THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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THE IRON TRADE.

The levity of the Post, in relation to the iron trade of the country, comports well with the general conduct of the Free Trade Press towards the manufacturers, for whom their professions of attachment are so warm. The introduction of Burden's Revolving Hammer, which is so facetiously termed a 'squeezer,' was not unknown to us, and will not, we think, account for the depression in the iron trade.

The only point we see in the article of the Post, is in the following, which, after all, is not a fixed point, but merely a flourish.

"We know the iron men do not want to be made the subjects of a political controversy. But if the leading organ of the Whig Party in Western Pennsylvania persists in using them as a weapon against the Democratic party, and they remain passive instruments of a newspaper mendacity, we shall be compelled to publish statements of their business, *obtained from themselves*, with commentaries that will open the eyes of Democrats in other sections of the Union, *on the subject of the rasurs of iron men under the Tariff of 1846.*"

We now give notice, that the discussion of the iron question—so dreaded and feared by the Post—will be continued; and it shall be no fault of our's if we do not get at the "compelled" statements.—We shall look with much solicitude for the returns of profits under the swindling tariff of 1846.

Like the Ostrich, which hides its head when danger threatens, the astute editor puts his head under a pile of Pennsylvania pig metal, and says, 'I see no foreign metal.' There has been no British competition.' With wonderful complacency, he persuades himself that our own city is not only the centre of the production, but of the consumption of iron, and goes on to argue, that because pig iron is not used upon our forges, it cannot be upon the forges of our customers, or American forges any where. We take the broad ground, that each ton of iron imported excludes from use a ton of American, and robs the American laborer of the work necessary to make it—and cheats the American farmer out of the sale of the produce that would feed and clothe the laborer while he makes it. When we look at the import tables of New York and Boston, and see, in four days, the arrival of *one thousand tons of pig iron* from abroad, with 1,460 bundles, and *eleven thousand bars* of the manufactured article, it is a short process with us to reason, that an equal amount of iron *less* will be produced at home; and that our iron men would have had less poured in upon them, had the duty been kept at the old and sound specific rate. We deprecate this foreign competition, and shall spare no pains to place before the people of this State, and this section of the State, the evils inflicted upon their interests by the ad valorem free trade duty, and challenge the Post editor to meet us, hoping that he will confine himself to the presentation of facts, and take his position upon quantities and values—tons of iron, and dollars and cents of profit.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1848.

I send you an abstract of the debate upon Mr. Allen's Resolution of sympathy for France, reported for the Gazette by the accomplished Stenographer of the Senate. The subject is exciting—a good deal of debate here, and no little demagogueism, of which there is always a superabundance in Congress. Some of the enthusiasm has fallen off Southward, since it is understood that the new French Government have ordered a preparatory act for the Abolition of Slavery in the French West India Islands. If the French negroes are fitted for immediate emancipation, why not the American negroes? If Mississippi, Alabama and other Slave States, really rejoice for the spread of free principles and national deliverance from Slavery, why not emancipate their own yoke-fellows? Mr. Calhoun seems to see a great black cloud in this European Revolution, which anon may spread like the curtains of night, over the Carolinas and the whole Southern country. Mr. Underwood as you see, thinks that the Resolutions are premature for the reason that previous revolutions in France have been attended with such reigns of bloodshed and such frightful despotisms.

Mr. Hale, of N. H. threw a fire-brand into the Chamber by proposing, by way of amendment, special thanks to the French Government, for the proposed abolition of Slavery at Guadaloupe and Martinique.

This subject having been debated for some two hours, Mr. Hannegan, of In., moved an Executive Session, thinking as he said, that this question of French liberty could be postponed for a day: to take up a case of "individual liberty," in the Senate. This last interpreted the fact that one Mr. Negent had furnished the N. Y. Herald with a copy of the Mexican treaty, had been arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms for the act. He acquitted the Senators and the officers of the Senate, but not the Department of State and its officers. Not willing to betray Mr. Buchanan, he would not speak at all, and by such expressive silence he has made the betrayal the more public. But have the Senate authority thus to arrest and imprison? There is no law to prevent what has been done and until Congress enacts such a law, there can be no offence committed by the publication of the recent proceedings of the body.

The Loan Bill has been approved and signed, and at an early day Proposals will be issued for SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! The expectations of the Treasury Department are that it will be obtained on favorable terms.

The House have under consideration to-day, bills for refunding money supplied to bring the volunteer corps into the service of the United States. It was re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and thereby practically killed. Also, a bill appropriating money to pay for bringing home the remains of such officers and soldiers as may be designated by the friends of the same, and who are unable to pay for the expenses of freight and the decent and christian burial of their relatives and friends. Both of these bills were debated at great length and finally re-committed.

A general bill was also reported granting pensions to the widows and orphans of officers and seamen belonging to the Navy of the United States. The widows under the act will receive pensions while remaining such and the children up to the age of 18. No act of Congress, I believe has hitherto included orphans and occasionally only have bills been passed for the relief of widows of those serving in the Navy.

The Oregon Territorial bill was before the Committee for an hour, and called forth a speech from Mr. Hilliard in review of the the war, in condemnation of the Administration and in praise of Gen. Taylor.

I enclose you extracts of a very late letter received from Lower California via Mexico. It came to Mr. Behenck, of Ohio, from his brother a Lieutenant on board the Congress.

E. B.

LATE FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

ON BOARD THE U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS, Mazatlan, Mexico, Feb. 7, 1848.

It is nearly three months since a safe opportunity for writing home has offered, and my last letter from home is a year old.

For the last two months we have had no fight ing. In our skirmishes before that, we gained I fear but little advantage of the enemy. We killed eight of the enemy and lost one man,—three more fully, and six others wounded less severely, no one of whom will be fit for service during the cruise. The enemy have a respectable force at old Mazatlan, some 90 miles from here, where they have a fortified camp. Our "sailor army," as Stockton called it, is scarcely strong enough to attack them in their position, but we have a strong position here from which we cannot be removed.

We are hourly expecting Commodore Jones with the Ohio and Preble. All Lower California is in arms. We left a small garrison at San Jose, where they have had rather a warm time of it. On the 25th ult., Passed Midshipman Duncan, of Ohio (son of Dr. Duncan) and Warley, of S. Ca. were captured by the Californians, and carried off into the interior. Three days after they were captured, they were allowed to send in a flag of truce for some necessaries. They say they are well treated, but they have fallen into the hands of men little better than savages.

We have had a good deal of sickness among us, and lost a good many men, but the sickly season is now over.

S.

FROM EUROPE—ONE DAY LATER.

The New York Morning Star publishes an Extra containing European intelligence extracted from a London paper of Sunday, 12th of March, which was brought to Liverpool by express, before the sailing of the Caledonia on that day.—By some accident, as we learn from the Extra Star, the paper did not reach this city till Thursday, which accounts for the late appearance of its news. The substance of the advices is as follows:

CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell's resignation was positively decided upon on Saturday evening.

Despatches announcing his contemplated resignation were forwarded to Dublin, the intelligence appearing in the Dublin papers on Saturday, 11th March.

Cabinet Councils were held in Downing street, on Saturday evening, and during the day Lord Palmerston had a conference with Mr. Bancroft, the U. S. Minister.

The Cabinet, it was understood, had under consideration important concessions to Ireland, and a considerable extension of the elective franchise in the United Kingdoms was talked of.

Douglas Jerrold, immediately upon his arrival at Paris, had an interview with Lamartine, who received him in the most cordial manner. It was reported that he had been commissioned to repair to Paris by a Committee of the Liberals in London.

THE TRIUMPH OF LIBERAL OPINIONS.—LANCASTER ELECTION.—Armstrong, 636;—Stanley, 620.—Majority, 16.

Important from Algiers.

ALGIERS PROCLAIMED BY THE DUC D'AUMALE A PART OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

By the latest intelligence from Algiers, we are informed that on receipt of the astounding news from Paris, there was a tremendous excitement among the military in the city and immediate neighborhood. The officers of the Chasseurs d'Afrique immediately, together with several other regiments, among which are those of the Artillerie Legere were the most prominent. They declared a unanimite their adhesion to the existing state of things in France. The Marseltise and the Parisienne were sung with great enthusiasm.

The Moniteur Algerie of the 26th February, had an announcement from the Governor General, the Duke d' Aumale, of the news received from Paris. There were indeed two notices, the first being of a dispatch from Paris, dated on the afternoon of the 24th, informing him of the abdication of the King in favor of the Count of Paris, and the Duchess d' Orleans proposed as Regent, to which the Governor General adds the following note:

The Governor General knowing the patriotism of all, adds nothing to this news. Nothing can change our duties, or affect our duties to France.

"Algiers, Feb. 27. H. D'ORLEANS."

The second notice says:

"The Governor General has not received from France any communication; but he is informed that the following despatch has been addressed to all the prefects and sub-prefects. (Here the Governor General publishes a despatch, announcing the formation of the Provisional Government.) The Governor General can only repeat what he said yesterday. Nothing is changed in our duties toward France; the population and the army will wait with the greatest calm for the orders of the mother country.

"Algiers, Feb. 28, ten at night."

The allegiance of the Duc d' Aumale to the Republic, secures peace to Algeria, and removes those unpleasantness of a colonial war which an opposite party might have produced. We observe the Prince de Joinville united with the Duc d' Aumale in proclaiming the Republic at Algiers.

All was quiet at Brussels on the 9th of March.

Paris was perfectly tranquil on Friday afternoon. The Germans presented an address to the new Government of Thursday; the disorders in the South had terminated.

Our last accounts from Vienna left the Cabinet in council; news of a general rising in Lombardy was looked for hourly. The successor of Prince Metternich had, not been appointed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS AND MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Sunday March 12.

The excited condition of the people in several parts of the metropolis, concurrently with the intelligence of collisions between the authorities and the masses in Glasgow, and the fears that similar scenes may be enacted in some of the manufacturing districts, following so rapidly as they have done the sudden revolutionary change in the dynasty and the form of the Government in France, have indeed, paralyzed most severely the wholesale as well as the retail departments of trade and industry since the day week. So apprehensive have many of our merchants and heads of manufacturing establishments been of plunder, that the sending forth of goods, whether by railroad or otherwise, has in many cases been delayed.

Foreign Extracts.

Ireland, is in a very alarming state. The Irish confederation held a meeting in Dublin last Thursday night. More than 2000 persons were present. Placards were posted bearing the following words:—

"COURAGE! FORBEARENCE! FRATERNITY!!

Mr. Crean was the Chairman.

A paper recently started in Dublin, called the *United Irishman*, thus writes:

"Ireland's opportunity, thank God and France, has come at last! Its challenge rings in our ears like a call to battle, and warms our blood like wine. It demands of us what mission we have to extract to its ministry, so often and so fervently avoked. We must unite, we must act, we must leap all barriers but those which are divine; if needs be, we must die rather than let this providential hour pass over us unliberated. Do not fear (continues he) that France is exhausted. Event will lead on event, as four ushers on hour. See how they have followed each other already; within a week the minister's resignation, the King's flight, and the Republic's birth.—No Republic can stand in France which is not aggressive.—Neither can war take place in Europe without England. The first gun England fires will be the sun-set gun of her dominion in Ireland. The consideration is not now of when, but of how. Irish independence is to be won. The time is at hand; it comes with the deep sounding of a sea filling its channel. Are the people ready? They must be ready. "Now or never!"

"Oh! my countrymen, look up, look up! Arise from the death-bed where you have long been lying, and let this light vest your eyes also, and touch your souls. Let your ears drink in the blessed words—Liberty! Fraternity! Equality! which are soon to ring from pole to pole. Clear steel will, ere long dash upon your ears the dreadful tocsin, and the rolling thunder of the people's cannon will drive before it many a heavy cloud that has long hidden from you the face of heaven. Pray for that day; and preserve life and health, that you may worthily meet it. Above all, let the man amongst you, who has no gun; sell his garment and buy one.

Every street is an excellent shooting gallery for disciplined troops; but it is a better battle in which to take them. In the vocabulary of drilling is no such phrase as "infantry"—prepare for window pots, brick bats, logs of wood, chimney pieces, heavy furniture, light pokers, &c.&c.—and these thrown vertically on the heads of a column below, from the elevation of a parapet, or top story are irresistible. The propelling forces—viz ladies or chambermaids, or men who can do better—have the additional advantage of security; and the narrower the street, and the higher the houses, the worse the damage, and the greater the security. A military proposition we recommend to the study of the best lady in the land."

The old rock of Cashel has fallen to the earth! How many thousand of Irishmen in America will be grieved to learn this! It fell on Tuesday last, the 7th inst, after weathering the storms since the deluge. Great trouble has been occasioned by this event, especially as an alleged prophecy of St. Columkill that the Rock of Cashel would fall the same year in which a revolution would break out in England, is spoken of by the mass of the poor people.

The correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, in his account of French affairs, says—

The final and most important document of the Provisional Government is the manifesto of Lamartine, as Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representatives of French Government at foreign courts, explaining to them the future external policy of France. This state paper commences by impressing upon the agents of France that the new republic has no quarrel with monarchies; they are essential to communities who have only advanced to a certain stage in civilization—"nations require more liberty according as they feel themselves able to bear more," and there is no necessity that France should attack those who in this respect are not so happy as herself. "The French Republic, therefore, will not commence war with any State whatever." At the same time, "it need not say it will accept war if conditions of war are offered."

In 1792, M. Lamartine goes on to explain, there was a terrible struggle between the monarchists and democrats. "Fraternity" will not unite all—In 1792, it was the middle class alone who wished to exercise liberty and enjoy it, and hence to get rid of the people they urged the democracy to war. But philosophy, which was then unknown except to the few, will now lead to international brotherhood all over the globe. Nevertheless, although henceforth we are only to know one great bond of love, "France *will be happy*, if war be declared against her, and if she be thus forced in spite of her moderation to increase in power and glory."—For this reason, "if the hour for the reconstruction of some oppressed nations in Europe or elsewhere should appear to have arrived, according to the decrees of Providence," France, it is plainly intimated, will be ready to offer them her assistance.

LANDING OF LOUIS PHILIPPE IN ENGLAND.—On landing, it is said, he exclaimed—"Truly happy and thankful am I, that I have once more arrived at England, which I will not leave again." "The bullets," he added, "were striking the windows and doors as I escaped from the Tuilleries, but here I am safe and unhurt. I have nothing to tax my conscience with, and nothing to reflect upon (laying his hand upon his heart) and I thank you very much." He had escaped, it appeared, in an open boat, to an English steamer, without a change of clothes for himself or the Queen, with scarcely a franc remaining in his pocket. He had disguised himself as well as possible, and had obtained a passport as an Englishman, in the name of "William Smith." About the same time came the Duchess de Montpensier—then the Duke of Montpensier and others. Previous to the arrival of the King, all the exiles of his family, who had already reached us, had taken up their temporary residence at the country house of Mr. Joshua Bates, (your country-man, and a partner in Baring's) at East Sheen, in Surrey, about ten miles from London.

The King lost his breakfast on the morning he escaped—when the insurgents entered the palace they found the table not only set, but the repast prepared and served upon it. The King's servant said to him, just before that time—"Your majesty, there is great excitement among the people, and you will be obliged to make concessions to appease them." The King remarked—"that it was only a coffee house affair, which they would put down in a few hours." When he made his escape he was dependent upon this servant, to bring him two shirts, but he could not stop to take any money with him, and as Jesus his friends raised two hundred francs for him to pay his expenses to England.

The following is the reply of M. Arago to the Address made by Mr. Goodrich, of Boston, who presented, on behalf of the Americans in Paris, to the New Republic of France, the Flags of the two nations united.

Citizens of the United States—We are happy to hear the expression of the sentiments which you have just manifested, and we are happy such sentiments proceed from the citizens of a free people. We are, above all, happy at the manner in which you appreciate the acts of the Parisian population. You have perceived what courage our fellow citizens have shown on the day of combat, and what moderation they have shown after the victory—you have also seen with what eagerness that people, after having departed from its ordinary sphere, again placed itself under the dominion of its laws. You have justly declared that a people has a right to give to itself such a government as suits it—Look at your own flag—you behold there the evident proofs of your prosperity—the number of stars which are there displayed has been prodigiously augmented, and will be still more so.—[Bravo! bravo!] What has been so great an advantage to the American population, cannot fail to be so likewise for the French people. (Cheers.)

We have no doubt that your fellow citizens in the United States will join in the sentiments which have brought you this day before the Provisional Government. We have no doubt that fresh applause will also be given there to the valiant population of Paris. [We can answer for that!] Gentlemen, the prayers that we offer up, and which will be realized, is to see the American nation and the French nation living in the most intimate union. [Loud cheering.] There is no motive of difference between you and us, once that we are established as a Republic, and that we advance in the Republic path of liberty, equality, and fraternity. I am convinced that the two nations will be united, as are the two colors which you there bear amongst you. "Vive la Republique." (The cry was three times repeated by the deputation.)

ENGLISH IRON TRADE.—The Liverpool Times of the 11th ult. says—

The Iron trade has participated to some extent in the uncertainty arising from the political convulsion now agitating the greater portion of the continent of Europe. Orders for Iron for the Continent have been withdrawn, and orders for Cotton, Woollen, Hardware, and other goods, have been suspended or canceled. Capitalists and bankers are more cautious in their operations, and these causes united have injured the iron trade both for exportation and home consumption. The workmen in the Iron districts have now generally submitted to the reduction of wages required by the ironmasters, and most of the works are in full operation. As the orders in hand are not considerable, notwithstanding the general suspension of labor in the Staffordshire Iron district for the last two months, we do not expect the present prices can be maintained. The price of Scotch pig has fallen, and other kinds are flat at our present quotations, with the exception of Rails, which are in fair demand. Present prices are—Liverpool: Merchant bar, £7.12s 6d; best rolled do., £9; hoop £9 10s.; sheet, £10; Scotch pig, £2.17s 6d.

Another circular quotes Rail Road bar, P. patern, £8@£8.10s per ton, equal to $38.40@$40.40 United States currency. In connection with this we extract from the Liverpool freight list:

"The freight market has partaken in the general dullness of trade during the last fortnight, and lower rates must be considered as established in most cases."

SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—A meeting of members of the Legislature was held at Harrisburg, on the evening of the 28th ult., in the Hall of the House, the Hon. Wm. Packer, in the chair. The meeting was very spirited, and the resolutions were of that moderate tenor which command the respect of all.

Among the speakers was J. Dunlap, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who in discussing the resolutions said:

"He congratulated the meeting that the time had come, when the rights of the masses of mankind were about to be asserted, when they were about to be emancipated from the shackles of despotism. He had always been an advocate of the principle of national liberty—and who above all others should rejoice for the disenthralment of the French people, if the American people should not. Her interests, her former history, and all the sympathies which distinguish the lovers and patrons of national liberty, were engaged on this occasion, and the existence of this feeling was ennobling to the human character. He hoped that the broad Democracy and free emancipation which are enjoyed, should continue to spread till the whole human family were embraced in its folds."

ASCONDED.—A man named McNulty, confidential clerk of Messrs. Ayse and son of N. York has absconded to Cuba with some $25,000.

He had a salary of $5,000 a year, with certain privileges worth $2,000 more. He has borrowed a great deal of money both in the city and out of it. The sums of his debts have been in the habit of selling goods and pocketing the pay for them, or of selling them on time and using the notes for his purposes. He is also charged with forgery, but as to this we have no information on which we can rely. The stolen money, he is supposed to have lost in Copper stocks, Mexican Mining Companies, and other similar speculations. What amount he carried away with him is not known.

A pilot boat was sent after him with an officer on board.

JAILS AT THE SOUTH.—Jails are made in Cincinnati for the Southern market, in the shape of iron cages. Stone jails are in fact in the South and Indiana as well as most other buildings of that region are made of less permanent materials, such as wood and brick. The cages, being sixteen feet square, will conveniently supply twelve or twenty persons with sleeping accomodations. They defy alike fraud or force, the bars being of iron three inches broad and one inch thick, crossing at right angles and leaving open spaces of three inches square. The cage is enclosed outside with brick walls or logs framed together, and as may be easily judged, is therefore the securest species of jail in the United States.

The authorities of the city of Charleston, S. C., have prohibited the sale of the "Discipline of the Methodist Church South," because it retains a section of the general discipline of the Church which testifies to the "great evil of slavery" and requires how it may be extirpated. And what is perhaps even more startling, the annual conference of that state have sanctioned the uncomplaining submission of the Charleston clergy and laity to the restriction. So that the Scuthern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the singular position of having an authorized code of discipline which cannot be circulated among its members.

THE CROPS.—The Doylestown Pa. Intelligencer says: "Many of the farmers of our county commenced ploughing some days ago, and we have heard of some oats being sown last week. It is time enough yet, but we mention the fact to show that spring is opening with us early. The prospect for a good crop of wheat we think has never been better at this season; as the fields look uncommonly well set, and the plants are vigorous and well rooted. The fly, indeed, may attack it; but its strength will be favorable to a resistance of the ravages of that insect."

NEW YORK PACKET SHIP.—In speaking of the external improvements the Express says;—There are now upwards of sixty fine packet ships running from this port to Liverpool, London and Havre to say nothing of the vast number of packets running to New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, Savannah and other ports. From six to ten millions of dollars are invested by individuals in packets alone: a sum nearly as great as the cost of the Croton Water Works, or the great New York and Erie Railroad.

MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME.—The Lancaster Examiner says;—The Buchanan meeting in the Court House last Wednesday was rather a slim affair, considering the efforts made to get up an imposing demonstration. The anti-Buchanan men were decidedly in the majority, and successfully opposed an attempt to re-organize the County Committee.

RATES OF TOLL.—The rates of toll on the Ohio Canal and its appendages remain, with very little change, the same as last year. On New York Salt the rate for the first 100 miles is 12 mills per 1,000 lbs per mile, and 5 mills for the second 100 miles; after which no toll is charged.

On Gypsum the rate is the same as last year for 137½ miles; after which no toll is charged on Gypsum. These are all the changes of any importance.

WHEAT in this vicinity looks poorly. The open winter has had a severe effect upon it. We are far from preaching up a panic, but a glance at the fields will show that the present appearance of the crop is somewhat discouraging.—*Rochester American.*

The wire of House's Telegraph has been stretched across the North river, at New York with success and a communication established with Philadelphia. The wire hangs two hundred feet above the water. It was first stretched at the height of three hundred feet, but afterwards was lowered in order to save the strain of so great tension.

GEORGIA.—A Whig State Convention is to be held at Milledgeville in Georgia, on Monday, the 8th of May, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Convention and selecting an Electoral ticket.

We regret to announce the suspension of Messrs. Collomb & Leslie, a French House of the first standing in New York. Their inability to sell their bills in Paris at this time, and holding heavy acceptances for cotton from the South, is the cause of present embarrassment.

THE Maryland Legislature passed a law which takes effect on the 1st of June, to prevent the selling of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath, virtually shutting up all taverns on that day.

An old Jersey matron—the widow of Joseph Newman, of revolutionary memory—died the other day in Monmouth county, leaving 9 children, 91 grand children, and 93 great grand children—making 173 descendants.

DEATH OF MR. ASTOR.—Obituary or rather biographical notices of the just deceased *millionaire* abound in the papers—it seeming to be taken for granted that every body must be interested in knowing how, by the energies, labors and good fortune of a single man, in a single lifetime, a mass of wealth was accumulated probably without equal on this side of the Atlantic and certainly with few superiors anywhere. The leading events of Mr. Astor's commercial and financial life, however, are well known. He made early and large investments in real estate, when real estate was cheap, and the bulk of his vast wealth has grown up in the general advancement of such property. Sagacious promptitude and boldness in taking advantage of political and other emergencies have also done their share. As Mr. Astor himself was wont to remark, the beginning was the most difficult portion of the whole process.

The Tribune gives a very long sketch of Mr. Astor's life, which we abridge as follows:—

Mr. Astor was born in the village of Waldorp, near the ancient city of Heidleberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in July, 1763, of humble parents. One of his brothers settled in London in the music line, and when in his eighteenth year, Mr. Astor joined him, and, after remaining three years in the British Metropolis, accepted an invitation from another brother, Henry, who had settled in this city toward the close of the revolutionary war, and commenced business as a butcher in the Bowery, to emigrate to America. He sailed in November 1783, and encountered many difficulties during a boisterous Winter voyage of three months.

Mr. Astor's eldest brother, the butcher, was a kindly, generous man, and the architect of his own fortune. Although he began business without means, he speedly acquired wealth, lent John Jacob money for his speculations, and left city property, stocks, and other estate to Wm. B. Astor, to the value of half a million of dollars. He married early, but had no children, and purchased an acre of land, where the Bowery theatre now stands for about $800, the value of which increased greatly even in his lifetime.

John Jacob Astor bought furs, studied the fur trade, engaged himself for a time in the fur store of Robert Bowne, as a clerk or assistant, was married early in life to a young and amiable German damsel, who had a dowry of about $300, and, obtaining a small loan from his brother Henry, entered into partnership with an active and intelligent Irishman, Mr. Cornelius Heeny, now of Brooklyn.

We next hear of a connection in the fur trade between Mr. Astor and Mr. Smith, father of Gerrit Smith of Madison Co. Messrs. Smith and Astor carried to the then frontiers of civilization, articles desired by the Indian hunter, receiving valuable furs in exchange for the European and Chinese markets. Five years after his arrival in Baltimore, Mr. Astor had a store in this city where he sold pianos and trafficked in furs and skins.

Some forty years since he founded the American Fur Company, having previously acquired a moderate fortune (even for his ambition) by dealing in furs and peltries. If he was not the principal owner at first, it is certain that he eventually appears to have had the chief control and interest in it.

Mr. Astor's idea of establishing, at the mouth of the Columbia River, a trading house where the finest of furs could be collected for the Chinese market and shipped direct to Canton, gave evidence of a vigorous intellect and great sagacity.

Mr. Astor lost two of his ships, had his fort (Astoria) taken by the British, sent skilful observers overland to take an account of the valley of the Oregon, &c., among them Mr. Ramsay Crooks, an excellent business man, and Mr. Wm. V. Hunt, and would have realized much wealth from the adventure in the course of a few years, had not one of his partners sold Astoria without his knowledge or consent, to his opponents the North West Company, at the very moment when peace would have restored it to him.

During the war with England, Mr. Astor adapted business to the crisis, and gained enormously by it. His furs in the far west, at Michilimackinac, Detroit, and elsewhere on the way to market, were placed in a situation of great danger by the movements of opposing armies and hostile fleets, but by his own energy and tact he extricated them, and came safely to the best markets.

The question is often asked—how rich is Mr. Astor? Those who may know, tell us that his income of late has been a million of dollars a year, beside a large property at present unprofitably—he owns land in many States—owns stock and scrip, has claims by bill, bond and mortgage—the Astor House, income $30,000 a year; the City Hotel rented at $15,000; and the Park theatre, perhaps worth 1,000 a month, the block of buildings midway Broadway, opposite Niblo's, and thousands of lots, lands, and tenements in and near New York were his—he had ships and shares, and rumor has it that his will was opened yesterday at one, probably to ascertain his instructions about his funeral yet this is scarcely probable, for he had breathed his last only 24 hours before—at half past 9.

A very great part of Mr. Astor's wealth has arisen from the increased value of property in this city above Grand street.

Mr. Girard left his twelve millions for educational purposes, and it is said that Mr. Astor has bequeathed $100,000 for the purpose of a library for the general benefit of our fellow citizens.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments:—Charge d'Affairs to Rome, Dr. J. E. Martin, now Secretary to the Legation in Paris; do. to Guatemala, John Appleton, new Chief Clerk of the Department of State; do to Bolivia, Elijah Hise, of Kentucky do. to Ecuador, Vanburgh Livingston, now an appraiser in the New York Custom House. V. Livingston has not accepted his new situation, and in case of his resignation it will probably be given to Mr. Charles Eames, the junior editor of the Union.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD.—The city authorities of Cleveland decided to submit to the citizens yesterday by ballot, the question whether or not the city will subscribe $100,000, in aid of the road. Appearances indicate the approval of the subscription.

THE TREATY PUBLICATION.—A telegraphic letter from Washington to the Baltimore Sun of the 31st says:—Mr. Nugent, one of the reporters of the N. York Herald, was sent to prison for refusing to disclose the name of the person from whom the treaty was obtained.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.—Alabama sterling 5's, '36, 53; Indiana 5's, '61 & '66, 78; Louisiana sg. 5's, 44, '47, 50 & '52, 76; Maryland sg. 5's, '58, '70; Ohio 6's, 56 & '60, 85; Pennsylvania 5's, 54 & '70, 65; U. S. Bank Shares, '66, 34.

The port of New Orleans, on the 10th inst., presented an unusual sight in the way of shipping.—There was 150 large ships, 54 barks, 41 brigs, 6 schooners, and 39 steamers in port, making the aggregate total of 316 vessels. Quite an array of masts and smoke-pipes.

From an estimate, which we find in the St. Louis Union, of the 22d, it appears that the total number of hogs slaughtered and packed in that city during the past season, was 65,302. This is more than double the number handled the previous season, 1846-'47.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—What is called the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Easton, Md., on Wednesday. The Gazette of that place says that a goodly number of ministers had then arrived, and that prior to the transaction of business a sermon would be preached by the Rev. Levi Scott, D. D.

ANOTHER SERVANT OF WASHINGTON.—Died in Washington city, on the 22d ult., Altamont a colored man, in the 94th year of his age. He was proverbial for stern integrity and fidelity. When the revolution broke out, Altamont was given to Colonel George Washington, by his nephew, and was with his young master in all the leading battles in the South, ending with the seige of Yorktown.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls collected at Pittsburgh for the last two years compare as follows:

March 1848	$11,016 27
1847	8,743 32
Increase	$2,595 85

NEW YORK ELECTION.—Upwards of 3,000 persons have been naturalized as citizens in the Common Pleas Court alone within the last 3or4 weeks. Most of them have gone through at the expense of the Tammany Committee.

THE REGULAR New York sales of books have commenced at the sales rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Richards & Platt. In consequence the city is favored with the presence of a great number of book-sellers from all parts of the country.

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.

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and be no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless. Mr. W. Jackson, of 84 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. certifies on the 3d of February, 1847, that Mr. Thos. Jackson's head, on the top, was entirely bald for 15 years, and that by using two or bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the hair is growing fast and thick.

Sold in Newark by S. OLIN & SON, 278 Broad st, H. VAN BUSKIRK, corner of Broad and Nantucket st. mar20

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 85 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

"That whiter skin of hers, than snow
And pure as monumental alabaster."

All females have skin like the above, who use Jones' Spanish Lily White. It makes it pure snow, yet imaturally white. Sold at 85 Chatham street.

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twelve shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 85 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

☞ TO THE HALT AND LAME.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st. Agent for Pittsburgh. nov18d&wly

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have a fair white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

DIED,

On board the steamboat Gen. Pike, near N. Orleans, the 6th ult., the Rev. GODFREY LEWING, Member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the Fifth Ward.

His remains are expected to arrive on Thursday. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral (to the Cemetery) from his late residence on Federal street, near Wylie, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SHACKLETT & WHITE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, No. 59 Wood street, have on hand, and are constantly receiving during the business season, a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they offer to merchants at low prices, and reasonable terms. Believing that they can give entire satisfaction, they confidently invite all merchants visiting the city to give them a call. apl

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

WE have taken an office immediately opposite to our burnt warehouse, for the present, where we will transact business as usual, until a new house can be erected, arrangements having already been made for that purpose. Hours will always be in readiness at our wharf to receive freight.

C A MANULTY & Co,
Canal Basin, Liberty st
apl

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON & CO. have removed to the warehouse formerly occupied by Messrs. J & T Floyd, No 114 Liberty street, 4 doors below Hand st. apl

Steam Engine Wanted.

ANY person having for sale a small Steam Engine, can hear of a purchaser on application at the Counting Room of the Gazette. apl

CASSIMERES.—A full assortment of black and fancy Cassimeres, just received by
SHACKLETT & WHITE, 59 wood st
apl

GINGHAMS—A large assortment of Domestic, English and French Ginghams, just opening and for sale by
SHACKLETT & WHITE
apl

LARD—7 kegs for sale by
GEO COCHRAN, 98 wood st
apl

PIG IRON—250 tons, Allegheny, for sale from the wharf, by
J & R FLOYD,
corner wood and liberty sts
apl

SUGAR—225 hhds N O Sugar, for sale by
J & R FLOYD
apl

MOLASSES—200 bbls Plantation Molasses;
50 do S. House do
for sale by
J & R FLOYD
apl

COFFEE—300 bags prime Rio, for sale by
J & R FLOYD
apl

LARD—10 bbls No 1 Lard, for sale by
J & R FLOYD
apl

LOAF SUGAR—50 bbls assorted, for sale by
J & R FLOYD
apl

☞ Citizens are honorably assured that the following are the natural qualities of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla or Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla Root Restorative. If they doubt our word, they cannot but have highly respectable citizens, who have tried it.

Mr. Geo. Beckett, 41 Elm st. New York.
Mrs. Matilda Reeves, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 79 King st. New York.
Mr. Thomas Jackson, 59 Liberty st, Pittsburgh.
H. E. Cullen, late barber steamboat S. America.

And more than a hundred others, which for want of space must suffice, that it will force the hair to grow on the head or face, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, removing scurf and dandruff from the roots, and making light, red or gray hair assume a fine dark look, and keeping dry, harsh or very hair moist, soft, clean and healthy. Sold by WM. JACKSON'S 89 Liberty st. mar24

☞ TAKE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use LAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Layne's Expectorant, which will immediately remove the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and lozenge and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstacle to free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy or any other Pulmonary Affection, then use Layne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

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

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy, yellow faces of others, excite sensations of pity and smiles. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true JONES' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be unsurpassed with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

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

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

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

As a cosmetic, the true JONES' Soap is perhaps the only article ever known that removed impurities and cleared and beautified the skin, making it soft, clear, smooth and white as an infant's. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street.

☞ PILES, SORES, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment