THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their copy 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,
NEB MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

IRON.—It is estimated in the Philadelphia Bulletin that the consumption of iron in this country, in nearly a crude state, exceeds forty millions of dollars per annum. The Baltimore Patriot adds:

"In connection with this subject, we would call the attention of capitalists and operatives to the Antietam Iron Works, which are offered FOR SALE in the Patriot to-day.

The Post of Saturday, copies an article commencing thus:

"Messrs. Whitaker, Bucks & Co. have recently erected Iron Works at Bridgeton, West Jersey, which will furnish employment to hundreds of hands."

This factory is no argument against the position we have taken that the iron interest of the United States is depressed. We now call once more for those *facts* to prove that our iron masters make fifty per cent. We want to see the figures and the name of your authority. We want to figure this thing out, and promise to give you the day after you prove the fifty per cent. profit, a few figures that will put a new face on the matter. The Post says.

"While on this subject, we would mention that all our manufactories in this vicinity are in full operation."

Just say what you call *full operation*, and promise to print a few statistics, and your readers shall be shown that our iron works are *not* in full operation, if by that you mean they are making *all they can, or as much as in last April.*

P. S. A few more lots of iron have arrived at New York since the West Jersey Works went into operation, and a little coal to work it up with.

ONE DAY'S DIFFICULTY.

Eleven Thousand tuns of Iron, of which *Three Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy Nine* were rail way bars.

Six Hundred and Thirty-four bundles and *Two Hundred and Seventy Tons of Pig Iron.*

What a comment is this upon the West Jersey Story. Give us your figures that show the fifty per cent. profit—they will be more effective than all your flourishes. Adopting the language of the Tribune to the Evening Post, we would say to the Pittsburgh Post, that it deceives itself about the profits of manufacturing.

"Certain descriptions of fabrics are still produced among us at a profit, but the general result of last year's manufacturing, was very unpropitious.—Not only have many companies failed entirely, involving a loss of capital as well as income, but those which have kept at work and solvent, have generally paid no dividends, or next to none. The exceptions are few and unimportant. And what the (both Boston and state) for a general rush in manufactures under and in consequence of the Tariff of 1816! was in truth something quite different—the mere ground-swell of the current which set that way from 1812. Sites and water-privileges had been bought, villages laid out, contracts made, and buildings often commenced under the tariff of '42, and before its repeal was deemed probable. These could not be abandoned without great and complicated loss; so they were persevered in."

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER ON THE WAR.—Our friend, Capt. Lewis Carr, (says the Pennsylvanian, of the 11th Regiment, now quartered at Lerma, 40 miles from the city of Mexico, in Cadwalader's Division, says of the letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, to the great war meeting held in this city, in January last:

'I never felt more proud of Mr. Buchanan, than after reading that letter. There is but one opinion here in regard to it and its author, and that is one of praise and admiration. Let him only remain true to the views so beautifully foreshadowed in the closing paragraph of the letter, and his reward will be a rich one indeed.'—Post of 24th.

Not having the letter at hand, we give the annexed extracts, from the Speech made by the old Federalist, in 1815, at Lancaster, concerning the war of 1812:

"Time will not allow me to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of the Democratic Administration. Suffice it to say, that after they had deprived us of the means of defence, by destroying our navy and disbanding our army; after they had taken away from us the power of recreating them, by ruining commerce, the great source of national and individual wealth; after they had, by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuation of their charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the Government, and withdrawn the only universal paper medium of the country for circulation; after the people had become unaccustomed to, and, of course, unwilling to bear taxation, and without money in the Treasury, they rashly plunged us into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world."

* * * * * * *

"After the Administration had entered upon the war, instead of conciliating the minds of their confidence, and taxing the people for its support, they basely shrunk from their duty, in order to maintain their popularity, and adopted the ruinous system of carrying on the contest by borrowing money.—'What was the effect of this policy? Does not everyman in the country know, was it even disguised by the Administration, that the U. States would, in a short time, have become bankrupt, had not peace been concluded? Thanks, then, to Heaven, we have obtained a peace, bad and disgraceful as it is; otherwise, the beautiful structure of the Federal Government, supported by the same feeble hands, might have sunk, like the capitol, into ruins."

Mr. Buchanan has always been a consistent friend of war! His remarks are very pertinent and will gratify Modern Democrats very much—yes, very!

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A meeting of the Press has been held at Washington to urge on the Cheap postage reform. The following resolutions were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That Congress be requested immediately to reduce the rates of letter postage to a uniform rate of five cents for every letter weighing half an ounce, and five cents for every additional half ounce.

1. That the postage on dropletters be reduced to one cent; and that on all letters and newspapers sent by mail to cities where carriers are required, no extra charge shall be made for delivery.

3. That the postage on newspapers be 1 cent per sheet to all distances; and that all newspapers not from the office of publication, printed or lithographed circulars, &c., be one cent for each sheet prepaid.

4. That the postage on periodicals, pamphlets, &c., be charged at the rate of half a cent an ounce to all distances.

5. *Resolved*, That the franking privilege should be extended to all postmasters to frank letters to publishers of newspapers and periodicals ordering subscriptions, remitting money for the same, or returns on subjects legitimately belonging to mail-matter.

A memorial was presented to Congress asking immediate action. No measures are more necessary, nor could a more popular act be passed than one that would carry out these resolutions fully.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.—It is at all times a pleasing task to note the advance of American skill, and to record the triumph of American ingenuity; and at this moment we feel we are not only rendering a just tribute to genius, but also conferring a benefit upon all around us, in calling attention to the very great improvements in the construction of the steam boiler, which is said to have been achieved by Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY, and of which we extract the following account from a New York correspondent:

"By the improvements of Mr. Montgomery, *the steam boiler is very much reduced in weight, may be placed in far less space, and is rendered safer, while the consumption of fuel is reduced nearly one half, and the durability of the boiler rendered far greater.* By these results, so important to commerce and manufactures, Mr. M. has become the benefactor of the world, and, I am glad to know, is about to receive the reward of long years of self-denial and patient investigation.

"The improved boiler was adopted some months ago by the proprietors of the steamer 'Henri' on the North River, and has since been in constant operation, giving entire satisfaction; it is in use at several of our manufacturing establishments—among them, the Chelsea Works, where several of the boilers are now constructing; and I am informed that it will be introduced into one or more of the lines of Atlantic steamers now building, the directors having satisfied themselves, by careful experiment, of its very great advantages."

KENTUCKY HONOR.—The Maysville Eagle thus notices the malignant attempt of Cassius M. Clay, to injure the gallant Harry of the West. Cassius M. Clay has written a letter through the columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer, addressed to Hon. Henry Clay, in which he raves like a madman. He avows himself the personal and political enemy of the man who has made the name of Clay illustrious in the history of all time. One man set fire to the temple of Diana to gain a name—but Cassius has made himself notorious in a widely different but quite as notable a manner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The New York papers of the 21st, have an extended account of the doings in Europe, from which we make the following extracts, that will make the despatch by the Acadia better understood and more interesting. England cannot escape the convulsion that has overspread the rest of Europe. The next steamer will be looked for with the most intense interest, for it will give the result of the attempt at revolution in England.

FRANCE.

A paragraph copied from a Lyons journal, and stating that there had been a rising in Piedmont, with cries of "Long live the republic," and that it was put down by the armed force, has appeared in several of the Paris journals.

Before leaving the Hotel de Ville, the deputation of the natives of Savoy, paid into the Relief Fund for workman without employ the sum of 5,375f, the amount of a collection made among themselves during the halt at Place de la Revolution.

Out of the 139 persons wounded on the 24th ultimo, who were taken to the hospital of La Charte, 97 have sufficiently recovered to be able to leave.

ENGLAND.

A great Metropolitan Chartist meeting was to have been held on the day the Sarah Sands left on Kennington Common. Petitions for the Charter were to be adopted, and the meeting was to repair en masse to Westminster, and present them to the House of Parliament, to re-assemble on Tuesday, and go in procession to ask the Parliament for *an answer.*

On Thursday week Dr. McDouall, delivered a lecture to the Chartists at Nottingham. He spoke much in favor of the Charter, and said, if the petition which is to be presented on the 10th inst. was rejected, he would come to Nottingham, though he had to come thither barefooted; to put himself at the head of the people.

Such was their organization that they could assemble all their force in London in two hours.—There was no law against a number of men, from every city, town and village in the empire, walking quietly to London. And with 500,000 men, each carrying a gun barrel, what could Lord John Russell do? The people would wait a long time but not forever.

A Mr. John Flinn denounced the Government, and said that the first man shot in Ireland would be a signal to the Irishmen in this country to take that revenge which centuries of oppression and tyranny had sown in their bosoms.

On the motion of Mr. Sowter, Mr. Harney was instructed to inform the convention of the country that this would be the last "black and white" petition from Nottingham. (A voice, "Bayonets next!" and great applause.) Adjourned, after cheers for the charter, the Irish patriots, and Feargus O'Connor.

A great weekly conservative organ in London, (the Britannia,) has the following:—We have no sympathy with the admiration expressed by some pseudo-Conservatives in the House of Commons of the intelligence and moderation displayed by the French people in their "wonderful revolution." If this foolish speech be persisted in, it will be difficult to convince unlettered men that what is accounted glorious in Paris can be treasonable in Dublin and Birmingham. Let us wait the event. The contagion of every loyal man at the present time is perfectly clear. *All minor differences of opinion must be forgotten in the presence of the great danger which threatens us.*

In the speech of the Premier on Monday last there are sentiments expressed which must go far to gain him the confidence of the nation. The government has many difficulties to contend with. They will be aggravated as the revolution proceeds. It is the duty of the Conservative party to rally round the throne, and to give her Majesty's Ministers, for the time being, a cordial support, so long as they show themselves determined to resist foreign aggression and suppress internal discord.

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of Times says:—I can state as a positive fact, that the confederates now meet nightly in their club-rooms for the purpose of being drilled, and that, under the hands of practiced teachers, they are taught to march in time, form sections, close and open columns, etc., and further, that the 'rifle clubs' are in full operation.

Mew pikes, twelve feet long, are becoming plentiful in the arms market, some of the misguided owners acting on the advice of Mr. Mitchell, really believing that the time for an outbreak has arrived. A gentleman parades the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform [green and gold, with yellow facings] of the Irish national guard.

A large portion of the working classes in this city are arming. Rifles, muskets, pikes, and other weapons have been obtained in considerable quantities, in accordance with the suggestions of the Jacobin newspaper. One wholesale dealer in these articles has declared that he is unable to supply further orders at present. You may see the butchers' boys, on leaving the markets, marching home with rifles on their shoulders.

One thing is certain, and the fact cannot be concealed, treason, open and secret, is abroad; discontent and disaffection reign in every peasant's bosom, and a spark will ignite the rebellious volcano, upon which the unfortunate country rocks to and fro.

The fact that pikes are being manufactured in great numbers both in the neighboring counties of Meath and Kildare, is no longer unknown to the public.

The Limerick Examiner says. "Nearly £3000 were drawn out of the Limerick Savings' Bank by depositors of the industrious class. Notices for the withdrawal of £2000 more were lodged for Monday next. Throughout the country, generally, the people are said to be engaged in the acquisition and manufacturing of arms, of various descriptions.

Meanwhile the government are taking every precaution to prevent an outbreak. Additional troops are pouring into the country. It is stated that the government have made arrangements for supplying the loyal inhabitants of Dublin, to the amount of several thousand men with muskets and ammunition, should circumstances render this additional precaution advisable.

Dissatisfaction has been discovered amongst the police, but vigorous measures are to be applied in remedy of this evil.

A member of the 'Dr. Doyle Club' is to lecture upon the superiority of the pike over fire arms as a weapon of offence; a question upon which there seems to be no difference of opinion among the great body of the Confederates.

The number of troops now serving in Ireland, including artillery; but exclusive of the enrolled out pensioners, is about 31,000 men of all ranks, ten regiments of cavalry, two troops of horse artillery; ten companies of artillery, twenty-two regiments or battalions of the line, and eleven depots of regiments of the line. Several other regiments have since arrived.

The republican spirit is spreading rapidly among the laboring classes in Dublin. Letters from Cork Waterford and Kilkenny, say that the mechanics in these cities are arming, and in daily expectation of hearing a rise in the metropolis.

RUSSIA.

The Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette of the 27th instant, says that a private letter from St. Petersburgh of the 10th, states that the greatest confusion prevails in the city, that the Emperor was shot at in the street, and that the ball pierced his hat. His Majesty immediately returned to the Palace and adopted the most menacing measures of defence against the city.

The Courier Francais says:—An extraordinary courier has arrived at the Russian Legation at Paris. It is said that he brought despatches of the highest gravity. It appears that the provinces of the south of the empire are in full insurrection.—The nobles and the army are at the head of the movement.

If we are to believe the announcement which appeared in the Breslau Gazette of the 21st, a collision between Russia and Germany is imminent.—Quarters have been spoken at Kalish, says this journal.

The Paris Moniteur du Soir gives the following, from the frontiers of Poland:—30,000 Russians are concentrated on the frontier of Gallicia, some leagues from Cracow; 50,000 men occupy Russian Poland. Warsaw has a garrison of 20,000 men.—The Russian guard is already in great part on its way for the frontier of the duchy of Posen. Reserves have been called from the interior, and the corps stationed on the side of Odessa, and towards Turkey, have received orders to send 15,000 men toward Gallicia. To this news we may add that the army of the Caucasus is also going to be diminished, and that it has received orders to remain altogether on the defensive.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The conflagration at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, a brief account of which we gave in our Telegraphic Despatch published Wednesday, consumed the four large new stores, known as "Cutlbert,s buildings," on Delaware wharves, above South street, and partially injured two others adjoining them.

Two of the new stores (says the United States Gazette) were occupied by Robert Patterson & Co., who are the heaviest losers by the conflagration.—The third new store was occupied by John F. Ohl. The fourth was the occupancy of Wm. Ayres, Jr., salt dealer. Allibone and Troubatt, naval stores, and James Carstairs, groceries and liquors, were the occupants of the other two stores.

The following is a recapitulation of the loss, as far as we could ascertain:

No. 105 (Commercial House,) owned by E. I. Hollingsworth, and occupied by S. W. Clement.—Loss $300.

Nos. 107, 9, 9, and 10, four story stores, owned by George Cutlbert and A. S. Roberts. Damage $14,000; loss $10,000. No. 7 was occupied by Mr. Ayres, No 5 by Mr. Ohl, and No. 9 and 10 by Patterson & Co., Mr. Ayre's loss is trifling. Mr. Ohl's loss is probably $12,000. The loss of Patterson & Co. will. it was thought, reach $35,000. The greater amount of their loss is doubtless covered by insurance.

No. 111 belonged to A. Cutlbert and J. M. Thomas. Loss $1500. Fully insured. The loss of Allibone & Troubatt, who occupied it, is small. No. 112 belongs to Mary Culbert. Loss $300. Insured.

DUTY ON HOSIERY, &c.—We learn from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has revised the recent Circular of that Department, which raised the rate of duty on cotton stockings to 30 per cent. on the ground that the sewing on them was done by hand, and has determined to issue new instructions to Collectors, to charge only the old rate of twenty per cent. The Secretary has also extended the same liberal rule of interpretation to cotton shirts and drawers, on which the duty levied heretofore under the tariff of 1846 has been never less than thirty per cent, but will now, be reduced to twenty per cent; and the duty will henceforth be uniform on cotton mits, stockings, shirts and drawers.

It is understood that the representations of the Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, in regard to the mode of manufacturing these articles convinced the Secretary of the propriety of the reduction resolved on.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Important from Mexico.

We copy from the New Orleans Delta of the 13th instant, a very interesting letter from Mr. Freaner, embodying the most important items of intelligence, as the speculations on the subject of Peace, which were current in the city of Mexico at the latest dates.

In anticipation that the army might fall back from Mexico, Post Commissionary at Puebla had received orders as early as the 20th ultimo, from headquarters, to contract for 75,000 rations to be delivered at a moment's notice for a downward movement. The Quartermaster at Puebla had also received orders to have transportation ready. At Perote similar orders has been received.

Gen. Kearny has been installed as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

It is stated that the Court of Inquiry will adjourn to the United States as soon as it has taken all the testimony to be brought before it in Mexico.

It is also stated that Gen. Butler is determined to send Mr. Trist out of the country as soon as possible, and had demanded of the Court that the balance of his testimony should be taken as early as possible. The reason for this course on the part of General Butler is set forth in a letter from the city of Mexico to the New Orleans Picayune, as follows:

"Mr Freaner, who arrived here on the 15th inst. with despatches from Washington, brought, among other communications, an order to Gen. Butler to send Mr. Trist out of the country as soon as he had given his evidence before the Court of Inquiry, and I am led to believe, as a prisoner. Gen. Butler immediately communicated to Mr. Trist the orders of the Government, and apprized him of his intention to execute them. Mr. Trist then addressed a long letter to Gen. Butler, denying his right to arrest or forcibly move from the county an American citizen. The reply of the General was briefly, that he had received orders from his Government, imperative in their nature, and that he would execute them to the letter: and furthermore, that it was neither his duty nor inclination to reply to the argument of Mr. Trist in relation to his right as a citizen.

Gen. Santa Anna has at length taken his departure from the soil of Mexico. Accompanied by his family, he sailed from Antigua on the 4th inst. for Jamaica, whence, it is reported, he is to proceed to Venezuela, to join his old friend General Paez.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 28, 1848.

Having been particularly engaged during the past week, I have not given you the news and prospects, in relation to Mexican affairs, as full as I had desired. It is impossible to form a precise opinion as to what will be the action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty, until we hear what has been its fate in the Senate of the United States. If, in the latter body, it should meet with no other modification than the section in reference to the Empresario Grants, I am convinced, from all I can learn, and my sources of information are good, that that modification will be succeeded by the Mexican Government, and ratified by the Congress, although possibly it may cause a delay which will prevent our troops from reaching the coast before the vomito becomes an epidemic. However, a great deal depends upon the person whom the Government may send here as commissioner or agent to conclude the negotiations already entered into; for I take it for granted that no further powers will be granted to Mr. Trist, since his arrest by order of the Government at Jalapa. If our government should see proper to vest this authority in some of the ablest officers of our army, already here, or some such gentleman as General Pierce, of New Hampshire, or General Shields, who is well acquainted with the Mexican character and their manner of doing business, and at the same time a person of practical talent and masterly ability, then there may be a probability of our army passing the range of the vomito before it becomes dangerous.

During the past week this city has been rife with reports of a revolution in San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas. No opportunities have been lost by the speculators, shavers, and persons who are peculiarly prolific in times of peace and remaining in Mexico, to give currency and credence to the reports set afloat. It was positively stated that last night we would receive news affirming their assertions; and, while we were all anxiously looking for the new confirmation of the every their statements, we learn that Senor Adame, the Governor of San Luis Potosi, has positively been arrested by the Mexican Government, and brought to Queretaro a prisoner; and from three different sources, since confirmed, we learn that they have also arrested Paredes, and placed him in close confinement, together with his followers, who have been endeavoring to create a revolution against the section of the Mexican General Government in the northern and distant provinces; and also that the Commandant General has fixed a day, during the early part of next month, when Santa Anna must leave the country, or be shot if he should make a prisoner and placed in close confinement. In accordance with this notice, Santa Anna has requested his banker in this city to place funds, subject to his order, in the West Indies;—however, his friends say it is his intention to go to Venezuela.

It is also asserted at home, on information received from here, that the army is opposed to the treaty, and that they would sooner stay here forever than to go home on such terms. This is not the fact. Since my return here, I have not seen half a dozen officers who are not warmly in favor of, and hope that the treaty may be accepted by our Government.

The present Government is certainly acting with more energy and determination than has ever been known in this country since the conquest by the Spaniards. Every revolutionary spirit that has thus far, either by its designs, or the promptings of others, stood up exciting rebellion against the powers that be, has been taken by the collar and placed in safe keeping. All the official newspapers coming from the interior for the past week, manifest a decided determination to support the present Government, and all agree that the only salvation of Mexico depends upon immediate peace.

A great many slurs and base insinuations have been thrown out through the press at home, and from persons here about English stocks and English influence in the negotiation of a treaty, all wholly untrue and without any foundation what ever. The opponents of a treaty, or a peace on any terms, and the monopolizers of a war, speculators and slavers, who would sell their country or their souls either for the almighty dollar, still continue to cry out British influences and British influences and British interests. Has not Mr. Trist negotiated this treaty on a basis acceptable to our Government, or else why would the President recommend its acceptance? The section of the treaty referring to land claims in the acquired territory, was not adopted with a view to the claims of any persons, except the *bona fide* citizens of Mexico. No English subject has any claim whatever in any of these territories, unless he is in the actual and peaceable possession of it, and which we would respect under any circumstances. Indeed, there is a doubt, and I do not believe that there is any claim, Mexican or otherwise, which had not been forfeited previous to the time spoken of in the treaty. Is there any American who will believe that the patriotic Scott, at the head of his conquering legions, was guided in his course, or controlled in his movements, by British influences? Or is there any American who will believe that the valiant Butler, who has before shed British blood, would be governed in carrying out the provisions of the treaty, in negotiating an armistice, if he thought there was British influence used in the negotiation, and that he was yielding the interests of his country for the benefit of another?

And let me again ask, if these persons who were here on the ground, and acquainted with all the circumstances of the past and the present, are not likely to know the motive and promptings of the negotiator, and the object he had in view? When Mr. Trist is thus assailed, Generals Scott and Butler are assailed; the American army is assailed, and the honor and fame of our nation comes in for a large share of the disgrace, if any there be. But more of this anon. I intend hereafter to refer to the cross examination, but May. Burns put in a paper, in reference to the style of cross questioning adopted by the prosecutor, complaining thereof, and calling on the Court to protect him from insult.

The cross examination continued, and Maj. Burns confessed, on comparing the two letters, that one and three, were, in certain passages, near identical, but could not account for the coincidence.

After Major Burns's testimony was concluded, Capt. Naylor was called, when the account of the proceedings by the Ohio terminates.

News Items.

HEARD FROM.—Presidents Polk's Dead Sea expedition has been heard from! We suggest he should now organize a squadron to explore the St. Clair Flats. If he felt as much interest in the wrecks of American commerce, as in the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah, he would never have written his veto; and if the Locofocoposse of Michigan thought much of the interests of Lake commerce, and of the interest of the people of the State, who support them, as they do of the good will of a few demagogues, they would dare speak out and condemn James K. Polk.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

HORRID DEATH.—A little child was drowned recently at Northampton (Mass.) under the following circumstances: Previous to going from home, the girl having charge of the nursery put a quantity of boiling water in the bathing tub, preparatory to the accustomed ablution of the children, and left the room without qualifying its temperature. The little naked boy, supposing the water ready for use, *jumped into the tub, and was immersed in the boiling water!*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Col. Crane, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, embarked yesterday, the 20th inst., on board the transport-ship Huntress bound for Monterey, in California, a detachment of troops composed as follows:—Capt. Rufus Ingliss, Ass't. Quartermaster, commanding; 1st Lieut. M. Norton, 1st Regiment New York Volunteers; 31 recruits for Company C., 1st Dragoons, and Company F, 3d Artillery.—*N. Y. Express. extra.*

FORGERIES TO A HEAVY AMOUNT.—The Worcester (Mass.) papers announce the disclosure of some extensive forgeries perpetrated by Mr. Seba Carpenter, of the firm of S. & C. Carpenter, shoe manufacturers, in Upper Sutton. The amount of forged paper is variously stated at from $20,000 to $50,000, and it appears that the fraudulent transactions have been carried on for two or three years past.

THE LIBRARY OF WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Jane C. Washington, of Mount Vernon, has authorized in contradiction of the current report that Mr. Stephens has purchased the Library of General Washington, or 3000 volumes of it, for $5000.—She says that there is not the slightest foundation for it. She will have some time hereafter the thought of selling that property, and five times the sum named could not purchase it.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The Slaves in Cecil county, Md., are running away in droves. The Wilmington Chicken says:—A week or two since eight made their escape from Mr. George Kidd, in that county; and a week or so before, five ran away from Messrs Gales & Chamberlain. It was Mr. Kidd's intention we are informed, to free three of his slaves in a few days.

BOSTON COAL TRADE.—The Traveller says:—The coal trade is just now very dull, as the stoppage of so many iron works and mills for the manufacture of cotton, &c., have with a mild winter, left a large surplus from last winter, and the demand for money, induces a keeping of stocks upon the market.

LARGE FIRE AT HAVERHILL, N. H.—A destructive conflagration occurred at Haverhill, N. H. on Monday evening, breaking out about 5 o'clock Nine stores and dwelling houses, with their outbuildings, were destroyed; also, Towle's Hotel, the Post-office, and two Printing offices.

ARREST.—Mr. Bouton informs the Albany Evening Journal that he has arrested Conrad C. Wheeler, of Tagbanic, Columbia county, one of the persons advertised in the Governor's proclamation as charged with having shot and wounded Deputy Sheriff John H. Smith, of Columbia county.

A military force, calling themselves the Republican Legion, had entered Belgium, to disseminate sympathy, and the insurrection of the last fortnight—particularly in corn.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 5.

	Mobile.	Sea Island.
Ordinary,	3½@3¾	7 to 18d.
Fair	4¼	4¼	stand.
Good fair	4 1/16	4½	4 6/16d.

The market is tolerably firm at the close, at a decline, however, of ⅛d on the above rates. The sales for the week ending last evening, were 20,730 bales, including Upland, at 3 1/16@4¼; Orleans, 3½@5¼; Alabama, 3½@4¼; Sea Island stained, 7@10d.

The stock in port is 325,000 bales, of which 178,000 bales are United States. The operations at Manchester are very limited.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1848.

SENATE—Senator Borland, from Arkansas, appeared, and was sworn in.

A petition was presented asking Congress to investigate the conduct of Colonel Childs, and to inquire whether the soldiers under his command were required to kneel when the Catholic Host passed. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Vice President presented a communication inviting the Senate to join in meeting of sympathy with France.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Cocke moved a suspension of the rules, to allow him to introduce a resolution, that Congress meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, which motion was lost. The House soon after adjourned without doing any business.

There was one small procession in honor of the French revolution, of no account. The wind was high, and the streets uncomfortable on account of the dust. The public offices were all closed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1848.

The markets are all unsettled—Cotton and Corn nominal. Otherwise the foreign news not expected to produce much change.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE!

CINCINNATI, April 21, 1848.

News from Santa Fe to the 18th of March, has just been received.

On the 16th of January, Col. Ralls resigned the command of El Passo to Lieut. Col. Lane—cause, ill health.

Col. Gilpin's battalion was at Moro.

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CINCINNATI MARKET

April 24, 1848.

Flour—The market is stagnant.

Grain—The market is without change.

Groceries—Sugars are in fair demand. Sales fair at 4½c; Coffee and Molasses without change. Whiskey—Sales at 15c.

Provisions—Sales country Lard at 5½c; of Bacon, packed sides, at 3½c; of packed Shoulders at 3¾c.

Linseed Oil—Sales 100 gals at 55c.

Court of Inquiry.

The New Orleans Commercial Times, of 10th instant makes the following reference to the proceedings of the Army Court Martial in the case of General Pillow, during the seventh, eighth, and 9th days of the trial. After stating in substance the testimony of Mr. Trist, on the sixth day, already adverted to elsewhere, the Times says:

On the seventh day, Gen. Cadwallader gave his testimony, and in reference to paper No. 3, said—'I have looked all over the interlinations carefully, and believe that I have seen all the interlinations, but in none of them do I recognize the hand writing of Gen. Pillow.'

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, for the defence, stated that he had examined paper No. 3, and was satisfied that there is not a word in it in Gen. Pillow's handwriting.

Lieutenant Rains could not recognize it, and Major Polk, who had been a law student for two years in General Pillow's office, felt convinced that nothing in No. 3 was in the latter's handwriting.

Major Burns acknowledged himself the author of No. 3, [the Leonidas letter,] that he wrote it at the request of no one; and that he obtained the order of the arrangement of the heads, from which he wrote it, from a memorandum or partial report of General Pillow of the operations of his division on the 19th and 20th of August, having found it on his table, in his private office. General Pillow, he stated, never had any knowledge of the letter until after publication.

On the eighth day, General Scott, the prosecutor, cross examined Major Burns at length, with the view to impugn and impeach the testimony of the witness. The questions put were of a very searching character, tending to substantiate the allegation that he had been in the habit of writing letters highly laudatory of General Pillow, and transmitting them upon, through General Pillow, and that the probability was he had done so in the case of this, the most important of these letters.

Major Burns declined answering, on the plea that he would be criminating himself.

On the ninth day, Gen. Scott put on record the fact of the refusal to answer by Major Burns, and commenta thereon. Gen. Pillow had no objection to the cross examination, but Maj. Burns put in a paper, in reference to the style of cross questioning adopted by the prosecutor, complaining thereof, and calling on the Court to protect him from insult.

The cross examination continued, and Maj. Burns confessed, on comparing the two letters, that one and three, were, in certain passages, near identical, but could not account for the coincidence.

After Major Burns's testimony was concluded, Capt. Naylor was called, when the account of the proceedings by the Ohio terminates.

News Items.

HEARD FROM.—Presidents Polk's Dead Sea expedition has been heard from! We suggest he should now organize a squadron to explore the St. Clair Flats. If he felt as much interest in the wrecks of American commerce, as in the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah, he would never have written his veto; and if the Locofocoposse of Michigan thought much of the interests of Lake commerce, and of the interest of the people of the State, who support them, as they do of the good will of a few demagogues, they would dare speak out and condemn James K. Polk.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

HORRID DEATH.—A little child was drowned recently at Northampton (Mass.) under the following circumstances: Previous to going from home, the girl having charge of the nursery put a quantity of boiling water in the bathing tub, preparatory to the accustomed ablution of the children, and left the room without qualifying its temperature. The little naked boy, supposing the water ready for use, *jumped into the tub, and was immersed in the boiling water!*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Col. Crane, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, embarked yesterday, the 20th inst., on board the transport-ship Huntress bound for Monterey, in California, a detachment of troops composed as follows:—Capt. Rufus Ingliss, Ass't. Quartermaster, commanding; 1st Lieut. M. Norton, 1st Regiment New York Volunteers; 31 recruits for Company C., 1st Dragoons, and Company F, 3d Artillery.—*N. Y. Express. extra.*

FORGERIES TO A HEAVY AMOUNT.—The Worcester (Mass.) papers announce the disclosure of some extensive forgeries perpetrated by Mr. Seba Carpenter, of the firm of S. & C. Carpenter, shoe manufacturers, in Upper Sutton. The amount of forged paper is variously stated at from $20,000 to $50,000, and it appears that the fraudulent transactions have been carried on for two or three years past.

THE LIBRARY OF WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Jane C. Washington, of Mount Vernon, has authorized in contradiction of the current report that Mr. Stephens has purchased the Library of General Washington, or 3000 volumes of it, for $5000.—She says that there is not the slightest foundation for it. She will have some time hereafter the thought of selling that property, and five times the sum named could not purchase it.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The Slaves in Cecil county, Md., are running away in droves. The Wilmington Chicken says:—A week or two since eight made their escape from Mr. George Kidd, in that county; and a week or so before, five ran away from Messrs Gales & Chamberlain. It was Mr. Kidd's intention we are informed, to free three of his slaves in a few days.

BOSTON COAL TRADE.—The Traveller says:—The coal trade is just now very dull, as the stoppage of so many iron works and mills for the manufacture of cotton, &c., have with a mild winter, left a large surplus from last winter, and the demand for money, induces a keeping of stocks upon the market.

LARGE FIRE AT HAVERHILL, N. H.—A destructive conflagration occurred at Haverhill, N. H. on Monday evening, breaking out about 5 o'clock Nine stores and dwelling houses, with their outbuildings, were destroyed; also, Towle's Hotel, the Post-office, and two Printing offices.

ARREST.—Mr. Bouton informs the Albany Evening Journal that he has arrested Conrad C. Wheeler, of Tagbanic, Columbia county, one of the persons advertised in the Governor's proclamation as charged with having shot and wounded Deputy Sheriff John H. Smith, of Columbia county.

A military force, calling themselves the Republican Legion, had entered Belgium, to disseminate sympathy, and the insurrection of the last fortnight—particularly in corn.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 5.

	Mobile.	Sea Island.
Ordinary,	3½@3¾	7 to 18d.
Fair	4¼	4¼	stand.
Good fair	4 1/16	4½	4 6/16d.

The market is tolerably firm at the close, at a decline, however, of ⅛d on the above rates. The sales for the week ending last evening, were 20,730 bales, including Upland, at 3 1/16@4¼; Orleans, 3½@5¼; Alabama, 3½@4¼; Sea Island stained, 7@10d.

The stock in port is 325,000 bales, of which 178,000 bales are United States. The operations at Manchester are very limited.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1848.

SENATE—Senator Borland, from Arkansas, appeared, and was sworn in.

A petition was presented asking Congress to investigate the conduct of Colonel Childs, and to inquire whether the soldiers under his command were required to kneel when the Catholic Host passed. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Vice President presented a communication inviting the Senate to join in meeting of sympathy with France.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Cocke moved a suspension of the rules, to allow him to introduce a resolution, that Congress meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, which motion was lost. The House soon after adjourned without doing any business.

There was one small procession in honor of the French revolution, of no account. The wind was high, and the streets uncomfortable on account of the dust. The public offices were all closed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1848.

The markets are all unsettled—Cotton and Corn nominal. Otherwise the foreign news not expected to produce much change.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE!

CINCINNATI, April 21, 1848.

News from Santa Fe to the 18th of March, has just been received.

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