THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co'

PITTSBURGH:

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

HER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

Remains of Rev. G. T. Ewing.

The remains of the Rev. G. T. Ewing arrived yesterday, on board the Steamer Clipper. The Funeral will proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, on Federal Street, near Wylie. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Our City Post Office.

The utter incapacity of the Post office of Pittsburgh, to perform the duties imposed upon it by the growth of the city trade, has been so long known, and so often discussed, that a return to the subject seems idle in the extreme. The many inconveniences and delays to which the public are subjected, are charged we all know, at once, upon the postmaster, as the nearest responsible man. This, we now would say, is in the extreme, wrong and unjust, and should be changed. All the wrongs suffered by the public, must be charged upon the Post Master General, and upon Congress. The former is culpable for not insisting upon proper legislation for his department, that will give to offices where the work centres, not only the physical force to do it, but fair pay for the labor done.

Instead of this common sense way of doing business, the department takes care of itself, and Pittsburgh, the great central manufacturing city of the Union, has no more force in its post office, than it had fourteen years ago, when we were villiages comparatively. The department forgets not only how much we have grown, but appears to think that, post office facilities should remain stationary while business in all departments increases forty fold. Post offices need enlarging as well as factories, and more force must be added, as the work to be done accumulates.

We need not go back half a century to make comparisons, for contrasts, striking enough can be found in the results of three years. In this short period, the business of the office has doubled, while the physical force has remained stationary. We have an immense floating population, and are made the point of correspondence of thousands of travellers, causing an amount of labor credible only to the patient and laborious clerks, who perform the work, from which they could be relieved by the exertion of a few of the now missent hours of our national legislature. The bills have been reported. Why not act promptly.

Congress is much at fault in this matter, in delaying legislation when asked for. The fag end of the session is no time to attend to Post office business and the earliest moment should be improved to pass these universally interesting laws. We understand that there is now before Congress, a law which contains a provision under which our post master can make his office as efficient as the activity of Pittsburgh demands, and better still, that he will not be slow to give us the advantage of it. He does not need to be told that another general delivery clerk and window, is needed, nor that the work can be extended with convenience and profit, to the department. He knows that more clerks are wanted to forward the mails, and more than all to box up the mails upon their arrival here. The trouble caused by the weakness of the force in the post office, cannot be appreciated fully, except by those who like us, are brought home daily to its details, and who hear, through the complaints of subscribers of all short comings of the departments. So far as our city Post office is concerned, we know it is inability not unwillingness is the cause, and we call up on the General office, and Congress for reform and that speedily. The sooner Congress gives the department the legislation it needs, the sooner will the public cease its now too well grounded complaints.

In our article upon the state of the Iron trade, we remarked that our mills were partly idle in consequence of the injurious operations of the tariff of 1846, which has had the effect of bringing into the country a large amount of foreign metal, and which is naturally calculated to depress the prices of our home production. These facts are too well established to require further elucidation to all who are in any way informed, or interested in the Iron business, and until they can be disproved by logic and figures of a more satisfactory nature than heretofore given by our estute neighbor of the Post, we shall adhere to our expressed opinions which reveals in due course the evil as well as the good effects of all things will satisfy, we have no doubt, all candid minds. Before another year shall have rolled away—that the great interests of Pennsylvania have been sacrificed to the cause of Democracy. When the Post shall be prepared—as it threatens to do, to give the figures and statements, exhibiting the profits made by our Iron manufacturers at the present time, we shall endeavor if we are not completely overwhelmed by the mass of evidence produced by our neighbor—to prove by satisfactory statistics, the truths of all of our assertions. Facts are stubborn things, and it is by these alone that we mean to destroy the monster which has been raised up by those at present in power, to eat out the vitals of our great Commonwealth.

MONEY MATTERS.—The stringency so often noticed as existing in our local money market did not decrease yesterday, but rather increased from a variety of causes. In the first place, confidence has been weakened by the failure or suspension rather, of the Wooster Bank, which it is thought by well informed persons will be able to secure its creditors. Next we had reports of the failure of the Mineral Bank of Maryland, and of the discredit of the Bank of Norwalk, Ohio, all going to weaken confidence in the currency that enters so largely into our business. Yesterday a house which has long stood deservedly high in the community, suspended payment, rather we are led to belive as a prudential measure than from real inability to meet the demands of their creditors. They have been connected with some New York houses, who have become entangled by the late French troubles, added to other local causes, and prefer waiting the turn of events to prosecuting their business in uncertainty.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OFFICE OF THE PENN'A & OHIO CANAL CO.
Warren, April 3, 1848.

I notice in your paper of the 31st ultimo, under the head of "Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal," an intimation that "the canal will be open about the 10th of April, but some fear it will not be open until the first of May."

To dissipate those fears, and give assurance to those interested in its navigation, I have the pleasure of stating that this canal was opened from this place east, on the 29th, and that boats from Akron, going east, passed this place, on their way to Beaver, on the 31st of March and 1st of April, and that it was ready for navigation, on the whole line of this canal, on the day last above named. If there is any obstruction to a free navigation of the canal between Akron and Beaver, it is not on the line of this canal.

Very Respectfully,
LEICESTER KING,
President Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Co.

TREASURY NOTES.—The amount of notes outstanding on the 1st of April was, $12,097,539,31 as given by the official return.

It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury will advertise for the $16,000,000 Loan, just authorized by Congress; in Europe as well as at home. Reports are current that offers have been made for the whole of the sum wanted, by foreign capitalists or bankers.

IMPORTS OF PIG IRON.—The arrivals of bar iron at New York on *Monday forenoon from Liverpool, England, were Twenty thousand four hundred and eighty eight bars and 350 tons of pig iron.* Query! Will this keep an equal amount of American iron in the ground? Will it not keep our iron in the ground and take our money out of the country thus subjecting us to a double loss.

WE regret to announce the death of Moses Atwood, Jr. of the house of Atwood, Jones & Co. Mr. A. has long filled a large space in the commercial affairs of our city, and his absence will be long regretted.

Pittsburgh Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1848.

ANOTHER FRENCH MEETING.

The resident Editors and Correspondents of the American Press, of whom there are always a large number at the Capitol, have called a public meeting for this evening, to sympathize with the effort made by the French people to establish a Republican form of Government. The call has been signed by men of all parties, and is designed in fact to rebuke the spirit of demagogueism which characterized a part of the proceedings of the meeting held in the city early last week, and which Messrs. Cass, Allen, and the notorious Judge Reed, of Ohio, took charge of, in the expectation of infusing some sprinklings of Parisian "Democracy" into the whole affair. All good men in America of all parties, sincerely hope that the French people may establish a Republic, free and happy as our own; but what most impresses the public mind here is that the greatest enemies of all republican liberty, and the warmest supporters of extreme Executive Power, are those who shout the loudest and throw up their caps the highest for Republicanism abroad. Do they not seek, by this means, to draw the popular gaze from wrongs and oppressions at home, to the spectacle, sublime as all must admit it is, of nations in Europe struggling to be free, and to occupy that moral and social position, and that political independence designed by the Creator of men. Let us congratulate ourselves upon, and rejoice over, the spirit of republicanism abroad. May it rise in its true majesty, and grow with the strength of a regenerated and perfect manhood; but let us above all things, see that we have no despotisms at home, disguised in the outside features of Republicanism or Democracy—Names are not always principles, and a strong, high handed, usurping "One Man Power," may live and thrive for a time, under our own free Constitution, as under a government which has no constitution whatever. The French Minister here, M. Pageot, anticipating a recall, which came by the Caledonia, prepared to leave upon the reception of the first news of the Revolution. He has hardly been seen since the intelligence was communicated to him at a private supper, that his King and Government were among the things that were—warmly attached to both, he seeks not to represent the new Government, and as little does the new Government seek to be represented by him. "Bag and baggage," he is about to depart, and his household goods are advertised at public auction; but on private account, whereas the royal palaces, and all within are to be sold in France *pro bono publico*.

The meeting called for this evening will be presided over by the Mayor of the city, Mr. Seaton, and will be addressed by members of the Press alone.

Several of the city Clergy made allusions to the Revolution, in their discourses yesterday, and generally with approval. The Diplomatic Ministers, however, hold back, and fear that the little leaven sown in Paris may leaven the whole lump through out Europe.

The National Intelligencer, this morning, has an important article upon the completeness of the Revolution, and repelling some of the many slanders which have been uttered against the Editors of this able Journal. Some of the demagogues of the country, not content with the good growing out of the Revolution, require every body to subscribe to the evil—to the destruction of life and property, as well as to the good educed from the overthrow of monarchical principles. I need not add, that these blood thirsty persons belong to the supporters of the one man power.

So many requests have been made for the Patent Office Report, by letter, from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as all parts of the country, that it may be well, perhaps, to state that the Report is not yet printed, nor will it be for some weeks to come. The Report was placed in the hands of the Printers of Congress, some weeks since, with an order on the part of the House for 100,0000 copies, and 50,000 from the Senate. A great job, which will not be filled before the recess of Congress.

E. B.

Washington, April, 3, 1848.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in the House this morning, to take the TEN REGIMENT BILL, from the table. The motion failed and will be renewed on Monday. It is the wish of the friends of the President to push the bill through upon the instant, but the dog days will probably pass before the bill is suffered to become a law, if it should ever become one. The impression seems to be with the majority of the House, that the bill should not pass at all, certainly not if we have Peace, and all are expecting that. The bad treatment of Gen. Scott by the Government is the only drawback to such an expectation. This, it is known, has given great encouragement to the enemy, and created a hope which when it is found fruitless will probably restore the Mexicans more to their senses.

The bill for the relief of Patrick Walker, passed the House to-day. It is the first Pension act passed for the benefit of those engaged in the war with Mexico. Mr. Walker lost both arms in battle and for sometime has been living upon common charity. He is now very happily relieved by a pension of forty dollars a month.

A bill for the relief of Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe Ohio, gave rise to a long debate. Though a claim for $500, only it was opposed with great vehemence, and drew forth speeches very pithy and excellent from Mr. Crosswell and Mr. Taylor of Ohio, both of them new and useful members of the House. The bill was passed to the amount of $500. Though the claim was but for five hundred dollars, more than five thousand in time has been expended upon it.

Mr. Nugent of the New York Herald, continues in the custody of the Sergeant-at Arms, the prisoner of the Senate, for contumacy in not answering by what means he procured the treaty. The Senate in closed doors have had an earnest discussion upon this subject, and it includes important questions connected with the freedom of the press and the privileges of the Senate

The Marshall, it is said may have charge of Mr. Nugent after the Senate have decided upon the question of their own privilege. In the mean time Judge Crunch of the Circuit and District Court has been applied to for a *habeas corpus*, which he declined, for the reason that the law does not warrant the exercise of such a power, when the Court is in session. Being in session the application should be made to it and not to the Chief Judge.

The Chief Justice has sworn in seven new clerks to-day for the Auditor's office, and several yesterday. They are all made necessary on account of the war and to bring up arrages of business in the Department. Sometwenty-five or thirty have recently been authorized by Congress and those appointed remove this number of applicants from the swarm who have been besetting the President for office.

E. B.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF TELEGRAPHS.—It is well known that Gov. Shunk has vetoed a charter for the telegraph to the Delaware Breakwater upon the mawkish plea of its unconstitutionality, added to a fear least it might interfere with the Post-office revenue. The governor was unable to see any good in rapid intercourse with this great rendezvous for commerce, and refuses his assent to laws that are chiefly to protect the property of the company. The friends of the line nothing daunted, on Friday brought the question before the Legislature in the following form:

Mr. Diehl, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to incorporate the Ocean, Delaware and Philadelphia Telegraphic Company, reported that the joint Committee of the two Houses had agreed to strike out the proviso, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"And provided further, that if the authority of the U. S. Government shall hereafter be extended over the system of telegraphic communication, then the right of purchasing this line from the corporation, is hereby reserved to the U. S. Government.

And it is provided further, that the State and the U. S. Government shall have the use of the line of Telegraph in time of war, and for the arrest of all public criminals and fugitives from justice, free of charge.

The report was adopted, as was a similar report made to the Senate.

CONGRESS SUGAR REFINERY FIRE, N. Y.—The names of the firemen killed were Assistant engineer George Kerr, and assistant foreman Henry Fairges, of engine company No. 28. The wall blew out in consequence of the confined smoke, burying them in the ruins. A number of persons were injured besides. Among them were Mr. C. J. Dujured besides. Among them were Mr. C. J. Dujured besides. Among them were Mr. C. J. Duj