THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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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, Marine, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Fugitives from Labor—the Allegheny memorial in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1848.

The Report of the Judiciary committee upon this subject, some days since submitted to the Senate, has been printed in the usual number, and in ten thousand extra copies. It not only defends the right to reclaim Slaves escaping into free States, but takes exception to the law of 1793, as not being sufficiently penal in its character. The Report was drawn up by Mr Butler of S. C. and contains only an infusion of the ultra Southern sentiment. The argument indeed is entirely ex-parte as to fact, and in sentiment. The Report speaks, it is true, of different parties having their peculiar rights, of mutual security, and of the people involved in a common destiny, but, to what end, if all these advantages are upon one side. The following account of the origin of the law of 1793 has something of State as well as national interest.

It appears from statements now before the committee, that in the year 1791, the governor of Pennsylvania, under the provision of the constitution relative to fugitives from *justice*, made a demand on the governor of Virginia for the surrender and delivery of three persons who had been indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. The governor of Virginia hesitated as to the course to be pursued, and referred the matter to the attorney general of the State, who advised that the demand ought not to be complied with. Upon this refusal, the Governor of Pennsylvania addressed a communication to Congress through the President. The President accordingly laid the proceedings before Congress, and their deliberations finally resulted in the act of 1793, which was passed without opposition, and is as follows:—

Sect. 1 requires that when the Executive authority of one State demands the surrender of a fugitive from justice, and produces the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made, the fugitive shall be surrendered.

Sect. 2 requires the returning of fugitives from labor, and says—

And if any person or persons shall, by force, set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sect. 3. That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the Territories northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or Territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town, &c. If the person arrested owes service or labor to the claimant, such person or persons must be given up.

Sec. 4. Five hundred dollars, (the amount of the fine recently imposed by the U. S. Supreme Judge, sitting in the District of Allegheny) is the penalty to be recovered for the benefit of the claimant, for knowingly or willingly obstructing or hindering him from rescuing such fugitive.

This law has been upon the Statute Book for more than fifty years, having been approved on the 12th of February, 1793. The following extract from the report is not without interest. It shows where old Pennsylvania was upon this question nearly seventy years ago:

In 1780, Pennsylvania passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery; and, in the same year, Massachusetts made provision for the prospective emancipation of her slaves. In a few years afterwards, these examples were followed by all, or nearly all, the New England States. The Southern States, however, for obvious causes, from soil and climate and local relations, continued to retain the institution. This state of things was calculated, and, in fact, was leading to angry controversies, and to collisions and retaliatory legislation, unpropitious to the harmony and peace of the States. The compromises of the constitution, under which we entered into the Union, arrested this tendency of things, by containing such guaranties as gave confidence and supposed security to the slaveholders of the South. These guaranties and solemn pledges were generally observed in good faith until about 1819.

Then begun the controversy upon the Missouri Compromise, and the legislation of the free States so much condemned in this report, not allowing the officers of the State Government to be aiders and abetters in the Institution of Slavery. The Pennsylvania Act of 1826 is condemned among the rest, and of course all that is connected with the Prize case in the action of the State.

The Report before us says truly, and we are sure no one will be deterred from reading the following extract by its length.

But whatever remedy may be allowed by the act of 1793, nominal and hollow as it is, it will not remain long on the statute book, if it can be repealed by the influence of the non-slaveholding States. Already has a memorial been sent to Congress from a large number of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of that law. That memorial has been referred to your committee, and it is a memorial as numerously signed, probably, as any other that has come before Congress. These persons represent that the law of the United States, imposing $500 for what is called harboring or concealing a slave, is unjust and ought to be repealed.

"1st. Because it is contrary to the spirit and word of God.

"2d. Because the law is intended to prop up a system which makes it criminal to teach God's creatures his holy word, deprives the master and the slave, and is the fruitful source of great evils, both religious and political.

"In our Committee will not undertake to say that the law of 1793 will, even by any amendments that can be made to it, have any great remedial influence in giving the owner his protection he is entitled to under the constitution. The assault upon it is however, a significant indication of the progress of public opinion. It is making its advances with crushing effects. It is vain to appeal to compacts and constitutional provisions to arrest it.

"The slaveholding States are bound in the Union, and are willing to perform all the duties under it.

"They have kept in good faith all they promised.

"They have not allowed the importation of slaves since 1808.

"They have given to their northern fellow-citizens of the Union all the benefits of their trade and commerce.

"They have yielded to them the almost exclusive benefit of the navigation interest of the Union, under laws for its protection.

"And they have cooperated with them in all that has been demanded for the common prosperity and welfare of the confederacy, and have faithfully fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon them by the constitution, as co-equal confederates.

"They have now a high duty devolving on them: to require, in a precise certain manner, the other parties to do justice to the requirements of constitutional obligations. As much as Congress can do, they have a right to suppose will be done towards maintaining the common rights and claims of all the parties to the federal compact.

"That bill will, in general terms, contain provisions by which the penalties under the act of 1793 will be increased, and requiring all the marshals of the United States, wherever called on, and other federal officers, to the protection and aid to the owner or his agent, of a fugitive slave in his efforts, for the apprehension of such slaves may effect their escape into a non-slaveholding State.

In regard to the plea set up for the South in the extract, we are sorry to say it is not true.

The South has imprisoned the free colored citizens of the North.

It has taken them from on board of Northern vessels, and confined them as prisoners in jail, for no offence whatever, and while in discharge of their duties.

It has made the owners and Captains of these vessels pay for their unjust and involuntary imprisonment.

It has threatened with violence Northern men, acting as the Agents of State Sovereignties, in their earnest efforts to test the power of Southern States to act thus under the Constitution, and these Agents have been treated, in their efforts to seek legal redress, with threatened violence and manifested disrespect. This has been the "good faith" of the South in practice,—and yet a grave complaint is entered against the free States, because they will not become spies and informers in delivering over fugitive slaves to their owners. The South must pardon something to the *spirit* of liberty.—Let the Constitution be preserved in all its parts, if there is to be a law of Congress for enforcing its provisions. E. B.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.—James Brooks, Esq., is now the sole editor of this paper—W. B. Townsend having retired.

Foreign News.

Our telegraphic despatches of yesterday will be read with feelings of interest, and awaken, if possible, additional eagerness for the news to be received by the succeeding Steamer. Dark and portentious seems to be the state of things throughout Europe. In France, all is anarchy and confusion. Mobocracy alone seems triumphant, and long and bloody, in all probability, will be the struggle before law and order will again be restored. The darkest pages of history record no parallel similar to the state of things at present existing throughout the entire French Nation, and which are likely to far exceed in scenes of violence and bloodshed, the memorable Reign of Terror of '92. We must confess that we begin to doubt the purity of the intentions of those who have brought upon France her present troubles, and to question seriously whether, from the peculiar character and education of her people, they are prepared to adopt and maintain, for any definite period, a system of Government similar to our own. A Republican form of Government, is only suitable for a strong minded, reflecting, educated and intelligent People,—for those who act from reason, not alone from impulse. These are essentials which are not to be found in the French character. While a portion of her society is perhaps the most accomplished and refined in the world, the great mass of the population are ignorant, superstitious and changeable to an extraordinary degree. Ever seeking for excitement the Frenchman scorns to listen to the admonitions of reason, but madly rushes on to obtain something, he knows not, cares not what, so that it gains him notoriety or popularity, to acquire which, he is willing to brave the dangers of the Guillotine, or the horrors of the rack. For a people thus constituted, our form of Government does not seem at all adapted, and before the present revolution is ended—if even ended it shall be—we are satisfied that our conclusions will be re-echoed by every reasoning mind. When by education the habits and character of the Grand Nation, as it is sometimes called, shall become changed, a Republican Government may perhaps be established in France. But at present she seems entirely unprepared for the change which has so suddenly sprung upon her—and it will be only by an arbitrary and military power, under a less obnoxious title perhaps than that of King or Emperor, but much more to be dreaded—that any thing like order or tranquility can be re-established. Turning our eyes towards the other portions of the Continent, we see the same distracted state of things every where exhibited.

War seems to have let itself loose throughout the whole of Europe—Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Italy, Poland, and Switzerland, with numerous other of the smaller Powers, are all in a state of revolution; the results of which are alike gloomy and uncertain; and in England, whose power heretofore has bid defiance to the world, there are dark foreboding. Ireland seems determined to shake off, if possible, her allegiance, and to proclaim herself free. But that she will be able to do so, we are much inclined to doubt. England would make a desperate effort to retain her power, and frightful will be the flow of blood, in case the attempt shall be made.

Viewing in all its aspects the news brought by the Britannia, we are constrained to look upon it as gloomy, and ominous in the extreme; and the steamers, for the next few weeks, will bring very important intelligence—calculated to awaken and excite our sympathies, apart from the bearing it may have upon our commercial interests. Until a more settled state of things appears, it is the part of wisdom for us to pursue great caution and prudence in our business affairs, and prepare in season for whatever contingencies may occur.

The Clay Letter.

Senator Borland confirms the statement attributed to him by the Louisville Journal, in relation to C. M. Clay.

He says:—I neither desired nor expected that any public use should be made of my statements in conversation while in Louisville, and although I cannot take offence at such an unauthorized use of my name, for I spoke freely on several occasions and not under the seal of confidence, yet I would have been better satisfied, if your informant had remembered and reported what I *did* say with more accuracy. I did say that Cassius M. Clay passionately begged his life at the hands of the Mexican officer, (Col. Zambrano.) on the score of his near relationship to Henry Clay, and the other considerations mentioned by you.

I also said that it did not occur under my own immediate observation, but was stated by my informant on the authority of Capt. C. C. Danley and Lt. Geo. R. Davidson, who were eye and ear witnesses, and in whose truthfulness and honor, I repose perfect and unhesitating confidence. It will be readily understood how these gentlemen witnessed more than I did on the occasion referred to, from the further statement I made in this connection, that just prior to Capt. Henrie's escape, Major Gaines and myself were sent in advance of our comrades to the distance of some three or four hundred yards, and were in that position when Cassius, to save his life, piteously invoked the name of Henry Clay.

Not with the wish or intention of taking sides in this division of the house of Clay, but merely in the words of Gen. Scott, to "vindicate the truth of history," I write to correct this small mistake in regard to a very small matter.

CORRECTION.—The Rev. Henry Slicer in the Union of Sunday, completely exonerates himself and the Methodist Church from the imputations cast upon them by the Hon. J I Singerland, of N. Y., in relation to the abducted slaves.

Mr. Slicer was at the cars to see his wife and children start for Baltimore, and not for any purpose connected with the Slaves. He also settles conclusively that the slave dealer is not a Methodist.

"You first say the owner of the slaves is "*the notorious slave dealer of Baltimore*," and that "he is *a member of the Methodist church, in good regular standing.*" It is not my place here to discuss the nature of Mr. S.'s business, but to say plainly, for the information of the public, that *he is not*, nor has he ever been a member of the Methodist Church, so far as my knowledge extends. And I may say, furthermore, that I have never known or heard of a member of the Methodist Church being engaged in the domestic slave trade, either here or further south, until I heard it through your letter; and you sir, have the unenviable responsibility of attempting, "solitary and alone," to cast this imputation upon the largest denomination of Christians in the United States, and not inferior to any other in piety, usefulness and respectability."

The length of Mr. Slicer's letter, excludes it from our columns, but the explanation we have made, does ample justice to all parties.

☞ WEEKLY ADVERTISING.—We have received sundry indications from various quarters, relative to the benefits which have resulted from advertisements of our city friends in our weekly paper. Our weekly subscribers appear also to be much pleased to see advertisements in their paper, as it saves them often they say, much trouble in making inquiries, when they reach the city—and gives information in business matters, as to which they feel much interest.

Many of our city advertisers are beginning to see the propriety of inserting their advertisements in the weekly, as well as the daily, and find the small increased expense of it; much more than returned. The information as to advertising business cannot but prove beneficial when spread before so many thousand people, and through such a scope of country as the weekly paper is sent."

The above we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette for the purpose of fully endorsing all that is said of the advantages derived by country advertising. It enables the country merchant and farmer, to see at home who will be likely to offer them the most advantages, and does not force them to spend a part of their time in town, hunting up stores. Many of our keenest merchants know the value of county Weekly advertisement, and an extension of the custom cannot but be of advantage.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—Hague says that the most fortunate day in the month, for you are the 10th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st. You will on these days be more successful in your trading in cattle, land, lumber and pigs, than on other days. Just date his prediction.

For business men generally, he says the 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 30th and 31st, are the most favorable; but he recommends abstaining from signing notes on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 25th. For the 31st he makes this singular announcement:—'Whoever marries one hour before sunrise will never ask a divorce." The 10th from noon to sunset, the 11th, the 20th, and 30th are also favorable for marriage. He says a great reason why they are so many unhappy marriages in our country, is because so many marry after night.—*Post.*

These suggestions to farmers by Hague, are fully as valuable as the suggestions of Walker on the tariff, Shunk on Banking, or Pillow on fortification. The theories of the three will be reduced to practice at the same time the three vagaries of Hague are realized.

CENTENARY CHURCH.—It is stated that the congregation who have retained possession of the Centenary Methodist Church in Brooklyn, have resolved to give up possession to the constituted authorities, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, giving the Rev Benjamin Griffin charge of the congregation. They are about to occupy a house in Tillery street, and intend taking the name of Congregational Methodists.

The first Congregational Methodist Church in the city of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. John C. Green is pastor, will open their new place of worship, corner of Tillery and Barbaran streets, on the next Sabbath morning.—*N. Y. Express.*

Our Schools in Pennsylvania.

We have already alluded in terms of commendation, to the Report of the Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year 1847.

This Report clearly indicates, that our school system is taking fast hold upon the affections of the people of this great commonwealth. The whole number of Districts appearing on the books of the Superintendent for the school, year of 1847, ending on the first Monday of June last, exclusive of the city and country, was one thousand two hundred and forty-nine; of which number one thousand one hundred and five appear to have accepted the provisions of the law, leaving only 144 non-accepting districts in the State. Of the accepting districts one thousand and fifty-four, by levying the necessary amount of taxes and making the required reports, became entitled to and received their share of the State appropriation. The remaining fifty-one of those that appear as accepting districts, have either neglected to levy the necessary taxes and to make reports, or have rejected the system, and omitted to report the fact to the Superintendent. The proportion, however, of non-accepting districts with the addition of those that have not reported, will not amount to the one-sixth of the whole number of districts in the State and if those of the city and county of Philadelphia were included in the calculation, it would be much less.

The foregoing is extracted from the able report of Mr. Miller, that all may see at a glance, what portion of the State has gone in *fully* for the education of the children of our growing Commonwealth. In the course of a year or so, at farthest, the system, we trust, will be in full operation in every portion of the State—a system, which the Honourable Secretary truly says, "is founded upon the broadest and purest principles of christian benevolence and patriotism—a system that invites all to drink from the same fountain lessons of knowledge and wisdom; to prepare them to dis, charge their duty to God; their country, and their fellow men."—*Phil. Inquirer.*

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pottsville Emporium of the 2nd gives the following account of the coal trade:

The coal trade continues very dull. Vessels are again plenty in Philadelphia. So are canal boats and rail cars here? But buyers are scarce, compared with the number of sellers. The Boston papers inform us that foreign coal is still duller, there being no sale for it.

The Lackawanna Company began shipping on their Canal last week. The Honesdale paper says the stock of coal accumulated at the head of their canal is much larger than ever before.

In the manufacturing districts the usual activity prevails, and all the iron works in the country are in full blast. There cannot, therefore, be a falling off in the annual consumption of fuel; and the cheapness of the domestic article is shutting out foreign coal almost entirely. The coal market therefore, is depressed solely through the pressure of sellers; and we feel confident, that by the first of June, if coasting freights remain low, a revival will be felt. Meantime prudent colliers will be careful to avoid extended contracts at present low prices.

One hundred and seventy-five coal miners arrived lately in New York from Glasgow. Many of them are now here. They represent the condition of laboring colliers in Scotland as most distressing. Beggars infest every city and village. The usual gift of oatmeal is bestowed, it is eaten raw, on the spot, to stop the cravings of hunger.

MYSTERY—SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening last, soon after the Lacy Bertram had left this port for Keokuk, she was hailed by a man from the point just above the city limits, who was taken on board. He was dressed as a countryman, but the wet and soiled condition of his clothes, his excited manner, and the bundle of a large bowie knife which he unpiteously placed in his bosom, aroused the curiosity of the other passengers, who questioned him as to where he was from, and his destination. To these he gave no satisfactory replies. When asked by the clerk for his passage money, he said he had none, but that he had given it to his sister residing in Madison, whose name, however, as well as his own, he refused to disclose. Before he reached Alton, he was told that he must leave the boat at that place, which seemed to excite in him the extreme apprehension of danger, and when the passengers would gather around him, he would take the formidable knife from his bosom and warn them not to touch him, or he would certainly cut them, but that he did not wish to injure any one. Late in the shades of evening had closed in, and the boat was approaching the landing at Alton, he walked forward on the forecastle, with the knife still in his hand, and leaped into the river. Efforts were made to rescue him, but which were ineffectual.

It was ascertained at Alton, that on Wednesday, the body of a man who had been killed by receiving a large gash from some sharp instrument in the side of the head, had been found near the village of Madison. This fact, with the mysterious conduct of the suicide, left very little doubt on the minds of the passengers that he was also a murderer.—[St. Louis Repub., May 1.

FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—The U. States sloop of War Portsmouth, Commander John B. Montgomery, from the Pacific Squadron, and 72 days from Valparaiso, arrived at this port this morning. The Portsmouth reports the United States ship of the line Ohio, Captain W. V. Taylor, and flag ship of Commodore Jones, the Preble, Captain Shields, Erie, (store ship) Lieutenant Watson as at Callao, February 15, the first two for Mazatlan, in two days—the latter for the United States.

The Portsmouth brings home the mail from Oregon, to Nov. 1st, and the Upper California mail, Dec. 5th, both received from the American barque Whiton, Captain Gelston, at San Jose, California, Dec. 20th. The Portsmouth also brings a Mail from the Squadron in the Gulf of California, to the end of December.

The American whale ship Hope, of Providence, before reported lost, 120 miles north of Madalene Bay, was sold at auction on the beach for $4, also from most parts of the wreck of her boats, [The Hope was last heard of in Boston for $30,000.]

The disaster is assigned to an error in the chart as to the longitude of the coast.

The Matilda, from New York, at Valparaiso, had the navy stores keeper for California on board, who would proceed immediately to Mazatlan.

The United States Sloop of War John Adams, Commodore Wilson, from Norfolk, is reported to be below, coming up.—[Bost. Traveller, 5th inst.

KILLING THE BIRDS.—The following statement made in the Union, takes away so much of the merit of Mr. Crutchett's lantern over the Capitol, that we cannot but desire that the light may be extinguished and the birds spared. If the city can be lighted but at the sacrifice of the lives of so many beautiful birds—the winged messengers of Heaven—the fall of the littlest one of whom is not allowed to pass unnoticed—better that "the torch should be extinguished which lights the midnight lamp," and we should remain in darkness.

"We were surprised to find, yesterday, how many little birds have fallen victims to Mr. Crutchett's large lantern on the dome of the Capitol, and to the wires that support it. We understand that near fifty beautiful birds, of different sorts, and of various plumage, were found dead yesterday morning. Started up in the night from their resting places in the square, they are, probably drawn to the light, and dash themselves to death against the lantern or the wires."

SUICIDE.—Mr. E. L. Andrews, one of the most active merchants of Mobile, the head of the firm of E. L. Andrews & Co., committed suicide at that place on Saturday last by throwing himself into the river. His friends cannot account for this rash act. His private accounts are all accurate and satisfactorily arranged; his personal obligations were all settled, and every cent which has reached him appears to be duly accounted for. He has left his watch, purse, and other pocket articles in his private drawer; and communicated his leave taking to his partner and wife by a letter.

It is a singular fact, that his brother in New Orleans, Mr. Z. Andrews, of the firm of [Andrews & Brother suddenly left his office on the same day of his brother's death, and has not since been seen or heard of. It is feared that he too has committed suicide.

The two brothers were mutually interested in business, and some suppose that the heavy losses recently sustained on cotton, and anticipated bankruptcy in consequence, have caused the sad events here recorded.

THE SEAL FISHERY.—Amidst so many aquatic pursuits, we should have supposed that the seal fishery had diminished in results, but on the contrary it has proved a very profitable enterprise this spring. We were surprised to learn that a fleet of 16 sealers, amounting to 10,046 tons and 1415 men, had sailed before the 14th of March from the Port of St. John's, N. F.; and 51 vessels from Harbour Grace, and 31 from Carbonear. The first vessel from the ice, the Nimrod, arrived on the 16th of March with 3000 seals, the Dash came in the 21st with 9000, and the Abeona with 4700. No less than 25 arrivals are gazetted, with 76,640 seals. In old times the sealing fleet never sailed until the 18th of March, the date of this first arrival. The fisheries altogether of Newfoundland are becoming exceedingly valuable.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Rail Road Company, was held in Hillsborough on the 22d ult. R. D. Lilley, was Chairman, and B. H. Johnson Jr., Secretary.

The Report of the Engineer of the East Fork route was read, and a chart of the survey presented, which were satisfactory. About $40,000 has been subscribed in that county. The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn to meet here again on the 29th day of May next to hear the report of the Commissioners as to the amount of stock subscribed to the capital stock of the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Rail Road Company.

INDIAN BATTLE.—The St. *Louis Reveille* has seen a letter from the vicinity of St. Peters, from which the following is an extract:—"We had a battle North of us, about one month ago between the Chippeways and Sioux; a war party of the Sioux attached the Chippeways; three were killed on each side, but the Chippeways being the most numerous, drove the Sioux from the field, and one of them they *skinned entirely*, and hung it on some poles for the Sioux to witness. It so irritated the latter they have assembled a very large war party and gone again to attack them.—We shall soon hear the result.

Mrs. Flournoy, wife of Thomas S. Flournoy, Esq, the representative in Congress from the Halifax district, Va., died suddenly on the 31st inst, from spasms, brought on by witnessing the agonies of a little negro who was choked.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

No Congressional Quorum—Doubtful position of the Peace Treaty.

By our Special Express, we have received the New Orleans Picayune of the 30th ultimo—one day in advance of the mail—from which we take the following late and interesting intelligence from Mexico:

Gen Cadwalader and Mr. Trist came over passengers on the Virginia, and will no doubt come up to town this morning.

We received a package of letters and papers to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 15th. We understand that the impression was that the Court of Inquiry would not adjourn for three weeks, and that Gen. Scott would await its adjournment. The Star of the 15th says that he is in fine health.

The burden of the editorial articles in the Star is that there is yet no quorum of Congress at Queretaro. It is obvious from the Star's reiterated complaints that there is great fear lest no quorum should meet at all.

Major Stewart, of the Pay Department, arrived in the City of Mexico on the 14th.

Paredes, as late as the 11th instant, had not been arrested by the Mexican Government. He was still at San Louis; and, according to a letter in Exit de Comercio, "taking up his residence with the different lawyers in the place."

The ship American sailed from Vera Cruz for this port on the 19th inst, with ninety-two sick soldiers in charge of Dr Wright.

A train arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th ultimo from the city of Mexico, the 7th.

A grand banquet was given in Vera Cruz the evening of the 10th inst. by the French residents and others in honor of the revolution in France. The Americans were to celebrate the same glorious events on the 22d inst.

The Free American remains of opinion that there is little prospect of peace. On the 19th its language is:

We pronounced, a few weeks ago, that we had conversed with a gentleman from Mexico, who was of opinion that the members of Congress would not vote for the treaty as ratified at Washington. We have since seen two letters from influential men, one at Queretaro and the other at Mexico, who coincide with the opinion of the gentleman in question. Another letter says, that should the members of Congress violate the constitution of Mexico by ceding any part of the territory, the same members will have to ask the United States to leave a force of several thousand men to keep order in the Republic. The writer is of opinion that so soon as the American troops will embark for the United States, the Government will be overthrown, and the new causes for war will be given to the United States by the turbulent people of this country.

We regret to learn that General Kearny has been seriously ill at Vera Cruz; at the same time we rejoice that he was pronounced out of danger and convalescent at last accounts.

The State of Mexico gives its voice for Gen. Herrera as President, he receiving 152 out of 166 votes.

There was a caucus of the members of Congress present at Queretaro on the 10th instant, at which resolutions were adopted to prevent members then present from afterwards absenting themselves, and to fill one or two seats made vacant by promotion or otherwise. It appeared that but few members were then wanting to form a quorum—but this is an old story.

The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz assembles this day; that of Puebla met on the 10th. D. Juan Mejuiz y Osorio was appointed Governor of the latter State.

There are 2000 Mexican troops in Queretaro, and yet on the 12th inst., a diligence was attacked within half a mile of the city by eight men. They fired upon the passengers, but the latter returned fight and killed one of the robbers. The passengers returned to town, however, least they should be again attacked.

The Monitor Republicano of the 14th inst. says that on the 10th, Gen. Bustamente was at the village of Dolores with a party of his division, while another portion had gone against the Indians of the village of Xichu, an insurrection of whom had become formidable. They had had the audacity, so confident were they in their numbers, to sack the village of San Diego del Biscocho.

Mexican Items.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 27th ultimo, contains a letter from its correspondent 'Mustang,' from which we glean the following items:

Brigadier General Cadwallader returns home on account of important private business, and there not being a prospect of any immediate operations, he applied for leave of absence, which Gen. Butler could not grant, under the rigid system which he has adopted: whereupon, Gen. C. sent in his resignation, which Gen. Butler did not see proper to accept, but left the case to the War Department to decide.

Colonel Withers of the 9th Infantry has resigned. In regard to the Treaty, Mustang says:

Our latest advices from Queretaro are to the 4th instant. The advices of that date state that there would be a meeting of Congress during the week. We shall look for their proceedings about the 12th instant; but their meeting will not result in any thing further than an organization until after the arrival of Mr. Sevier at this place. It will be unnecessary for them to act upon the Treaty, after having learned that it has been altered by our Senate, before they are officially informed what those alterations are. This cannot be done until after the arrival of Mr. Sevier. Still persons suppose that the opinion that it will be ratified, and the impression continues to grow day after day. Although I have heard it from high Mexican authority that there will not be any difficulty in its ratification; I must see some of the obstacles removed before I come to the full conclusion that such will be the result of the action of the Mexican Government; but, as I said previously, the chances are decidedly in favor of ratification.

THE BATTLE OF CHIHUAHUA.—A Saltillo correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following, in regard to the recent battle at Chihuahua.

"We have an arrival here to day by express from our advanced posts, which confirms the information of a heavy battle between the Missouri Volunteers there—nine hundred strong—and some two or three thousand Mexicans, in which the latter were badly beaten, leaving five hundred men killed, and nearly all the rest made prisoners. The American loss was forty killed.

A Parras correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following account of the same battle:

"Yesterday an express arrived here from Chihuahua—600 miles. When our troops entered the town, Trias, the Governor and General commanding the State, fell back upon Santa Cruz, a small town about 60 miles this side of the Capital, and fortified himself there. He had 6 pieces of cannon and about 1,500 troops. He stood a siege of eight days, and on the 16th of March surrendered, and was taken prisoner to the Capital. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. The despatch does not state the enemy's loss. On my asking the Mexican who brought the news, who had gained the battle, he looked much astonished at the question, and replied, 'los Americanos como siempre' the Americans, as they always do.

A MESSENGER FROM THE FAR WEST.—Our marine list, to day, records the arrival, at this port, of the brig "Wolhonding," Capt. Higgins *from Marietta* Ohio,—whence she sailed on the 17th of April. Her cargo, consisting chiefly of flour and pork, was taken on board at Madison, Indiana. Those who doubt the ability of the Buckeyes, to build a beautiful and staunch a sea-craft—(a thousand miles from the ocean though they be)—as we can, on the spot, board, should by all means pay here a visit.—*N. Y. Express.*

The distribution of the effective rank and file of the British Army (both cavalry and infantry), on the 1st of January, 1848, was stated in this year's estimates as being.

In Great Britain, or returning home	38,808
In Ireland,	26,296
In India,	22,273
Abroad, (exclusive of India or going out)	35,792
Total,	123,171

THE CROPS.—We hear the most encouraging accounts of the cotton, cane and corn crops in the Southern states, since the rain. Some of the farmers near Victoria, have corn up waist high. The corn crops on the San Antonio have come out surprisingly well since the rain. Indeed, the crops in the Nueldad and Lavaca, are said to be better than usual. *Victoria (Texas) Adv.*

Local Intelligence.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy, about three years of age, was run over in Grant Street, yesterday, by a cart, and killed. The wheel passed over his head, and killed him instantly. The driver was behind his cart and not upon it, where he should have been. The name of the child is unknown to us.

ANOTHER.—A boy of Dr. E. Merritt, dentist, about three years old, was run over on Market Street, yesterday afternoon, by an empty dray.—The wheel passed over its legs, wounding it severely. The dryman was sitting with his back to the wheel, when the accident occurred. It is quite time now that the drivers look a little more to the safety of foot people in the street. The lives and limbs of their children are quite as important as their convenience.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT adjourned yesterday, after a session of ten days. In the case pending for three days, for obstructing the U. States Mail, the Jury brought in a verdict of $100 and costs, for the plaintiff. But one indictment was tried, and a *nolle pros.* was entered upon nine of the ten. The first, as is said, settling the principle.

SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.—We learn that this canal, from Glasgow to New Lisbon, is now in fine navigable condition. The packet boats have commenced running, and passengers leaving this by the Caleb Cope or the Beaver, will reach New Lisbon the next morning.

EULOGY.—An Eulogy on the life and character of the late Hon. John Quincy Adams, will be delivered to-morrow night, in the Sixth Ward School House, by the Hon. H. M. Breckenridge.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—This somewhat distinguished gentleman passed through our city yesterday for Kentucky.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, May 9 1848.

SENATE—Mr Johnston called up the resolution demanding of the President the nomination of officers of the army whose names have not been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. Allen made an earnest attempt to defeat the resolution.

Mr. Reverdy Johnston followed in defence, contending that the Senate had a right to know why the nominations of Generals Pillow, Cushing and others had not been sent to the Senate, and that this omission was the first in the history of the government.

Mr. Johnston of Md., rose to reply, but gave way upon a motion of Mr. Hannegan to resume the discussion of the Yucatan bill.

Mr. Levis offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Davis, so that the proposed relief could be granted to Yucatan, without violating the principal of non-intervention. He said we should put our relief upon the ground that Mexico owes protection to Yucatan, and as we have put down the ability of Mexico to afford that protection, we owe it to the people of Yucatan.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Niles spoke in strong terms against the original bill, and ridiculed the alarm that was pretended to be felt at the growing power of England on this continent.

Adjourned,

HOUSE.—The bill paying the six months' service of the Texas Regiment of volunteers, was recommitted, and finally passed.

The bill admitting Wisconsin as a State, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and discussed by Bowlin, Tweedy, Vinton, Wilson, McLane, and others. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1848.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—Three children of a Mr Young were run over by the train near Reading; one of them was instantly killed, another fatally injured, the third escaping unhurt.

A boy was killed on the rail road in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Western at $5 87½ per bbl.

Wheat—Prime white Wheat is selling at $1,45 per bushel. Prime red at $1,38@$1.40.

Corn—Sales of 2,000 bushels prime yellow at 50 cts. per bushel.

Cotton—The market is quiet.

Groceries—The market is firmer.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 9, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Genesee at $6 50@$6 87 cents. Western is sold at $6 (2½) per bbl. The market, with moderate business, is in favor of the seller.

Grain—The market for Wheat has an upward tendency. For Corn and other grains there is a fair demand. Prime white Wheat is held at $1,50, but I hear of no sales higher than $1,44@$1,47 per bushel. Sales of prime white Corn at 51@52 cts. per bushel; and of prime yellow at 56 cents per bushel. There is more doing in Corn, and the market has an upward tendency. Rye is higher, with sales at 79 cts. per bushel.

Provisions—There is less movement in Pork, and the market is steady. The market for Beef is improving, with sales on the hoof at $3,37½@3,43 cts. per 100 pounds. Prime Pork is selling at $8 25@8 37½ per bbl. Western Lard is selling at 6@6¼ cts per lb—market inactive.

Cotton—There is a better feeling in the market for the higher grades.

Sugar—Fine grades are in demand, and quite firm.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1848.

Flour—Howard Street brands are held at $5,75.

Grain—The market is without change.

Groceries and Provisions—The markets are entirely unchanged.

Cotton—Nothing doing.

The market generally is very quiet.

From Washington.

Washington, May 8, 1848.

The Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are beginning to make their appearance in the City, and the Mississippi Delegates came in yesterday—the furthest off, but the first upon the ground—The Delegates here are understood to have come with preferences for Judge Woodbury.

At the present writing, every thing looks very much as if Washington was to be the place of settling at least all preliminary questions connected with the Convention—summoned to meet only two weeks from to day. The aspirants are each playing their parts most zealously. There are biographies without number, and the franking privilege is used with an unsparing hand, to help on the common cause. There is so much rivalship and contention among the dominant party, that they ought to be the very list to sneer over Whig dissensions, but it is sometimes the custom, we know, for those who live in glass houses to throw stones.

The weather here has reached summer heat—and the thermometer, yesterday, was 86 in the shade.

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

Jones' Soap is used by many physicians in this city in curing the above, and we which they consider almost as efficacious as mercury, for salve by all unless we know it to be all we state.

As a cosmetic, the true Jones' Soap is perhaps the only article ever known that removes freckles, and is cleared and beautified the skin, making it soft, clear, smooth and white as an infant's. Sold by WILCOCKSON, 69 Liberty street. may29

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is painful to view, while the opposite, coarse, masculine, blow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be astonished at the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disagreement for complexion would be removed and cured.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON's, 69 Liberty street.

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray or is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?

If this be true, you can make it soft, silky and fine, Dark and healthy, and beauteous as this hair of mine

And to have this, you have but three shillings to give For a bottle of Jones' Italian Chemical Soap.

Reader, if you have bad hair you would really be astonished