'Connell issued an address to the people, exhorting them against being led astray by designing demagogues on the approaching demonstration, preaching Peace and Moral force.

The county corporations have voted addresses, Illuminations have taken place; with bonfires and rejoicings. General meetings are to take place in every parish—some were convened for the 17th March, St. Patrick's Day.

A monster meeting was to have been held in Dublin on the same day, on the subject of the military wearing side-arms in the streets. All the military officers on leave were ordered to join their corps. A meeting of the citizens of Dublin was to have been held on the same day, March 17th—Mitchell, a republican and revolutionist, was voted a member of the committee by acclamation.

A special meeting of the Repeal Confederation was held. Mr. Smith O'Brien attended, to take immediate action on the glorious news from France.

A rumor was prevalent in Dublin on the 9th, that the Privy Council had decided in favor of suppressing or preventing the demonstration through Ireland.

On the 17th, no proclamation had been issued up to that day. It was daily looked for.

SCOTLAND.

Cheers for the resolution at Edinburgh on the 7th inst. Serious riot. A crowd assembled and demolished houses, thence marched through the streets—smashed over 1,000 lamps. Dragoons and local pensioners dispersed the mob.

Cheers for the French Republic in every quarter. Sixty persons arrested in Glasgow. Eight or nine thousand paraded the streets, broke open baker gunsmith, and jewelers shops, all prominent warehouses for food, stealing watches, guns, etc.

The local journals attribute the riots to people, killing one, and wounding others. On the 8th tranquility was partly restored. At Manchester there was a formidable rising of the people.

ENGLAND.

Antwerp advices state that business was entirely disregarded. The general attention being directed to the progress of the French Revolution.

Operations on the Bourse are altogether suspended. The stoppage of the Commercial and Royal Banks created the greatest consternation. Commercial transactions are almost entirely suspended Confidence is totally destroyed by the announcement that two large bankers refused assistance to the public Funds. Universal was distrust among the commercial classes, but the generation of bankers and merchants sought an interview with the Minister, that he might devise some plan which might enable them to resume business transactions, and prevent the disconnexions which would ensue, should they be compelled to suspend business.

Combining these quotations of freights and prices, we find the following results:

Cost of a ton of pig iron,	$11 40
Freight, (average) 10s.,	2 40
	$13 80
Commissions, 5 per cent,	69
	$14 49
Duty of 30 per cent,	4 20
Cost-on board at New York.	$18 69

To the above must be added a small sum for interest, and various charges; but the whole amount will not swell the cost at New York, so as to prevent a serious competition with American iron.—To these facts we append the following sympathetic speech, from the Washington Union, in reference to the late Iron Convention:

"The iron masters of America cannot expect to escape some of the fluctuations which affect the same article abroad; and if, in consequence of the overdoing of the business last year, both abroad and at home, their profits are reduced, they will scarcely be justified in calling for higher duties to protect them."

This is the sympathy the iron laborers and mill owners get, after election. There is another general election at hand, and we must see whether we cannot get men who will make the fluctuations less felt here, by a rate of duty which shall not vary. We must have the specific rate. *We must make a ton of iron meet a specific opposition* at our doors, and not have a rate useless when we need no protection, and utterly worthless when iron is cheap abroad.

MR. CLAY IN LOUISVILLE.—The meeting in Louisville Saturday evening last, of persons "whose first voice for President is Henry Clay," is described in the Journal as one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever convened in that city. Nothing like it had been seen there for years. The large room in the Court House was densly crowded at an early hour, and hundreds, unable to get in, returned to their homes. Among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Bullitt and Morehead, whose tones "thrilled the crowd like the blast of a clarion." The fires of '44 were evidently rekindled.

The resolutions passed were warm, pointed, and patriotic. We quote three of them—the fifth, sixth, and Seventh.

Resolved, That the Whig party numbers in its ranks many men whose character and talents fit them in an eminent degree for the highest office in the gift of the people, but before all, and above all in our hearts and minds, stands Henry Clay.

Resolved, That we are deeply impressed with the importance of Whig union and harmony, and that we cheerfully submit to the designation of the Whig Convention to be held in Philadelphia in June next, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain that nomination by all fair and honorable means.

Resolved, That any sound Whig, the nominee of that convention, is certain to redeem the electoral vote of Kentucky.

COOLIDGE, THE MURDERER.—This miscreant, who has been indicted and tried at Augusta, Me. for the premeditated murder of a man named Mathews in cold blood, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, one year hence. His execution would doubtless have been fixed for an earlier day, but that there is a law in the State of Maine providing a year's grace, to give opportunity to the culprit to gather evidence to prove his innocence, in case of his wrongful conviction.

NEWS AT HAND.—The Steamer Washington is in her fourteenth day from Southampton, for New York, and her arrival may be hourly looked for. She will bring news down to the 20th of March.—The new steam ship America (Cunard's Line) sailed from Liverpool for New York on the same day.

FIRST STEAMBOAT ARRIVAL.—On Saturday evening, the 11th day of March, the steamer Red Wing, Capt. Barger, arrived at Galena.

Cucumbers are for sale in Cincinnati at twenty five cents each.

Local Intelligence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The transportation warehouse of C. A. M'Nulty, on Liberty Street, near the Canal, the frame store lately occupied by Mr. Sutton, together with a blacksmith shop and stable, were burned down—about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. The warehouse contained between forty and fifty tons of Bacon, and 200 barrels of Flour. The flour was fully insured—the bacon was uninsured, but it is expected that a large portion of it will be saved. The stable contained four horses, which were burned. The loss was estimated, on Saturday, at $20,000; but the real amount will not be so great.

LITHOTOMY.—Dr. Dickson, of this city, last week performed this operation upon a child four years old. The stone removed was 31 inches, by 21 in. in circumference. The youthful patient was brought from Iowa, and, by the last accounts, is doing well. The operation occupied about three minutes.

REMOVALS—Among others, we notice that of Messrs. S. & W. Harbaugh. They now occupy the large warehouse, No. 53 Water and 104 Front Street, between Wood and Smithfield.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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CONGRESS.

Washington, April 1. 1848.

SENATE—In Senate, yesterday, Mr. Allen's Resolution, in relation to the French Revolution, was taken up, but no action was had.

HOUSE—The time of the House was occupied on private bills.

To day the Senate was not in session.

The House took up and discussed the bill granting compensation to the Land Register, Scott, at Chillicothe. Adjourned without further business.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 1, 3 P. M.

The market is dull, and unchanged.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, April 1, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard street at $5,62@5,68. Market dull.

Grain—The market is entirely without change.

Provisions—Sales of Western prime Pork at $8,50@9—of Mess, at $10,25@10,37; of Hams at 5(@7½c; Shoulders, 4(@4½; Sides, 4½; Hog round 4½@5c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 1, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee at $5 50@5 62½ cts. The article is declining in price.

Grain—There is a good deal of inquiry for wheat for milling; but holders are firm, and buyers do not meet them. The market for corn and oats is dull.

Provisions—There is less movement in Pork—the market being heavy. Western Lard, in bbls, is held at 5½ cts. Sales of 300 kegs good Western at 6¼ cts.

Cotton—No change in prices.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, April 1. 1848.

Flour—We have only moderate sales at previous rates. The market is duller.

Corn—Sales reported of 2,500 bushels prime yellow, shelled corn, at 25 cents per bushel.

Rye—Sales at 55@60 cts.

Molasses—Sales of New Orleans at 25@26c.

Sugar—Sales New Orleans at 4(@4¼ cts.

Provisions—Are without change, and inactive. Sales of Bacon Sides, at 3½; of Shoulders, at 2½@2¾; Hams, 4(@4½c.

PITTSBURGH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society will be held on Monday, the 3d day of April, at the corner of Wood and Sixth streets. By order of the Committee. mar31

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER.....Manager and Lessee.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1848, will be presented the play of the

CAVALIER

Hargrave.....Mr. Pitt.
Mrs. Hargrave.....Miss Porter.
Mrs. Maynard.....Miss Petrie.

After which, PAS DE DANUES, by Miss Malvina.

To conclude with the Comedy of the HONEY MOON.

Duke Aranza.....Mr. Pitt.
Mock Duke.....Mr. Dunn.
Juliana.....Miss Petrie.

Tuesday, the new drama of the "BOTTLE."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of April, A. D. 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the northwest corner of Market and Water streets, being part of lot No. 108 in the plan of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of Market and Water streets, thence northwardly along Market street 38 feet 11 inches to an alley three feet wide, thence eastwardly by said alley parallel with Water street 25 feet 11 inches to an open area, thence by said area southwardly and parallel with Market street five feet, thence westwardly parallel with Water street 10 feet to the line of lot No. 109, thence by the same southwardly and parallel with Market street 33 feet 11 inches to Water street; thence by the same eastwardly 35 feet 11 inches to the place of beginning together with the right to build over to the height of one story, and to use the above mentioned alley and the one half of the area adjoining, divided by a parallel line to Water street, the said lot having a frame warehouse thereon erected.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and being part of out lot No. 8 in the manor of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of out lot No 8 on the Monongahela river, thence by its western line north 22 degrees, east 243 feet, to Greenough street, thence eastwardly along Greenough street 131 feet 4½ inches, thence at right angles to Greenough street, 300 feet to the Monongahela river, thence by the same to the place of beginning. The two pieces of ground above described are sold subject to a mortgage for the sum of ten thousand dollars in favor of Augustus Beylie, dated August 1, 1844, and recorded in Mortgage Book K, page 120, and also subject to the right of dower of Mrs. Mary Little, widow of John Little, dec'd.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the north side of Liberty street being part of lot No. 129 in the plan of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on Liberty street, at the corner of lots Nos. 128 and 129, thence by the line of the same northwardly and parallel with Hay street 110 feet to a 20 feet alley, thence by the same eastwardly 22 feet 11½ inches, thence southwardly and parallel with Hay street 110 feet to Liberty st, thence by the same eastwardly 22 feet 11½ inches to the place of beginning, together with the right to use in common the covered alley, three feet in width, extending back 50 feet from Liberty street. There is erected on this lot a large three-story brick dwelling house.

ALSO,

One other lot, part of said lot No. 129 in the plan of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of lots Nos 128 and 129 on Liberty street, thence westwardly by the same 22 feet 11½ inches, thence southwardly and parallel with Hay street 110 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, thence eastwardly by the same 22 feet 11½ inches to the line of lot No. 128, and thence by the same to the place of beginning, on which is erected a good brick stable.

ALSO,

One other lot, part of said lot No. 129, in the plan of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on Liberty street, at the westward corner of the lot last above described, thence westwardly along Liberty street 22 feet 3½ inches, thence southwardly and parallel with Hay street 110 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, thence eastwardly by the same 22 feet 3½ inches to the lot last above described, and thence by the same 110 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning.

The three pieces last above described are sold subject to a mortgage for the sum of five thousand dollars, dated 25th October, 1843, and recorded in Book Z, No. 256, in favor of William Eichbaum. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Little, Jr., at the suit of Johnston & Stockton, and to be sold by

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.

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TO TRAVELERS.

1848. EXPRESS PAST PACKET LINE, FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS.)

THE 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.

Ohio—Capt Craig, Monday, April 3.
Indiana—Capt P Berkey, Tuesday, 4th.
Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Wednesday, 5th.
Louisiana—Capt J P Thompson, Thursday, 6th.
Ohio—Capt A Craig, Friday, 7th.
Indiana—Capt P Berkey, Saturday, 8th.
Kentucky—Capt A Truby, Sunday, 9th.

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

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

If you desire cheap traveling and comfortable accommodations, secure your tickets at the Packet office, Monongahela House, water st. or at the office on the wharf.

P LEECH & CO, Canal Basin

M'N. KING, Bedford, Pa. JOHN WOODWARD, Indiana, Pa.

KING & MOORHEAD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, corner of the Diamond and Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES—Dr. P. Shoenberger, Richard Bard, Hon. Jas. Morrison, Rich. S. Elliott, Esq. Simon Drum, Esq., Greensburgh. T. Cremmin & Co., Philadelphia. J. Milliken & Sons, Lewistown, Pa. J. Beaner, Hon. Wm. J. Dougherty, Mulhollan & Ray, Blairsville. } Pittsburgh. } St. Louis. } Bedford.

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SCYTHE SNATHS, HAY RAKES, HOES, SCYTHE STONES, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has for sale on board of the flat boat "Yankee Notion, now lying at the foot of Pitt street, Allegheny river, the following goods, manufactured in the State of N. York, which will be offered at low prices: 300 Scythe Snaths; 300 dozen cast steel Hoes, with handles; 250 dozen Hay Rakes; 100 doz. Scythes; 50 dozen Pitch Forks; Scythe Stones and Scythe Rifles. Call early.

NATHAN BROWN.

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A DESIDERATUM TO ALL WHO WRITE—Mrs. Anna India Rubber Fluid, for preventing pens corroding in ink; also for adapting them to write on parchment without the aid of pumice, and to facilitate the ink flowing free. To students, conveyancers, and mercantile men, it is invaluable. By merely adding a few drops of this Fluid to the ink in use, it will instantly be found to be the best auxiliary ever offered, as it neutralizes the acid, precipitates the sediment, causes a free flow of the ink, and dispenses with the trouble of wiping a pen. Just received and for sale by

JOEL MOHLER

apl

PITTSBURGH FEMALE INSTITUTE, Liberty st. Pittsburgh, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, is still open for the reception of pupils, and will be continued at the same place on Liberty street, for the present. In consequence of some changes having taken place, a few vacancies have occurred, and those desirous of placing their daughters under their care, would do well to make an early application. For terms see circular, or apply to the Principal.

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SUNDRIES—Thompson's Eye Water; James' do do; Dr. Jew David's Plaster; Orris Tooth Wash; Chlorine do do; Jones' do do; Tooth Powder; Rousset's do do; Hunt's do do; Hauef's Tooth Paste; Rousset's do do; in store and for sale by

JOEL MOHLER,

apl corner wood and fifth sts

REMOVAL.

R. TANNER & CO. No. 22, Wood street, 4 doors above the St. Charles Hotel, wholesale dealers in Hoes, Shovels, Bonnets, Palm Leaf, Leghorns and Panama Hats, French and American Artificial Flowers. A large stock of all the above kinds just received and for sale low.

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REMOVAL.

The subscribers have removed to No. 53 Water and 104 Front street, in the warehouse formerly occupied by Young, Hanson & Plunkett.

apl S & W H