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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ WM. THOMPSON, ESQ., S. E. corner of Baltimore and Sixth streets, is our duly authorised Agent for Baltimore, Md.

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.
For Local Matters see next page.

The Inaugural Address of President Taylor, like every thing which comes from his pen, is short, distinct, and to the purpose. An elegant simplicity is its principle character. He comes to his subject at once, and expresses in a few words, the principles which will govern his administration.—These principles have the stamp of republican simplicity,—economy, justice, impartiality, and purity at home, the cultivation of peace, with all nations abroad. The arm of our national defence is to be strengthened, our home interests are to be protected, our rivers and harbors are to be improved, honest and capable men are to be promoted, a spirit of conciliation between conflicting interests is to be fostered, and our intercourse with foreign nations is to be characterized with firmness and forbearance—these are the wise and just principles which President Taylor has adopted for his government, and they will render his administration a blessing to his country and an honor to himself.

THE DIPLOMATIC SMUGGLER.—The Buffalo Express says that the diplomatic agent of the United States, at one of the Northern Courts of Europe, said by the New York Commercial to be guilty of smuggling, is at Stockholm. The American Charge d'Affairs at Stockholm, is Henry D. Ellsworth, of Connecticut.

The Commercial Advertiser, in reply to the Philadelphia Ledger, says:—

"As to the accusation, we are at liberty to say that it comes from an *official* source; that it has been for some time accessible to the authorities at Washington, with the evidence to sustain it; and that we have been ready from the first to speak out fully on the subject, and waited only till the expectation that such a charge would be thought worthy at least of an inquiry, if not by the officials at Washington, certainly by the official organ of the Government."

The Baltimore Patriot replies to the interrogatories which we made in relation to the point at which the Baltimore Railroad crosses the Monongahela; and the feasibility of Slackwater navigation to the point of intersection, as follows:

The questions having been directed to the Patriot especially, we have made inquiry, and feel authorized to state as follows:

1. The Railroad will probably cross the Monongahela river in the neighborhood of the confluence of that river with the Tygart's Valley river.

2. The Monongahela river is very readily susceptible of a Slackwater improvement to the point of intersection with the railroad.

3. There is legislation in Virginia not only allowing of such an improvement, but encouraging it by a conditional appropriation of funds.

4. There is legislation in Pennsylvania, which permits of the Slackwater improvement to the Virginia State line, and the Company by whom the present improvement, as far as Brownsville, has been made, are prepared to extend it to that point as soon as the inducements shall be sufficient.

5. If legislation be wanting in either Pennsylvania or Virginia, it is only for the purpose of giving further pecuniary encouragement to the improvement, the completion of which to the point where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will cross the Monongahela, will be demanded so strongly by the importance of that connection, as well as by the interests of the local trade of the rich valley of that beautiful river, as to ensure its ultimate accomplishment even without the contributions of either of those States, although they would greatly facilitate that object.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE BIBLE.—We have already mentioned that the ladies of Frankfort, (Ky.) had presented the President Elect with a copy of the Bible and the Constitution of the United States, bound together in one volume. The design on the part of the ladies was a significant one, but how delicately and beautifully conveyed! In the response to Rev. Mr. Robinson—who made the presentation address on behalf of the fair donors—the old hero replied as follows:—

I accept with gratitude and pleasure your gift of this inestimable volume. It was for their love of the truths of this great and good book that our fathers abandoned their native shores for the wilderness—Animated by its lofty principles they toiled and suffered till the desert blossomed as the rose. These same truths sustained them in their resolution to become a free nation. And guided by the wisdom of this book they founded a government under which we have grown from three millions to more than twenty millions of people, and from being but a speck on the borders of this continent we have spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I trust that their principles of liberty may extend, if without bloodshed, from the Northern to the Southern extremities of this continent.

If there were in that book nothing but its great precept, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them," and that precept were obeyed, our government might extend over the whole continent.

Accept, sir, my thanks for the kind manner in which you have discharged this duty, and expressing again my sincerest thanks to the ladies for their beautiful gift, I pray that health, peace and prosperity may long be continued to them.

GEN. SHIELDS AND SENATOR BREESE—EXPLANATORY CARD FROM THE GENERAL.—We find in the National Intelligencer the following card, from General Shields, on the subject of the unfortunate difficulty between him and Senator Breese:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1849.

It is with much reluctance I feel compelled to obtrude on the notice of the public a statement explanatory of a private letter addressed by me a few days ago to the Hon. Sidney Breese, and published by him, with comments, in the Intelligencer of this day. The facts are these: Mr. Breese has been for many months engaged industriously in disseminating the most injurious reports concerning me, the only ostensible motive being that my friends had brought me forward as his competitor for election to the Senate of the United States. I had been, ever since my visit to this city last summer, cognizant of his efforts, unceasing, unremitting, and reckless, to blast my character and rob me of the only wealth to which I can lay claim—a reputation, thank God, without a blot. Immediately on my arrival here I wrote him the letter he has published, accusing him of his baseness. That letter, written under the influence of no ordinary emotions, couched in language which, under other circumstances, I would not have used; and upon reflection, and by the advice of my friends, I authorized two honorable Senators formally to withdraw it. Mr. Breese declined to yield it up, and the use he has made of it shows by what motives he was actuated.

That portion of my letter which he has distorted into a threat of assassination, I shall briefly notice. The means he used to prevent my election were of such a nature that the competition between us became a personal struggle, and, his triumph would have been an endorsement of his calumnies, my character and position were involved in the issue. I determined, therefore, as intimated in my letter, to render such a triumph unavailing by a thorough exposure of his character and conduct, thus turning into a moral pillory the position of Senator of the United States, which he would have acquired by the vilest misinterpretations. The interpretation he has put upon this threat—that is, that I had avowed to assassinate him—is so absurd that it would be equally preposterous on my part seriously to repudiate such a meaning. That any sane man can believe I would have assassinated Mr. Breese, I have no apprehension. That Mr. Breese ever dreamed of such a thing is totally impossible.

For the controversy in which Mr. Breese would involve me on other matters, I have no relish. I do not think myself warranted, except in the case the above statement, for self defence, in thrusting my personal concerns on the notice of the public; besides that, the course Mr. Breese has pursued in relation to my letter, disentitles him to that consideration which might induce me under other circumstances to reply to his remarks.

JAMES SHIELDS.

We confess to have participated to the full (as we venture to say almost every one did) in the same "*absurdity*" of which Mr. Breese was guilty in interpreting the threat contained in the General's first letter. As to whether "any sane man can believe I (the General) would have assassinated Mr. Breese," the only way to get over it was to suppose him an empty vaporer. But we are glad that he did not mean any such thing—as we neither wish to consider him capable of assassination nor the indulgence of idle threats.—*Balt. Sun.*

BLACKWOOD.—Blackwood Magazine, for February, has been received by Morso, 4th street. Its contents are more than usually instructive.

By Magnetic Telegraph for the Gazette.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5th, 1849.

This day, at 12 o'clock, General Zachary Taylor, President elect of the United States, delivered to the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of American citizens, in front of the Capitol, the following Inaugural Address:

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and in compliance with a time honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have in spired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude. But when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without co-operation of the Legislative and judicial branches of the government, which present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the executive department, individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character, will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge.

With such aids and an honest purpose to do what is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolving upon me. In the discharge of these duties my guide will be the constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, protect and defend.

For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots, I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, the "father of his country."

To command the army and navy of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, and appoint ambassadors and other officers, to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution, and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which shall control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest. I this day renew the declarations I have hitherto made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability, the government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active service, care shall be taken to secure the highest condition of efficiency, and in furtherance of this object, the military and naval schools sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from all entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest no less than our duty to remain perfectly neutral. While our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, the advancing spirit of civilization, and above all, the dictates of religion direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers.

It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy, before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests, and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power invested in the President, imposes delicate and onerous duties: so far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures,—to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all the officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests and tend to perpetuate this Union which alone is the permanent object of our hopes and affections.

In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence which we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our counsels, by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which so often marks unavoidable difference of opinion, by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our wide-spread republic.

THE AMERICAN MANCHESTER—STATISTICS.—The Lowell Courier gives a series of interesting statements relative to the Manufacturing Corporations of that industrious and thriving locality:

The whole number of mills is 48, under the care of 12 Corporations whose aggregate capital stock amounts to $12,110,000. The 48 mills give employment to 7,644 females and 3,629 males—total, 11,273. The whole number of yards manufactured *per week* is 1,732,527—viz: 1,704,996 of Cotton; 21,291 of Woollen; 6,500 of carpets, and 40 rugs. The amount of Cotton consumed is 559,000 pounds per week, and of Wool 46,000 pounds. The number of yards printed is 380,000, and of dyed, 2,015,000.

The different Companies use 25,100 tons of anthracite coal per annum, with 36,303 bushels of charcoal and 2,790 cords of wood. They also consume 70,510 gallons of sperm oil and 35,000 of lard; 1,090,000 pounds of starch and 765 barrels of flour. The buildings are warmed by steam.

Other manufactures are produced in the city, to the value of $1,500,000—employing a capital of $400,000, and about 1,500 hands.

The average *Wages* of females is $2 per week, clear of board; males 80 cents per day. The medium produce of a loom is 45 yards per day, with No. 14 yarn; with No. 30, 33 yards—and the average per spindle 1¼ yards per day.

The Middlesex Company make use annually of 6,000,000 teasels; 1,716,000 pounds of fine wool; 80,000 lbs. glue; $60,000 worth of dye stuffs, and $17,000 worth of soap. The same Company also consume at their Wamesit Carpet Mill, on the Concord River, 93,000 lbs. coarse wool and 36,400 lbs. worsted yarn—producing 91,000 yards of ingrain carpeting.

There are two Institutions for the Savings of the operatives—the Lowell and the City. The former had on deposit, in September last, $452,250, from 5,066 depositors. The City has been in operation only since March, 1848; yet had on deposit on the 1st of January last, $27,717, from 258 persons—most of the depositors in both banks being the Factory operatives.

A Hospital, established by the several manufacturing corporations, is always open for the convenience and comfort of those employed by the different Companies. It is under the superintendence of one of the best surgeons and physicians, and is said to be in a flourishing condition.

The population of Lowell, nineteen years ago was a little over 3,500, now it is estimated at 35,000.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The United States Treasurer's statement, to the 26th February, shows the amount then to his credit in all the different depositories, mints, &c., to have been $5,568,267 61. Of this amount there is at Boston $393,113 25, New York $1,693,790, Philadelphia $246,546 32, Washington $187,363 41, New Orleans $1,480,174 20, Baltimore $112,499 11, Richmond $668 65, Norfork $1,175 53, mint, Philadelphia; $595,115 30.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Home Department was finally acted upon by the Senate, and that the Hon. John Davis of Massachusetts, will be called to it. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. Davis has a very intimate acquaintance with the duties of the new department, and his proverbial uprightness of character gives an earnest of a faithful and efficient performance of its duties.

The conclusion of our remarks on the union of Capital and Labor, is necessarily deferred until tomorrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1849.

After I wrote you last evening, it appears that the Senate got upon one of those hardy Southern Indian appropriation cases, which "are bound to pass," so that the civil and diplomatic bill was not disposed of. The same appropriation has consumed the greater part of the day, and the Senate are now at nine o'clock in the evening, hard at work upon the bill, apparently determined to get through with it.

The House have to-day passed the bill for the organization of a territorial government for California, including a provision for the total exclusion of Slavery. This is the bill reported in December last, from the territorial committee. The Wilmot Proviso principle is contained in the 12th section. Mr. Sawyer of Ohio, who came into the House four years ago a perfect Gracchus, in respect to political influence, but who has determined, whether because of the appointment of a son or nephew as a midshipman in the navy, is for his constituents to say, moved to strike out this section. The motion was defeated in committee of the whole, 88 to 105.

Mr. Preston's substitute, proposing to bring in the whole territory obtained under the treaty, as a State, was amended by the addition of the proviso, and then obtained not a single vote. Mr. Gayle of Alabama, an eccentric old gentleman, marched through the tellers, but on motion of some of his friends, marched back, so that the vote was reported, affirmation 0, negative 0, result 00. This is significant of the fate of Douglass' bill had it come before the House.

The vote upon the passage of the bill was, ayes 126, noes 87. There were half a dozen northern votes against it and three southern ones for it. The three last named, were Houston of Delaware, and Adams Buckner of Ky.

Desperate efforts are making on both sides the House, relative to Footeland Walker's plot to defeat the appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service, or to foist into the bill their conjoint scheme for committing the decision of the slavery question, with regard to the new territories into Polk's hands. I have heard of no northern man giving way, who does not belong to the school of C. J. Ingersoll and Sawyer. I think there is a majority of whigs and democrats from the free states, prepared to defeat that bill, rather than permit that scheme to succeed. If the matter is not decided before, Saturday night will be an exciting time. If the adherents of Foote and Walker—oh what leaders!—should persevere they can and will cause the loss of the bill, without which, government cannot go on. If they do persevere, an extra session is inevitable.

You will receive through the medium of the official report of Senate proceedings an exact copy of the remarks in which General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore responded to the joint committee of the Senate and House, when informed by them of their election to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. The reply of each of these distinguished men is in excellent taste. That of General Taylor preserves all the diffidence and modesty which has marked every act of his since he first came prominently before the people of the Union.

It is now settled that there will be a grand reception at the White House to-morrow night. It will no doubt be a splendid affair. Colonel Bliss and Mrs. Betty Bliss will accompany the President elect on this visit.

Mr. Polk will not leave the Executive ranch, as at first reported in the Union on the 1st instant. He will move out on Saturday. The Union pretends to give a sort of programme of his route homeward. It is labor lost. No body will care where Mr. P. goes to, or how he goes. Twenty years hence he will perhaps figure better in history than his predecessor, Mr. Tyler, but for the present, he will be more the object of aversion and personal dislike—nay, I may justly say, contempt, than was that most unfortunate occupant of the White House. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1849

The valedictory levee of President Polk was really a crowded and magnificent affair. It was understood, and had been widely circulated, that General Taylor would attend this last reception of the President *de facto*. But his visit to Georgetown, yesterday, detained him to a late hour, and when he returned, he found himself considerably fatigued; and, above all, business of such pressing importance, that it could not be postponed, impelled him to send an apology for unavoidable absence. Col. Bliss and lady attended the soiree, and were the observed of all observers. The press of carriages was so great, that after nine o'clock it was hardly possible that one could get within two squares of the executive mansion. The evening was rainy, and the streets were muddy, so that the humble cit. who trudged up to the scene of festivity, with an umbrella over his head and over shoes on his feet, fared as well as his neighbor who had paid five dollars for the use of a hack. Having given this principal feature of the state of things outside of the White House, the scene within it may be pretty well imagined. There was an undistinguished jam of well dressed ladies and specimens of the ruder sex. There was a proper proportion of foreign ministers, and army and navy officers, in their glittering uniforms.

Among the models, there was the resuscitated Senator from Michigan, General Cass. Yes, there he was, notwithstanding his cruel influenza, parading about, looking for all the world as if he enjoyed the best of health. He knew that his poor shadow in substitute, Fitzgerald, sat in his place in the Senate, misrepresenting the State, that he had only the day before given a vote which outraged the instructions that were passed both for him and for Cass. But Cass prefers to let him sit there till the end of the session, provided that he can sit in safe and inglorious irresponsibility. He presents a pitiful spectacle.

It is understood, to day, that the following cabinet has been agreed upon:

For Secretary of State—John M. Clayton, Del.
Secretary of Treasury—Thomas M. T. McKennan, or William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War—Hon. M. Crawford, of Ga.
Secretary of Navy—Abbott Lawrence, of Mass.
Attorney General—William B. Preston, Va.
Post Master General—Thomas Ewing, Ohio.

This will make a good cabinet. It is not yet decided that Mr. Crawford or Mr. Ewing will accept the nominations tendered to them. But the acceptance of the others named is already ascertained.

Both Houses have been to day industriously engaged in the effort to dispose of the greatest possible amount of business, still remaining unfinished. The Senate, however, was again deserted by one of those explosions from Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, which are so rapidly lowering the character of that body.

While the Army Appropriation Bill was under consideration, Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, one of the ablest and most dignified members of the Senate, moved to amend it, by adding a proviso, that all citizens or inhabitants of California and New Mexico should be entitled to use benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury, and that no person not a soldier or officer of the army should be subjected to a trial by court martial. He explained the purpose of this amendment in a few forcible and temperate remarks. The moment he had taken his seat, Mr. Foote sprang up and began a most offensive personal tirade against Mr. Baldwin, for introducing what he called an abolition movement—a mischievous attempt to secure to any slaves that might be taken there the right of being wrested from the custody of their masters—He denounced Mr. Baldwin in numerous coarse and indecent terms.

Mr. Baldwin rose and said his self respect precluded him from any reply whatever to the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi, and then went on to adduce some further reasons in support of the motion.

Mr. Foote renewed the attack, evidently stung by the quiet contempt with which Mr. B. had treated him and his impertinence, but as his remarks were only of a buffo character, it is not worth while to refer to them farther. Foote succeeded in making a scene, which seems to be his highest ambition.

Old Zach continues to suffer from the good natured enthusiasm of his friends, but he looks well. When I say suffer, I mean that, by continually attending to the numerous calls of his friends, he deprives himself of needed rest, and increases the pressure of official duties that must be discharged out of season, if they cannot be performed in session. However, it is almost unavoidable that he should be subjected to great fatigue during the first month after his arrival at the seat of government.

Washington is already densely packed, but what will become of the crowds that must continue pouring in hereafter, until Monday night, I do not pretend to divine. The climax of festivity, of interest, and magnificence will not be reached until the night of the balls. Then excitement will have been wound up to its highest pitch, and after that we shall gradually slope down to an average and and endurable quietude of existence. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1849.

A succession of stormy days has reduced the out door business of the city to a nominal amount, and its history is briefly told. All are now looking towards Washington, and eagerly watching the course of events there more particularly since the promulgation of several reports in relation to the financial policy of the government. It is now stated upon the highest authority, that an attempt will be made to induce Congress to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five millions more of notes without interest, in order to effect another great movement, which is nothing less than the anticipation of the payment of the $3,000,000 due in June, on the Mexican indemnity. This would rid the subtreasury of all its coin, and give the banks new courage, while at the same time the five millions of notes would go to the custom house and prevent the accumulation of coin. The indemnity—so rumor runs—is to go to Baring & Bros. who would no doubt remit American stocks, thus giving an impetus to these securities that would in turn be felt by every stock in market. The favorable appearance of commercial affairs in England, the prospect of gold from California, added to the general soundness of trade at home, and the confidence inspired by the incoming administration, unite to cause an intense feeling of speculation, which needs little more to bring it into an activity not exceeded by any the country has ever witnessed.

An arrival from Rio Janeiro, announces the arrival of the "Oregon," the second of the Pacific line of steamers in thirty six days, from New York, a fact which causes much satisfaction to our ship builders and engineers, who think they have at last succeeded in building ships as certain in their operations as those built in England. After so many failures a consummation like this is earnestly to be desired, to demonstrate our ability to compete with our "web footed" commercial rival upon the salt water of which she is so proud. The people of color in New York are to be initiated to-morrow, with all the secrets of burlesque opera and small theatricals, by Manager Barnum of the American museum, who gives them one day to themselves. They have now some fine churches with able preachers, good colored physicians, dentists, and in fact, the race in New York embraces men of many professions whose acquirements are a standard of emulation for many white people. They have now a theatre in which the whites perform for their exclusive benefit, which is quite a step in the progress of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The sub-Treasury to night contains $2,600,000 in specie, and the money market closes easier, as evidence of which, it may be said that the Hudson River Road has borrowed half a million at 7 per cent. Stocks are up, and Treasury Notes close at 110½.

Sale of Stuart's Sugars was made to-day by auction, at full prices, viz: 9½@9¾ for the various grades. To-morrow the rival manufacture, "Woolsey," takes the field, and the trade will buy largely. The American sugar refiners are now wealthy enough to break down all opposition, and care not for a trifle longer. These public sales of standard sugars offer new attractions to the country trade who can buy as well as the city merchants.

On cottage there has not been much done. Ashes sell at $6 50@7 50. Cotton is in active demand for export, with sales of 5000 bales yesterday and today. Flour is firm, and 4000 bbls. of new taken for export at $5 50. Corn is out of market, and wanted; yellow, 61, white, 55. Sales 3000 bushels Genesee Wheat, at 138. 2000 Ohio, 115; and 7000 Illinois, at a private bargain. Pork dull, at $9 87 @10; and $10 75@11. Beef, no change. Lard dull, and nominal. C.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1849.

All eyes are now turned upon Washington, eager to know the result of the "noise and confusion" that now prevails in relation to the California government, the post office law, and various other matters that must suffer from a year of postponement. The appointment of Mr. Lawrence as Secretary of the Treasury gives much satisfaction, as it expresses the sentiments of the new administration in relation to the tariff, which must be amended. Mr. Evans, of Maine, would have been more agreeable, in as much as he has experience greater than is often seen in the Treasury Department. Our Custom House returns for February show a large falling off in the revenue, compared with last year, which is explained by the fact that foreign countries are not obliged to sacrifice so much by goods here, and that we are not in a position to want so many. The estimates of Mr. Walker will be correct this year, and he must raise the tariff or make another loan.

Last evening Miss Abbey Hutchinson, the charming and modest vocalist, who has made so many friends in the practice of her art, was married to a son of the Rev. Dr. Patton, of this city. She has retired to the proper sphere of woman, which she cannot fail to adorn. The contact of a professional life of years has left her the artless manner with which she commenced.

The gossips are now in full cry after the details of a supposed murder, which was committed a few nights since. The murdered woman is the Mrs. Hillet whose husband left her some years ago from Connecticut, some time since—an occurence that provoked much license of comment. She has subsequently lived with a man named Walker, with whom she quarrelled and prosecuted for her marriage, on the ground of an alleged marriage at the Astor House. She was shot in the breast on Tuesday night, and died last night, without making any declaration as to the perpetrator of the murder. She was a woman of much personal beauty, and without of most pleasing address. Her life is another leaf of the secret history of New York, that is better unwritten, not being desirable as an example to follow.

A moderate amount of goods, destined for Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, are now sold daily, and many more purchasers are in the market. Quite a number of delegations of Market Street merchants are here, busy with their purchases, and will soon parade the summer styles to the gaze of the shopping parties. Among the later arrivals is George R. White and a representative of the firm of Smith & Johnson, names not unfamiliar to readers in the Gazette.

The taste for prize fighting has been turned to profit this account by Mr. Manager Hamblin, of the Bowery. With a test not be excelled, he has engaged the famous Bboy Tom Hyer and his train, who appear nightly, with him in the old farce of Metamora and Jerry. The sparring between the collians is indefinitely prolonged, to the great glorification of the fancy men, butcher boys, and the swell mob generally. Prices at the theatre are doubled, and he yet fresh law for the prevention of pugilistic exhibitions violated or rather avoided with all the grace in the world.

A large party of California emigrants left at noon in the Northerner for Chagres. The fever is pretty near over, since Captain Phelps, who came home via Charleston, told his story. The sober second thought assures the fortune hunters that all is not so flattering, and that occasionally an emigrant will fail, or perhaps leaves his bones to whiten the entrance to the gold placer. The country emigrants are quite numerous, but the fever there is evidently abating.

Our Change, business has not been over active. Cotton has fallen full ½ per cent. and closes dull.—In Flour, there is an active trade, and the opening prices of the seaboard will clear our market. Sales of Illinois Wheat at 109 cents. Some Ohio at 134 cts, and Ohio at 115. Corn is very scarce, but sellers asked accept a decline. Oats are cheapos, and held at 40 cts. Western feathers at 36 to 37½; Pork is dull and cheaper. Mess may be quoted at $10 50 to $10 624, and Prime $9 62½ to $9 75.—Lard dull at 6½ to 6¾; Ohio Butter is cheaper, and sells at 10½ cts. C.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH," and if Mr. Shields had but been governed by the above motto, he might have avoided scurvy and himself the painful suffering, but read the following letter, dated April 10th, 1848:

MR WM. SHIELDS, a respectable farmer of this neighborhood, called on me, and stated that I doctored him for Dyspepsia for one year, but he still got worse. He then discharged his Doctor and paid him thirty dollars. He then got a vial of your Vermifuge, and one box of Sanative Pills, and by the use of these medicines (costing only 50 cents) he discharged, he says, twenty dollars worth of medicine, and he was so improved in health as to attend to his business, and has been in good health ever since, and says Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge and Sanative Pills have made a sound man of him. WM. B. DEAN, P. M.,

To Dr. D Jayne, Phila at Fort William, O.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth street near Wood. feb17-d&wS

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP

South Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1849.

My wife has been troubled with a violent cough for six or seven years, so bad was her cough that physicians told Ohio, where I formerly lived, that she was the Consumption. After we removed to this city I obtained for her, time and again, different medicines, but they were of no kind of benefit to her. Some two months since, I purchased a bottle of your Cough Syrup, the use of which has done her more good than any medicine she has taken for years. I have also used Sellers' Vermifuge in my family with fine success.

BERNARD M'GARATY.

This popular cough remedy is prepared and sold by R SELLERS, 57 Wood st, and may be had of Druggists generally, in the two cities and vicinity feb19

M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.—The popularity which this medicine has acquired in Western Pennsylvania, is a sure guarantee of its excellence. The following gentlemen, highly respectable citizens of Allegheny and Beaver counties, have used this Vermifuge in their families, and offer the assurance of its great medical properties.

James Stratton, Fourth-st. Road, Pittsburgh
Mary J. Stratton " "
Mary Stratton, " "
Mary Burk, Beaver county. "
Sarah Hagberger, Manchester, near Pittsburgh
Margaret Lindsey, "
James Bulk, Squirrel Hill.
Agnes Burk, "

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co, 64 Wood st. mar6

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The Proprietors of this great medicine have received hundreds of certificates attesting the excellence of this medicine. They extract the following one among hundreds:

LOUISVILLE, April 10, 1847.

Messrs J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen: This is to certify that a child of mine was afflicted with worms. I procured various kinds of Vermifuge and administered them, but with no effect. I then purchased a vial of M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, (genuine Vermifuge, druggist, of our city,) and after giving a full dose, the child discharged a full quart of worms. The health of the child improved immediately. I cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge to the public, as one of the most safe and effectual remedies for worms now in use. J. H CUTTER.

For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co feb28

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

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 4th street near Wood. jan17

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—(Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my29

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates on Tooth ACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'FADDEN, F. H. EATON. jan19

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept1-ly

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Sixth Lecture of the course will be given by Professor L. STEVENS, on Tuesday evening, March 6th, at Apollo Hall, at 7 o'clock

SUBJECT—The Elements of Air and Water.

Season tickets, One Dollar; single do., 25 cents—either admitting a gentleman and accompanying ladies. For sale at the book stores, door, and of the committee

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.
DAVID HOLMES,
E. A. SAMPSON. } Committee.

mar2 4t

DIED,

On Monday evening, the 5th instant, WILLIAM W. FRAZER, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, are invited to attend from his late residence, at the corner of Grant and Third streets, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. without further notice, to proceed to the Cemetery.

For San Francisco, California, and the Gold Region.

The splendid fast sailing coppered and copper fastened barque RALPH CROSS, Captain Davis, is now loading at Pine Street Wharf, Philadelphia, and will sail about 15th of March. This vessel is fitted up in a superior manner for passengers, and with every regard to comfort and safety. No steerage passengers will be taken, but cabin passengers will be charged the low rate of $200, and will be liberally provided for. Parties desirous to be private can be accommodated with state rooms.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to EDMUND A. SOUDER & Co. mar2-eod1m20 Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Allegheny City.

GOLD REGION.—COL. WHITING is now at the Gait House, Cincinnati. All persons who have joined his command, are notified that the 10th inst. is the time appointed to leave this city for Red River.

Col. W. has this day advertised for mules. Other outfit for the expedition can be purchased at Cincinnati, as the price there has been offered as low as here. Boats are now running from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati in from 3 to 4 days time. Good board can be had from $2 to $3 per week. mar6-3t

BULK PORK—226 pieces assorted Pork; just rec'd, for sale by mar6 R ROBISON & Co

BUTTER AND LARD—2 bbls Roll Butter; 2 do Lard; 4 kegs do; just rec'd per stmr Beaver, for sale by mar6 R ROBISON & Co

the proviso to the ten hours act of last session, also petitions in favor of the same.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in regard to the reports of prison inspectors, stating that he had partial reports from eight counties, only one (from Philadelphia) being full.

Senate amendments to the act relating to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were concurred in.

Mr Fisher offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of disposing of the motive power, &c., on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, in accordance with the proposition of Andrew Mehaffy, which was amended by adding, or any other proposition, and adopted.

Among them was an act to restrain Corporation from issuing obligations redeemable otherwise than in gold and silver.

The joint resolution inviting James K. Polk to visit Harrisburgh, on his way home, passed—yeas 70, nays 9. Nays—Messrs Penlon, Martin, Noble, Pratt, Rapley, Stubbs, Stutzman, Swartzwelder and Geo. T. Thorn.

The bill to erect a new county out of parts of Beaver, and Mercer, counties, to be called Lawrence, was taken up, and discussed by Dr. Smith till one o'clock.

North Branch Canal.—On motion of Mr Little, the House took up the bill providing for the completion of the North Branch Canal. Mr L. submitted a substitute for the whole bill, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow week.

Mr Steel moved