THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Has not the time arrived for action on the part of our citizens in reference to the Pennsylvania Rail Road? The Legislature has passed a supplementary act, authorizing the County of Allegheny and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to subscribe to the stock, to an amount not exceeding five per cent on the assessed value of property subject to taxation: permitting the Rail Road Company to receive the bonds of the Corporations as cash in payment for the stock: fixing an equitable mode of representing the stock in the direction, and authorizing the directors of the Rail Road Company to pay six per cent interest upon all instalments until the Road shall be completed.

The other provisions of the supplement make the charter more advantageous than before; and all that is now necessary to insure the early completion of a Rail Road communication from the Iron City to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore, is a prompt and liberal subscription on the part of Allegheny county, which every consideration of enlightened self interest, must suggest and enforce.

The surveys made during the past year for the Rail Road, prove that the physical obstacles have been heretofore greatly overrated. The vigorous commencement of the Eastern Division, of which at least sixty miles will be prepared for the rails during the present year, shows that the Company is in serious earnest.

The disasters of last season, when the canal was in the spring unable to vent the produce of the west, and in the fall was torn to pieces by the floods to which it is ever subject, prove that a Rail Road is imperatively necessary. The efforts of Baltimore, New York and Boston, to reach the West by Rail Road routes, which will leave Pittsburgh out of the regular track of commerce, admonish us that every hour of supineness will be bitterly regretted hereafter.

The Pennsylvania Road offers the best and shortest connexion with Philadelphia our commercial metropolis: it gives us a more direct communication with Baltimore via Harrisburgh and York, than we should have via Connellsville and Cumberland; and it completes our Rail Road connexion with New York and Boston.

Its value in the eyes of our Western neighbors, is best shown by the Legislation of Ohio, last winter. They chartered five Rail Roads to connect with it at Pittsburgh, designed to open avenues from the northern and central portions of the state, to this important highway. The Wellsville and Cleveland road obtained permission to extend their line to our city. Akron has a charter to come here; Mount Vernon and Millersburgh another. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road will pass through Canton, Massilon, Wooster and Mansfield to the state line of Indiana; and the restrictions on the direct route to Columbus were removed, opening the best line to Cincinnati.

Whether any or all of these lines shall be constructed, depends mainly upon the questions whether the Pennsylvania Road is certain to be completed within a reasonable time. Let this question be solved affirmatively by an Allegheny county subscription of one million of dollars, and the destinies of Pittsburgh are fixed beyond a peradventure.

We are accustomed to sneer at the want of enterprise in Slave States, but may sometimes take a useful example from their liberality. Charleston with a population of less than 30,000 in the city proper, lately subscribed $500,000 to the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road, a work which is entirely in another state, and 450 miles from her at the nearest point.

It is believed that the minds of our citizens are fully aroused on this important subject, and there can hardly be a doubt that our intelligent County Commissioners will gladly respond to the wishes of their constituents. Let us encourage them by the voices of our Board of Trade and City Councils, by town meetings and petitions, to secure by prompt and vigorous action the advantages which opportunity has afforded, and to establish for all future time, the Iron City, as the Emporium of Commerce and Manufactures for the illimitable West.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Co.

We call the attention of our citizens to the fact that the Books of Subscription to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company will be opened to day, at the St. Charles Hotel. As this is a matter of great importance to Pittsburgh, we hope our citizens will come forward and subscribe liberally towards this road. Let us no longer squabble about this or that route, but like Hercules put our shoulders to the wheel at once. Pittsburgh, by her inactivity, has justly subjected herself to the imputation of exhibiting a great want of liberality towards these matters—and we trust it will be the case no longer.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The following figures will show how rapidly the current of trade has changed against the country, and the folly of attributing our exports of grain, last year, to the operation of the free trade tariff.—The trade of New York is the index of the Union and the details are worth examination.

The following table shows the exports for the quarter ending March 31st.

	EXPORTS.			
	Domestic m'dze	per Ct.	Dutiable	Specie
	6,619,237	119,655	871,088	2,069,150
	Giving a total export of			$9,678,140

The next table shows the import for the quarter ending March 31st,—1846—1847—1848.

	1846	1847	1848
Free Goods	$1,913,741	$1,550,508	$2,111,937
Dutiable	17,678,629	17,419,815	24,642,564
Specie	202,225	2,655,454	120,315
	$19,824,595	$21,625,777	$27,504,816
Duty paid	5,336,229	4,583,011	5,271,517
Average rate	30,20	26,33	21,50

The money thrown away as revenue by the free trade tariff for one quarter may be thus stated.

Import of the quarter	$21,542,561
Duty under the law of '46	5,271,517
Duty under the law of '42	7,441,975
Loss to the Treasury	$2,167,458

To get the loss to the public by the new law, we must add to the $2,167,458, the amount of money it takes to pay for the increased imports under the new law, and the loss of the labor that it would have taken to have made them at home.

If the usual proportion has been maintained this year between the Commerce of New York and that of the other ports of the United States, the aggregate Imports of the Union during the last quarter have been forty-six millions of dollars and the aggregate Exports twenty-four millions of dollars

NOBLE CONNECTICUT!—The Whig triumph in Connecticut is emphatically a verdict of Principles.—The Whigs of that State have fought the battle manfully on the broadest Whig grounds. They are unequivocally for the Protection of Home Labor. They are for a liberal policy with regard to River and Harbor improvements. They are hostile to the Sub-Treasury and the suspicious, repulsive, do nothing policy of which it is the result—They loathe the War on Mexico and desire no acquisition of Territory by Conquest. They are opposed to a National Debt, and in favor of paying as we go. Above all, they are sternly resolved to battle to the last against any Extension of Human Slavery under the flag of our Union. And that they are straight out, unequivocally, unqualifiedly, in favor of Henry Clay for next President in preference to any other living man, the world well knows. Scarcely a Whig Convention or meeting has been held in the State in which their choice has not been earnestly, decisively manifested—And their victory is more decisive, their majority larger than at any State Election of the last six years. Honor to the faithful Whigs of Connecticut—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOR LIBERIA.—The Liberia packet is to sail from Baltimore on the 11th inst., with more than 200 colored emigrants for Liberia. About 50 more would have been glad to take passage in her, but she was full.

EXCHANGES.—The N Y Sun says a Producer's Association has been started in that city. The members intend trading only with each other, and as an initial step have established a community bakery, from which they get their bread at cost.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

General Scott's Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1848.

The first flash of news by telegraph, to day came as a rainbow from the dark sky, relieving many hearts, whose fears outweighed their hopes, in the anticipation of the worst news. As it is here and there with a spot upon the Sun—occasional excesses, which are always the work of bad men, and for which the masses are not to be held responsible—the intelligence has imparted great joy here at the Capitol. For the first two or three hours of the day, the public mind was intensely interested in the news from Mexico, concerning the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Major General Scott. The whole bearing of the gallant General in Chief has elevated him to the highest point of fame in the popular estimation.—Among members of Congress, and others who have read the proceedings, I hear the most enthusiastic remarks in his praise, and a general condemnation of the treatment he has received from the Administration. It has been the power of the Government, concentrated in a selfish oligarchy here, combining to rob a brave soldier and true patriot of his hard earned fame. No wonder that General Scott, after the hard service he has seen, feels keenly alive to this stab from the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and all the representatives of Executive Power at the seat of Government. I can pardon something of the spirit and temper, even if it were temper, in which he defies his enemies, and rises in vindication of rights given to him by the God of Nature. He seemed to me, to day at the Capitol, when pleading his defence against the Administration, and his tender of magnanimity to General Pillow and Colonel Duncan, as firm and erect, and as immovable as one of the massive pillars of the Capitol. Struck down from his command—alone in the midst of the common enemy—robbed of his honors at the very Capital he had won—hated by the Administration, though yet beloved by the army—not permitted even to be heard at home, beyond the sound and sight of places made sacred by the perils of battle and sudden death—humbled by the wrongs of his own country, and mortified as a prisoner among the enemy, though not to the enemy—no wonder the spirit of such a man should occasionally burst forth like a pent up fire, and that his injuries forced an utterance, which, had there been room for silence, would never have been heard. When the proceedings of this court martial shall come before Congress, you may expect to hear a little of that representative 'thunder' which sometimes reverberates through the walls of the Capitol. I do not believe that even the friends of the Administration can keep silent, as they read the record of partiality, injustice, and punishment, of one whose great virtues as an officer, and great success in the discharge of all his duties, has conferred such lasting honor upon the Administration. I am sure that many of these feel that this wrong has been done; and if they lack the moral courage to make a public rebuke, they will show it by their silence and regrets.

The Congress proceedings are unimportant to day. Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, made a motion to take up the resolutions of congratulation to the people of France, but was unsuccessful. They will be passed on Monday.

GENERAL SCOTT AND HIS ENEMIES.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, writing from Mexico (City,) under date of March 19th makes the following disclosures which will arrest public attention;—

It is beyond doubt that the President has treated the General badly. A Brigadier General broke open his dispatches to Taylor, at Monterey, and their importance being bruited about, the bearer, a gallant officer of the army, was overtaken and killed at Villa Grande, the despatches sent to Santa Anna, and he advised of the withdrawal of the regular troops, marched at once from San Louis to Encarnacion, and shortly after fought Taylor at Buena Vista. For this high offence of opening a public document, Gen. Scott preferred charges and sent them to the Secretary of War. But no court was ordered. After the capture of the city, he deemed it necessary, for the good of the service to arrest three officers of the army, and again sent charges to Washington. This time he hoped a Court Martial would be called, but he was mistaken. One of the arrested, who had preferred charges him, was released *without* a trial, while a Court of Inquiry was ordered to inquire into the charges preferred by the one released. Under the circumstances can you wonder that Scott feels chagrined? Can you wonder that the proud spirit which lifted him from victory to victory in this valley, has been partially broken, and the firm step which was wont to tread the earth so proudly has been changed to the slow pace of the disconsolate? I confess that my heart bled when I saw Winfield Scott standing before the court, a criminal (to use his own language.) I could scarcely realize the fact. To see him there amongst those he had accused, "scrambling for justice," impressed me with a feeling I cannot portray. I thought of the 130 six months, of the great services he had rendered his country, and for the moment, thought applicable the saying, that "Republics are ungrateful."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The Utica Gazette says, a friend has handed us an abstract of the purchases by the Quarter Master General in General Scott's campaign, from the landing at Vera Cruz to the 21th of Nov. last, to which he has attached an estimate of the prices paid:—

11,519 horses, at $100 each, is	$1,154,900
22,807 mules, at $30 each, is	1,872,660
16,289 oxen, at $50 each, is	814,440
6,896 wagons, at $150 each is	103,290
54 steamers, at $100,000 each, is	5,400,000
2 ships, at $80,000 each, is	160,000
34 schooners, at $60,000 each, is	2,040,000
4 barges, at $70,000 each, is	280,000
201 surf boats, at $300 each, is	603,000
	$42,388,190
Hire of 300 wagons, 11 mos, $25 p month.	$2,500
500 pack mules, $13	650,000
Charter 61 steamers, ships & brigs,	$300,201,300
	$943,800
	$13,331,990

EASTERN IRON MARKETS.—The New York Express, of 7th instant, says:

IRON—Sales of 400 tons of Scotch, from wharf, at $27 30 to $28 50, 6 mos.

PHILADELPHIA—IRON—There is a fair and steady demand for Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and prices are firmly supported, in consequence of the small stocks held over by Furnace men in the interior, and by Manufacturers. Sales of 1000 tons, Nos. 1 and 2 Anthracite, part at cash, at $25 per ton; 200 tons Charcoal Pig at $28 for forge, and $32 for cold blast Foundry metal, all on time; 2-300 tons Scotch Pig, on private terms; some prime Blooms at $75 per ton. Sales of No. 1 Boiler Plates at 5¼, and Pattern at 5½c cts per lb.

At New York, considerable sales of Scotch Pig have been made at $25 p ton, net cash on the dock—*Com. List.*

BOSTON—IRON—The stock of Scotch Pig in market is very light, and a small sales are making at $32 @33 p ton, 0 mos, for Gartsherrie brand. In American pig, sales at $29@31 p ton, 0 mos, as to quality.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has a long letter from a distinguished politician, in New Hampshire, addressed to the Editor, upon the subject of the Presidency—we append the following.

Concord, N. H., April 4, 1848.

THOS. FENN, Esq.:—Dear Sir:—I have been a constant reader of the Telegraph for the last two or twelve years, and have been of that class of Whigs who think favorably of Gen. Scott, for the Presidency, although my first choice is the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio. At present, appearances indicate that most of the delegates to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, from New England, will go for Judge McLean, as soon as it shall be seen that Mr. Webster cannot be nominated. Their next choice will be Gen. Scott.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—A Washington letter under date of April 7th, says:

A letter of a decidedly important character has been received in Washington, by Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, and it gave rise to a very animated conversation in the House. It appears from it that Gen. Taylor is for the tariff of 1846; is opposed to an "obsolete idea"—thinks the war just and honorable, and that it should be vigorously prosecuted until the Mexicans are brought to terms—that the Rio Grande and not the Neuces, is the Western boundary of Texas; that he was the cause of the marching of the army from Corpus Christie to the Rio Grande, and by inference the war was not "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States." This tallies with another expression of Gen. Taylor, that "No friend of mine is opposed to the war." The General is also opposed to Wilmot's Proviso.

NEW YORK.—A legislative Caucus was held on the 5th, at which the following resolution was passed by a nearly unanimous vote.

"*Resolved*, That in selecting Delegates to the National Convention, we feel it a right and duty to express it as our opinion that HENRY CLAY is the first choice of the Whigs of the State of New York, and that they can give and will give to him or to any other reliable Whig who may be nominated by that Convention for the Presidency, the 36 Electoral votes of this State."

INDEPENDENCE BELL.—The old bell which in revolutionary times called together the members of the American Congress, is to be preserved with proper care. It is to be placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, upon a suitable pedestal, under a glass case, and will there remain a permanent fixture of the venerated and sacred room in which it formerly called together the Sires of the Revolution, from whom emanated the Charter of American Liberty.

Military Court of Inquiry.

The proceedings of the court now sitting at the City of Mexico, are of much interest, and we regret our inability to give them in detail. The old soldier is as ready in the court as in the camp and it needs no great degree of keenness to see that he makes good his charges against General Pillow.

"Gen. Scott submitted a portion of the evidence, which was in the shape of a document, which was said to be procured from the hands of Gen. Pillow and bearing upon the letter of Leonidas. This document is marked No. 1.

Gen. Pillow, being called upon to know if he recognized that document, said he acknowledged some of the interlinentions to be in his handwriting. The following he acknowledges to be written by him: 'Battery,' 'it,' 'ground,' 'general,' 'conjecture,' 'want,' 'universal,'. He (Gen. P.) admitted that said document had been handed to Mr. Freaner, knowing him to be a correspondent of the New Orleans Delta. Gen Scott requested that the admission made by Gen. P. be recorded.

Gen. Pillow said, that in substance the matter contained in that document was true, and that the fact of his shooting a Mexican officer is also substantially true. He said the document was taken from a rough report of his own.

Gen. Scott said he next submitted a letter, which was printed in the New Orleans Delta; this he said was the actual letter of Leonidas itself, which he said was first addressed to the Washington Union, but afterwards addressed to the Editors of the Delta. He would show this letter also was interlined by Gen. Pillow; some of the interlineations, he said were done in the office of the Delta, but others he would show were done by Gen. Pillow. He would then inform the Court how said letter came into his possession. Gen Pillow said that not one word of that document (Leonidas) was in his handwriting.

The Court being ready for the examination of witnesses, Mr. Freaner, correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, was called.

Gen. Pillow, said he objected to the original letter of Leonidas being recorded, unless it could be proved to be his, which he knew was an impossibility.

EXAMINATION OF MR. FREANER.

Judge Advocate—What does the witness know of the two papers now before him?

Witness—This paper marked No. 1, I received from Gen. Pillow. He was passing by Gen. Pillow's quarters, and was requested by him (Gen. Pillow) to call in the evening. Witness remarked that he was in a hurry, but was earnestly requested by Gen. Pillow to call. He told me if I would come back to his house that night, he would give me a comfortable place to write, some place to sleep, and soldier fare—or words to that effect.—After having stated to him the inconvenience it would be to me to come back, as. I was going for a list of the killed and wounded, and was to send an account of the battles the next day, he still urged me, and I complied. It rained during the time of my return. After having supper, I went with Gen. Pillow into the next room, and, after having some conversation, he handed me the paper now before me, marked No. 1. Previous to handing it to me, he read it and interlined it. He (witness) stated to Gen. Pillow that he did not intend sending off a detailed account of the battles—he merely wanted to send off an account of the battle as soon as possible; he would send a detailed account in a few days, when he would have an opportunity of getting an account of the battles. Gen. Pillow then said that he (Gen. Pillow) was very anxious that that letter should go off with the first impression, and desired him (witness) to engraft it in his report.

After some conversation, generally, he (witness) asked Gen. Pillow if he would keep the paper; and no objections having been made, he put it in his pocket. After he looked at the paper, he saw that portions of it were incorrect; he did not look at it afterwards until he got into the city, and put it with other papers. When the *Leonidas* letter was talked of, I looked for the paper and found it. I compared it, on being told that it was similar. I then placed the paper, together, with the comparison I drew, away. Some time afterwards, I received a verbal message from Gen. Pillow, stating that he wanted to see me. I took out of my trunk and slept at his house; he (Gen. P.) asked me if I recollected having received a paper from him. I replied that I did. He then asked if I still had it in my possession. I told him I had. He then requested that I should return it to him. I replied that I was on my road out of town, and that on my return I would see about it. He said he did not want me to neglect it. In the course of conversation, he (Gen. P.) told me he had that (meaning the letter) prepared from an abstract of his report to Gen. Scott, and that he was told while in New Orleans, by the editors of the Delta, that I was a man that could be relied upon; that he would deem it a breach of confidence if any improper use was made of said paper, I left, saying him that he should hear from me that evening. The same evening, I wrote to Gen. Pillow a letter, declaring, for certain reasons, to return said paper, and received, in reply, a note desiring me to call.

On the publication of Leonidas letter in the New Orleans Delta, I wrote to the editors of that paper, requesting that they should keep the original for me. On my return from Washington, through New Orleans, a few weeks since, I received it from Mr. Magenis of that paper.

General Pillow.—I desire to have it recorded that the witness wrote to the Delta, and that said paper was kept for him and afterwards returned to him.

Judge Advocate—At what place and what time did you have a conversation with Gen. Pillow, when he gave you said paper?

Witness—About the 23d, or between the 23d and 25th, at Miscona.

Judge Advocate—Is the witness acquainted with the handwriting of General Pillow, and if so, whether he can trace his hand writing on the paper before him?

Witness—I am not acquainted with the handwriting of Gen. Pillow. I have seen him write, I saw him make an interlineation of two words—the paper marked 1.

Judge Advocate—Will you look, and see if you can trace General Pillow's writing in that document?

Gen. Pillow—I object to that question being put, he has admitted already that he is unacquainted with my hand writing.

The court overruled the objection.

Witness—From what I have seen of Gen. Pillow's hand writing, I should judge that the words—*victorious—nothing*—and—*been better*—to be his.

Here the examination of Mr. Freaner, on the part of the prosecution closed. Gen. Scott said that at another time he should again want the evidence of Mr. Freaner.

The Judge Advocate then put the following questions to witness, emanating from General Pillow.

Judge Advocate—What were your social relations with Gen. Pillow, when he invited you to partake of his hospitality?

Witness—My social relations with General Pillow were scarcely more than those existing between rank and my position. I have partaken of his hospitality—he has often invited me to do so, but have shunned his invitations, as I have done all other officers of rank. On the night I received the paper, his solicitations were so urgent that I could not refuse to come. I never knew Gen. Pillow until he arrived at Puebla.

Did you ever eat at Gen. Pillow's table, or forage your horse at his house?

I don't recollect eating at his table; I might, in passing around the camp, but I forraged my horse the night I stopped with him.

Where were you when General Pillow wanted you to take your return from Tacubaya?

Either in his house or on horseback. I don't know which. I did not take notes of the conversation.

Did you ask Gen. Pillow for a list of the killed and wounded, and when?

I did ask Gen. Pillow for a list of the killed and wounded, but do not recollect when.

Did you not ask Gen. Pillow for an authentic statement of the battle?

I do not recollect having asked for an authentic statement; I often asked officers for statements of facts, for the purpose of comparing them with my own, and if found correct, to use them. I might have asked General Pillow for a memorandum—perhaps I did. When the paper alluded to was handed to me, I mentioned that I would not use it. That was the time, when he (Gen. P.) said he was anxious it should go off with the first impression.

At the same time you got a copy of the killed and wounded from Pillow's Adjutant, did you not get that paper also?

It is my opinion that I got the list of killed and wounded from Captain Hooker: I got the paper from Gen. Pillow.

Did Gen. Pillow give orders to his Clerk, Mr. Eastland, to give you a copy of the list of the killed and wounded?

I don't recollect.

Did you read the paper in Gen. Pillow's presence, or when did you read it?

I read a portion of it, I recollect distinctly; as far as I read, I believe it to be correct.

Did you state that you were in the habit of asking General Officers for statements of their proceedings?

I did not say I asked General officers: I said officers generally; and sometimes they complied with my request, and sometimes they did not: one officer refused a list of the killed and wounded.'

'You say you have access to officers' reports—to whom?'

'I decline answering that question, unless compelled by the Court.'

On the Court having decided the question was in order, Mr. Freaner said he could not enumerate all the officers whose reports he had seen. 'There was great disclusion, in Jalapa, relative to the incorrectness of reports which had been published. On that occasion I looked at the reports of the officers of Gen. Twiggs' division.'

'Where did you get those reports?'

'In Jalapa, at the office, I suppose, of General Twiggs.'

'State if you ever saw any report of the operations in the Valley of Mexico; and if so, name whose were they?'

'I saw none.'

'Even after you received the paper, No. 1, from General Pillow?'

'I have seen some reports in manuscript; I saw Colonel Harney's: either saw it or heard it read, and I saw, I think, a written statement of General Smith's. I won't be positive, a rough sketch of movements.'

Gen. Scott here remarked, that in the course of bringing forth facts, he did not like to see any thing which might be considered an attack upon individuals. General Pillow's course of examination was perhaps unnecessary in his own defence.

Gen. Pillow said he would not willingly attack any individual, he (Gen. P.) wanted to show that other officers had done the same as himself in showing reports, etc.

The President said he would be glad if gentlemen would confine themselves as much as possible to the subject before the Court. The trial was likely to be a long one and he would wish to compromise the time.

I have seen a note from Gen. Pillow to the General-in-Chief which I supposed to be private; I have heard the note read.'

'Have you applied to any General for information in or out of the Valley of Mexico; if so, whom are they?'

'I have asked Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pierce in relation to the march from Vera Cruz to Puebla some months after we arrived in the city.'

'Did you not mention to Gen. Pillow when you received the paper No. 1, on your refusal to make use of it why you asked to take it away?'

'I thought there might be something in it I did not know before; it might serve me in giving an account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.'

'When the paper No. 1 passed out of your hands, into whose hands did it go, and by whose application?'

'I do not recollect the date of its parsing out of my hands. It was with some papers which I gave to Mr. Nicholas P. Trist to take care of for me.'

"Had witness no place to keep his papers?"

The President considered the question out of order.

Gen. Pillow said that if he were restricted in his questions he should find it impossible to get at the truth. He wanted to show that if the witness had any other place to keep his papers he had some motive in giving it to Mr. Trist.

'I had no place to keep my papers unless my pocket, which I considered unsafe.'

'Did Mr Trist see the paper—did you draw his attention to it, or did he examine it without your authority.'

'After he took the papers I drew his attention to it and told him what it was.'

'Did it pass out of Mr. Trist's hands into the hands of Gen. Scott with your permission and approbation?'

'Yes.'

Gen. Pillow having declined putting any more questions to Mr Freaner, Gen Scott said he had a question to ask him. The question was put by the Judge Advocate as follows:

'What is your social relation with Gen Scott—when did you become personally acquainted with him, and by whom introduced?'

'My social relations with the General are nothing more than a passing acquaintance, as it were, meeting a gentleman in the streets, and having the salutations of the day interchanged; my acquaintance commenced in Puebla; I was introduced by Gen. Pillow, at his quarters; I have frequently forwarded despatches for him by modes of conveyance which I had at my command. When at Puebla, communications were almost entirely cut off—my courier brought communications to him from commanders down below, and sometimes gave him such information through his Adjutant General, Lt. Col. Hitchcock, as my courier brought.'

Gen Pillow—Who introduced you to me?

'I thought a small note of introduction from Mr. Trist to you, as I understood at your request. In calling at your house, I mislaid the note, but you said it was no matter, but took me by the arm and said 'Come in.'

Here the examination of Mr. Freaner closed for the present.

Gen Scott said, he would move the Court in relation to witnesses and their depositions, some of whom were in the United States. He supposed Gen Pierce no longer belonged to the army; if so, he was no longer subject to the control of the Court. Regarding the other witnesses—Judge Walker, one of the editors of the Delta; and Mr. Maginnis, of the same paper, he would that the Court issue summons to the military witnesses, and issue its commission in order to have the depositions of Judge Walker and Mr. Maginnis on the subject now before the further proceedings.

Gen Pillow; and Gen Pierce was a witness for himself (Gen P.) and as to Judge Walker and Mr. Maginnis, he would like to be informed what they were likely to prove.

The Judge Advocate here read the decision of the court on the subject at issue: That the Court, on the examination of the witnesses in Mexico, deem the evidence insufficient, or, should the evidence be deemed insufficient, it would adjourn to the United States for further proceedings.

Gen Scott said the next witnesses were Mr. Trist and Mr. Peoples, of the American Star: he desired that summons be issued to them.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock next day.

Local Intelligence.

Proceedings in Council.

Monday, April 10.

Council met on special call. Present—Messrs. Bakewell, Black, Denny, Drum, Hill, Kincaid, Laughlin, Layng, Lorenz, McGill, Murray, Totten, and Mr. Shipton, President.

Mr. McGill, chairman of committee of Allegheny, presented an ordinance, entitled an amendment to an ordinance passed 26th June, 1843. Read 3 times and passed.

Also a resolution authorizing the committee on Allegheny wharf to report an ordinance fixing the price of wharfage on the Manchester ferry boat. Read 3 times and adopted.

The President read a communication addressed to the Mayor, on the subject of the recent fires.

Mr. Layng offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and prosecution to conviction, of the person or persons who caused the recent fires. Read twice and laid over.

Mr. Totten, chairman of the select committee, to whom was referred the ordinance relative to blasting rocks and burning brick kilns within the bounds of the city, reported an ordinance, entitled an ordinance regulating the blasting of rocks within the city of Pittsburgh. Read twice and laid over.

Also, an ordinance regulating the burning of brick kilns within the city of Pittsburgh. Read twice and laid over.

Several petitions, read in C. C. April 3d, and referred to appropriate committees, were then taken up and read, and reference concurred in.

An ordinance appropriating money for building a sewer on Liberty street, which in C. C. March 27th, was read and referred to committee on ste, was taken up and read, and reference concurred in.

The ordinance relative to the appointment of a messenger to the committees, which was passed in C. C. March 27th, was then taken up and read twice, and amended by striking out $200, and substituting $150 as the salary. Laid over.

Mr. Black, chairman of committee on streets, to whom was referred the ordinance relative to the grades of the street and alley in the 5th ward, reported the ordinance without any amendment, which was accepted, and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Layng offered a resolution authorizing the street committee to invite proposals for the grading and paving of 5th street, between Smithfield and Ross streets, and to put the same under contract forthwith: payment for the work to be made in cash. Read twice and laid over.

Adjourned.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Philip Motts, one of the night police, was shot last night by Mr. John W. Blair, a respectable citizen of this place. The per, his solicitations were so urgent that I could not refuse to come. I never knew Gen. Pillow until he arrived at Puebla.

Did you ever eat at Gen. Pillow's table, or forage your horse at his house?

I don't recollect eating at his table; I might, in passing around the camp, but I foraged my horse the night I stopped with him.

Where were you when General Pillow wanted you to take your return from Tacubaya?

Either in his house or on horseback. I don't know which. I did not take notes of the conversation.

Did you ask Gen. Pillow for a list of the killed and wounded, and when?

I did ask Gen. Pillow for a list of the killed and wounded, but do not recollect when.

Did you not ask Gen. Pillow for an authentic statement of the battle?

I do not recollect having asked for an authentic statement; I often asked officers for statements of facts, for the purpose of comparing them with my own, and if found correct, to use them. I might have asked General Pillow for a memorandum—perhaps I did. When the paper alluded to was handed to me, I mentioned that I would not use it. That was the time, when he (Gen. P.) said he was anxious it should go off with the first impression.

At the same time you got a copy of the killed and wounded from Pillow's Adjutant, did you not get that paper also?

It is my opinion that I got the list of killed and wounded from Captain Hooker: I got the paper from Gen. Pillow.

Did Gen. Pillow give orders to his Clerk, Mr. Eastland, to give you a copy of the list of the killed and wounded?

I don't recollect.

Did you read the paper in Gen. Pillow's presence, or when did you read it?

I read a portion of it, I recollect distinctly; as far as I read, I believe it to be correct.

Did you state that you were in the habit of asking General Officers for statements of their proceedings?

I did not say I asked General officers: I said officers generally; and sometimes they complied with my request, and sometimes they did not: one officer refused a list of the killed and wounded.'

'You say you have access to officers' reports—to whom?'

'I decline answering that question, unless compelled by the Court.'

On the Court having decided the question was in order, Mr. Freaner said he could not enumerate all the officers whose reports he had seen. 'There was great disclusion, in Jalapa, relative to the incorrectness of reports which had been published. On that occasion I looked at the reports of the officers of Gen. Twiggs' division.'

'Where did you get those reports?'

'In Jalapa, at the office, I suppose, of General Twiggs.'

'State if you ever saw any report of the operations in the Valley of Mexico; and if so, name whose were they?'

'I saw none.'

'Even after you received the paper, No. 1, from General Pillow?'

'I have seen some reports in manuscript; I saw Colonel Harney's: either saw it or heard it read, and I saw, I think, a written statement of General Smith's. I won't be positive, a rough sketch of movements.'

Gen. Scott here remarked, that in the course of bringing forth facts, he did not like to see any thing which might be considered an attack upon individuals. General Pillow's course of examination was perhaps unnecessary in his own defence.

Gen. Pillow said he would not willingly attack any individual, he (Gen. P.) wanted to show that other officers had done the same as himself in showing reports, etc.

The President said he would be glad if gentlemen would confine themselves as much as possible to the subject before the Court. The trial was likely to be a long one and he would wish to compromise the time.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, April 11, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate having been called to order, proceeded to the consideration of the morning business. Numerous petitions were presented.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson presented the petition of John Skinner, for an appropriation to establish a School of Mineralogy, Engineering, Agriculture and Road Making, and advocated the petition in an able speech. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution for the relief of Ann Chase.

The House bill in reference to the Orleans Collection District was passed.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, that portion of the President's message referring to the Amistad case was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Bagby introduced resolutions relating to the powers of the General Government, which were made the special order of the day for Monday week.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: the California Claims.

Mr. Dayton addressed the Senate, chiefly in reply to Mr. Webster's speech against the Treaty. Mr. Mason has the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A motion was made to amend the French Resolutions of sympathy, whereupon a warm debate arose, which was shared by Messrs. Palfery, Johnson, of Ten., Bayley, and others. Mr. Bayley addressed the House, and attempted to show the relative feeling of Massachusetts and Virginia on the subject.

After a warm debate, the resolution was laid on the table, 124 to 44.

The bill relative to the Military Academy was then called up, and passed first reading.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 11, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western at $6 00.

Cotton—No transactions.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2 31@2 37½ cents per barrel.

Grain—There have been no sales of Wheat worthy of report. Sales of prime yellow Corn, at 50@51 cts. per bushel.

Whiskey—Sales at 22½ cts.

The markets, generally, are without change in any particular.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 11, 1848.

Flour—Sales Genesee at $6,25. The market, with moderate business, is in favor of the buyer.

Grain—There is less doing in corn, and the market has a downward tendency. Other grains as before.

Provisions—Holders of Pork are asking higher prices, but no sales are reported. Lard, 6½@7 c p lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, April 11, 1848

Flour—Sales of Howard Street, 500 barrels, at $5 87½.

Grain—Sales of red Wheat at $1 37.

The foreign news has produced a depressing effect, and there is nothing doing in other articles.

News Items.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.—The New York Express says—We meet with a curious suggestion in the Newburyport Herald, which is in favor of issuing the French congratulatory resolutions, introduced into Congress, and sending them to France in charge of a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Van Buren, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and Webster. Such a committee, the Herald says, would be cordially received, and they would quite likely be invited sit as honorary members of the French National Convention, to which they could give much information, and could answer any questions in regard to the workings of our institutions, which could be asked."

FLORIDA.—The Democratic Convention of Florida has nominated W. P. Duval, (formerly Governor of Florida when it was a territory) as a candidate for Congress. It also nominated Gen. Leigh Baily for Governor, and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, who are said to be in favor of Levi Woodbury for President.

Cassius M. Clay has recovered a verdict of $2,500 against Thomas H. Waters for destroying the Free American Press some time since. The defendent appealed.

A law exempting a homestead from forced sale has been adopted in Michigan. A Homestead is defined by it, as a quantity of land not exceeding 40 acres, with the dwelling house thereon and all the appurtenances, or a city or village lot with the dwelling thereon with the other appurtenances.

MR. TRIST returns to the United States with Gen. Scott. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes—"I have the best authority for saying that Mr. Trist will resume his old post as Chief Clerk of the State Department.

SEAMEN.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has given the poor man, Zebulon Paine, for the deep wrong he suffered in being innocently imprisoned in the penitentiary 14 months, the paltrd sum of $200—this, too, in consideration of the product of his labor in that period.

Dr. COOLIDGE—So far from being dead, as rumor made him, Dr. Coolidge is learning the trade of shoemaker in his cell in the Thomaston State Prison.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday, after having been in session just one third of the year. Included in the legislation of the session was a through revision of the criminal code.

THE Banks of Cincinnati are refusing to receive 50 notes of a less denomination than five dollars on banks out of that State.

MAMMOTH STEAMERS.—They are building steamers on the North River hundreds of feet long. Passengers get on board at the stern, and by the time they've walked to the forward engine they the boat is at Albany!

☞ Citizens are honorably assured that the following are the actual qualities of a 3s bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative. If they doubt our word, they cannot these highly respectable citizens, who have tried it:

Mr. Geo. Beckett, 41 Pine st, New York.
Mrs. Matilda Reeves, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 92 King st, New York.
Mr. Thomas Jackson, 69 Liberty st, Pittsburgh.
H. E. Cullen