The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1846.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 59 Pine street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvertsts. where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We give in the Post of this morning, as full a report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, as we can find room for. It will be seen that the Convention nominated WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr., now a member of the Canal Board, for re election.—Mr FOSTER, was nominated on the first ballot, by a very decided majority, and the resolution to support him as the nominee of the Democratic party, was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr Foster has had much experience in the management of our State improvements, and is well qualified to perform the duties of the office for which he has again been placed in nomination.

To-morrow we will give the several resolutions rejected, as well as those adopted by the convention, together with the yeas and nays upon each of them, if they can be obtained.

"VIRGINIA RIGHT OF WAY."—The bill "supplementary to and amendatory of the act entitled "an act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to complete their road to the Ohio river and for other purposes," passed February 19th, 1845, has passed the Virginia Senate without amendment, and, having previously passed the House, is now a law.

This bill, we are assured, removes all of the restrictions which rendered the law of 1845 objectionable to the company. If we now refuse the company "right of way" to Pittsburgh, measures, we have every reason to believe, will at once be taken to ensure the construction of the road to Wheeling. It is now the imperative duty of everytrue Pennsylvanian to exert himself to the utmost to save the good old Commonwealth from the ruin which will certainly follow if we force the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to a terminus south of Pittsburgh.

We think it would be well for the people of this city and county to hold a meeting immediately, and by means of an address appeal to the Representatives of the people to pass the bill before them without delay.

FIRE.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, a stable, belonging to Mr *Samuel Wright*, on the corner of Seventh street and Coal Lane, was discovered to be on fire, which soon communicated the flames to Mr Wright's store and dwelling, and before the fire could be arrested, it destroyed some twelve or fifteen frame houses. The loss, however, is not very great. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 7, 1846.

Six customers before his honor this morning, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. One young gentleman was sent to the Hill for 24 Hours; two paid their fines. Three females were found late last evening in rather a "spirited" state, two of them "acknowledged the corn" and were sent to the Hill for 10 days each. The other said she had a mother to support, and made such strong promises of reformation his honor discharged her.

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CANAL NAVIGATION.—A large number of workmen have been engaged for several days past in repairing and cleaning out the canal. The water is to be let in on the 15th inst, if the weather is favorable.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The proprietors of the Good Intent Fast Line of stages, between this and the eastern cities, have established a new office on Wood street, near the St. Charles Hotel, for the accommodation of the traveling community.

TEXAS.—The reports that President Jones instructed his Collectors to disregard the Collection laws of the United States, and that several thousand Mexican troops were advancing on Texas, are ascertained, says the Washington Union, by recent advices to be totally false. The Customs have been regularly collected ever since the 16th of February, by the United States Collector, and Gen. Taylor's last despatch, dated 7th February, gives no intimations of the Mexicans advancing to the Rio del Norte.

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THE LICENSE QUESTION.—A vote was taken some days since in Clearfield county, on the license question, in pursuance of a law passed by the last Legislature. The vote stood thus: For the sale of liquors, 324; against the sale, 297. Very little interest was taken in the matter; in several of the townships not a single vote was given for or against.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—Messrs J KIBBEN & SMITH, of the Exchange Hotel, will retire from business, on the 24th inst. On that day the furniture, fixtures, liquors, &c, &c, will be offered for sale at Auction.—Under the direction of Messrs Kibben & Smith, the Exchange has been one of the best regulated Hotels in the Union. The property to be sold is very valuable, and we presume it will require a number of days to dispose of the whole of it.

PACKET SHIP REGATTA.—The New York correspondent of the North American, says that a grand packet ship regatta is talked of at Gotham, among the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre packet lines. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. proprietors of the Black Ball Line of Liverpool Packets have offered a wager of $10,000 on their ship, the Independence, against any vessel in the Havre Line, for a race round the Bermudas and home. The proposition is about to be accepted.

A FAMILY POISONED.—The family of Dr A C Castle, dentist, at New York, were thrown into great consternation on Saturday afternoon, a short time after partaking of some prepared meat, which had been purchased that morning. The family, including the servants, consisting of thirteen persons, were attacked with vomiting, spasms and pains. The symptoms yielded to judicious treatment.

SHOES.—Not less than 20,896,312 pairs of boots and shoes were made in Massachusetts during the last year valued at $14,798,140! There are employed in this business 46,377 persons, of whom 16,000 are females.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.—The London Spectator says a pigeon which was despatched from Southampton at ten o'clock, arrived at its home in Drury Lane at 25 minutes past eleven, upwards of 75 miles in 85 minutes.

MR. PACKENHAM.—The Commercial Advertiser says:—"A Washington correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, asserts, as of his own knowledge, that since the arrival of the last news from England, an unwonted impulse has been given to the proceedings of the commission attached to the British legation, for the arrangement of the North-Eastern boundary. He says that more work is now done in a day than was before in a week. The inference is that Mr Packenham is preparing to leave his post and return to England."

LATE FROM NEW ZELAND.—Accounts from Auckland have been received at Boston up to the 13th of September. The Post says:—Our readers will recollect that several skirmishes had taken place between the natives and the British troops sent to protect the colonists, and that the troops had suffered severely in attempting to storm a stockade. Up to the 12th of September no decisive intelligence had been received from the seat of war, but that both parties were preparing for renewed hostilities. Three vessels of war, the Hazard, North Star and Daphne, were at the Bay of Islands, and troops were expected daily from Sydney, N. S. W. When they arrive, the war will be prosecuted on the part of the British with vigor. The natives were encamped in the mountains, preparing to act on the defensive, having found that mode of warfare, on several previous occasions, the most advantageous. Kawiti is the name of the native leader, and Col Walker commands the British.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A letter has been address d to the committee of Lloyd's London, by a Mr Ham, of Victoria street, Norwich, relative to a discovery made by him for ascertaining the altitude of the sun in cloudy weather. This will be of great importance to seafaring men.

A PRIVATE TELEGRAPH.—A gentleman in Philadelphia has prepared some magnetic batteries, one of which he places in his own house, where the gas and water pipes come together, and the other he applies at his place of business in the same way, and so holds a conversation with his family, by means of this new kind of magnetic telegraph.

BOSTON EXPENSES.—The estimate of expenses presented to the Boston Councils for the financial years, 1846-'47, is $1,049 000, exclusive of what will be wanted for the introduction of water. The ordinary receipts will be about $200,500, and $845,500 are to be raised by taxes

☞ The editor of the Hendersburgh (Ky.) Compiler is a queer genius. He says he can run against a lamp post and knock his front teeth down his throat, and not touch his nose.' This beats the Georgia editor all hollow who could bite the bottom of a frying pan without smutting his nose.

RICH NEWSPAPER.—In Pekin, China, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is claimed to have been in existence more than 1000 years. It is said, that in 1727, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be published in this paper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of this paper are preserved in the royal library of Paris, which are 10½ yards long.

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From the Harrisburgh Argus.

Democratic State Convention.

At 3 o'clock, P M, the Delegates assembled at the Court House.

Gen A P Wilson, of Huntingdon, moved that Reuben C Hale, Esq. of Mifflin, be Chairman for the temporary organization of the convention.

Col Resh Fraser, of Lancaster, moved that Gen Wm T Rogers, of Bucks, be Chairman.

Both were declared elected, and took their seats.—It was then proposed to take a vote of the delegates whose seats were not contested, and it was agreed to, and a vote taken.

Gen Rogers had	81
R C Hale had	30

Gen W T Rogers, then took the Chair, and returned thanks to the Convention, enjoining harmony and order.

Gen Wilson, then moved that a committee of one from each Senatorial District be appointed to report officers for the Convention.

Gen Roumfort, moved to postpone this question until the contested seats were disposed of, which was agreed to.

[We refrain from giving the list of Delegates, as it would be impossible to give them correctly whilst so many are absent, and the seats of so many contested.]

The disputed districts were then called over. The Dauphin and Northumberland Senatorial district was first considered.

Mr Michael Keller appeared as a substitute for Judge Eldred. Dr C. Seiler also appeared—both claimed the seat. After some debate, Mr Keller withdrew his claims.

A delegate moved that Mr Christian Seiler be admitted to a seat in the Convention.

On this a discussion arose between Messrs Frazer, Brewster, Mumma, and others, and the yeas and nays were called by Messrs Smith, of Berks, and Brewster, of the city, and were—yeas 74, nays 27.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock, P M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Hon. Charles Brown.

Resolved, That upon the question of contested seats but two persons shall be heard, one on each side, and that they be confined to two speeches of fifteen minutes each.

The disputed seat for the Senatorial district composed of Perry & Cumberland counties was next considered, and it appeared from the papers presented, that the delegates had been equally divided and adjourned *sine die* without an election. That after this adjournment the Cumberland delegates elected Wm. B. Anderson, and the Perry delegates elected Hugh Campbell.

After some remarks by G W Readler and Mr Hickok, Mr Readler submitted a resolution that as there had been no election of delegates, neither applicant is entitled to a seat.

A delegate named Mr Anderson, and moved that he be admitted to a seat.

Gen Wilson moved Hugh Campbell be admitted to a seat. This was lost, and the previous amendment was lost. The motion excluding both applicants was adopted.

The disputed seat for the Senatorial district composed of Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong, was next considered. T C M'Dowell and James Potts, both of Cambria county were the contestants. Mr M'Dowell and Mr Potts made their speeches, and three witnesses were examined, who proved that a very interesting dispute occurred in Cambria county, at a meeting, at which, it is represented by each, appointed each. Mr Potts had Armstrong, and Mr M'Dowell had Clearfield and Indiana.

Mr M D Warman moved to exclude both. The vote was taken and the Chair decided that it was lost. A vote was then taken on admitting Mr M'Dowell, and it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 70, Nays 29.

For the case of the disputed seat for Warren, Jefferson, M'Kean, Elk, Cameron and Potter, was next taken up. Messrs Gillis and Hastings were the applicants. It seemed that three of these counties had not been heard from, due to election returns generally from that district) and Mr Readler moved to exclude both. This was agreed to, yeas 56, nays 37.

Messrs. Richardson and Wadsworth moved to reconsider the vote. On this S. W. Black, Esq Hon Charles Brown T C M'Dowell, Esq Hon Judge Gibbs, Johns F Cox Esq, and A H. Reader, Esq., spoke, and Mr. Magraw, at the request of Mr Hickok, withdrew that gentleman's name.

The vote was reconsidered, and Judge Gibbs was accordingly admitted.

Michael Hayes, was then admitted as representative of the state from Cambria.

Dr. J. V Smith was admitted representative delegate without objection from Susquehanna.

Mr Monahan of Chester, being obliged to withdraw, proposed Thos S Trainer as his substitute—which was agreed to unanimously.

The contested seat for senatorial delegate from Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe, and the last on the list, was then taken up. The Hon. Strange N Palmer and John B Lafferty, were the parties, who were severally submitted to by the convention, and the latter was received.

Gen A P Wilson, here renewed his motion for the raising of a committee of thirty three, one from each of the senatorial districts of Pennsylvania, for the permanent organization of the Democratic party—which was agreed to.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock A M, to-morrow.

March 7.

The Convention met at nine o'clock.

After the rejection of various resolutions, upon which much discussion took place, the Convention proceeded to vote for Canal Commissioner, and the vote being taken resulted as follows:

Wm B Foster, jr.	had	33 votes
A A Douglass,	"	19
Thos J Power,	"	10
L G Clover,	"	9
Wm Patterson,	"	3
W K Huffnagle,	"	4
Samuel Dunn,	"	4
E A Reynolds,	"	2
E Y Bright,	"	2

Messrs Achenbach, Armstrong, Banks, Barr, (Lancaster.) Barr, (Philadelphia.) Barnard, Beckley, Bowers, Brown, Boughner, Bratton, Brinker, Buckalew, Cain, Campbell, Champneys, Coryell, Cox, Crain, Danner, Dean, Dotts, Duffy, Roumfort, Forsyth, Frazer, Fullwood, Galbraith, Gilmore, Guernsey, Hale, Hallowell, Hays, Hasson, (Cambria.) Herbert, Hoover, (Centre.) Hume, Jackson, Jameson, Kelly, (Bedford.) Lemberger, Leiper, Mandefield, Mathey, M'Dowell, M'Keever, Merrifield, Moore, M'Kee, Mumma, Munroe, Overton, Rankin, Reifsnecker, Reed, Ritterson, Rogers, Rutter, Seiler, Slemmer, Small, Smith, (Philadelphia.) Smith, (Wyoming.) Snodgrass, Stallman, Steniger, Streeter, Thomas, Tibbles, Torrian, Trimble, Turrell, Wesson, Watts, Edward Wartman, M D, Wartman, Wiley, Wridle, Wernich, Webb, White, Wilbur, Zeigler, (Butler.) C A Black, voted for WILLIAM B FOSTER, JR.

Messrs Black, (Allegheny,) S W Black, Graham, Johnston, Kerr, Magraw, Overfield, Riddle, Tenbrieck, Wadsworth, voted for A A DOUGLASS.

Messrs Barber, Brewster, Eldred, Gillis, Hoover, (Venango.) James, Kelley, (Indiana,) Mitchell, Reynolds, voted for L G CLOVER.

Messrs Brownfield, Hageman, Hickok, J P Jones; (Berks,) Jones, (Berks.) M'Clelland, Richardson, Smith, (Berks,) Viett, Zeigler, (Armstrong.) voted for TJ POWERS.

Messrs Baker, Riley, Walter, Wilson, voted for SAM'L DUNN.

Messrs Collins, Fry, (Lehigh,(Hubly, Laforge, voted for WK HUFFNAGLE.

Messrs Crencraft, Donaldson, Rider, voted for WM PATTERSON.

Messrs Gray, Power, voted for E A REYNOLDS.

Mr Fogle, S T Jordan voted for E Y BRIGHT.

WM. B. FOSTER, Jr. was then declared duly nominated.

Death of Governor Stockton, of Delaware—Major Thomas Stockton, Governor of the State of Delaware, died suddenly on Monday evening at New Castle, while sitting in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court, conversing on business. A rupture of some of the large blood vessels in the vicinity of the heart is supposed, by the physicians, to have been the cause of his death. His general health and spirits, for some time previous, had been remarkably good. He was elected to the gubernatorial chair in the fall of 1844, and would, had he survived, have continued in office until January, 1849. Major Stockton was a brave and distinguished officer of the last war, and won a renown on our northern frontier, which will survive him.

Governor Stockton's death, says the Delaware Journal, has spread a gloom over our community; his high station gave him public eminence, and his patriotic services and goodness of heart won for him great respect and love. According to the Constitution, the Speaker of the Senate, Dr Joseph Maull, of Milton, is *ex-officio* Governor of Delaware.—*Balt Sun.*

From the New York Herald, March 4th.

Highly Interesting from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP

TORONTO.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Effect of American News in Europe—State of the Cotton Market—Financial Affairs—The Panic in Ireland—The Grain Markets, &c &c, &c.

The splendid Packet ship Toronto, Capt Tinker, has just arrived from London and Portsmouth, after having made a very quick passage over the Atlantic.

She sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th ult, and in lat 45, long 47 to 53, passed through a continued field of ice and icebergs.

The advices from London which have thus received are of the 7th, and Liverpool of the 6th ult.

The news is of a very favorable character.

Cotton was firm.

The London Chronicle of the 4th ult contains a long article relative to the intelligence from America, carried out by the packet ship Yorkshire. It is found in the annexed extracts:

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[*From the London Chronicle, Feb. 4.*]

We received last night, by express from Liverpool, further intelligence from the United States. The packet ship Yorkshire made the passage in the short space of 15½ days, bringing letters and papers to the 19th ult.

The discussion upon the Oregon resolutions has been postponed to the 16th of the present month. This delay is regarded as a favorable indication of the public feeling. Before they plunge into a discussion, which may hurry them to results they have not yet seriously contemplated, the people of America naturally anxious to ascertain what effect has been produced in England by their President's message. It is avowedly with this view that the discussion has been postponed.

Since the publication of that state paper until this day, when the packet sails for the United States, we have heard but one opinion upon the subject. The adoption of the President's recommendations will not, and cannot be regarded in any other light than as a hostile indication. Let us turn back and see what those recommendations really are.

The first recommendation is, that notice be given of the termination, at the end of twelve months of the convention of 1827. It would be, we fear, a very extravagant presumption to suppose that this recommendation alone unaccompanied by the measures suggested along with it, is at all likely to be adopted by the American legislature. But let us suppose for a moment that the only "congressional action," as they term it, will be a notice to terminate the convention of 1827—what does such a notice really mean? Mr. Polk says in the Message, that it means this:—"At the end of the year's notice we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of a doubt." In giving the proposed notice then, the American Government tells us that they do so with the determination upon its expiring, to occupy the territory. By the whole of the American press—by every public man who has recommended the notice—it has been recommended as preliminary to "the first manifestation of the rights of the United states."

This notice to terminate the convention of 1807, may, it is suggested be followed by fresh negotiations. If not, war is inevitable. If we give notice that the joint occupation shall cease in 1847, and if nothing more be done than the giving of this notice, we, too, must prepare, at the end of the year's notice, firmly to maintain our rights. Let us not in our eagerness for the preservation of peace, lose sight of the position into which we shall be driven by the event we are speaking of. Neither England nor America could remain inactive pending the termination of this treaty. We should be virtually at war from the day we gave notice that at the end of a specific time America was determined to maintain what she regards as her rights in Oregon. And this, supposing no other proceeding is adopted than to give the notice. But if the other recommendations of Mr Polk be carried out—if the counterpart only with giving notice to terminate the treaty, the American Government begins to exercise, and to assume powers, and regards such measures in any other light than as a declaration of war?

The most favorable shape, then that the notice can assume is that it may be accompanied by proposals for reopening negotiations. But we confess we shall entertain but little hope of the result of a negotiation, to be conducted under duress. Unless in the spirit in which the American government would enter upon such negotiation. The Washington *Union*, the only newspaper, which reached us last night, says, indeed that the notice is a "peace measure," because it strengthens our government to carry out a satisfactory adjustment under the pressure of no alternative which England cannot but look upon as more serious and serious for us to dreadful." Such is the view with which the Union's measure is recommended by the government and which it is to be hoped will be adopted by the Senate of the United States. Upon the manner, then, in which the England Ministry act in the matter, will, we fear, the question depend.

We say, we fear, because we believe that any attempt to act upon such conditions, as the Union says, such a spirit, cannot be the right one to a conciliatory term in reason, that we have from the beginning grieved our hopes of peace almost solely upon the rejection of the proposition to give the year's notice. Every concession would be construed to be—it is not too much to say—a concession to fear, a concession made under the pressure of the alternative of war. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the American public that to adopt a resolution to give the year's notice, so far from facilitating, as they suppose it would do, the progress of negotiations, would be to provide for them certain failure before we had entered upon them.

We are anxious that this opinion—which is, we believe, the opinion of the great bulk of the people of this country—may be known in America while there is yet time for it to influence the decision of a momentous question. Englishmen of all ranks, classes, and parties desire peace—yet once at any price that is not dishonorable, or that does not clearly involve the sacrifice of some important interest. With such a feeling existing on our part—is it wise to drive us upon an alternative which we must at once and indignantly reject? Let negotiations be reopened if the offer has been made. They will now be conducted under circumstances more favorable than ever existed before. But let not the American people deceive themselves by supposing that they will get better terms by driving us into a corner. Let them not be so blind as to suppose that the termination of the existing treaty will facilitate negotiations, or that England will regard such a step in any other light than as the first indication of unfriendly intentions.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Feb 5.—Famine of Ireland—Mr O'Connell gave notice that he would to morrow (this day) call the attention of the house to the subject of the famine and disease in Ireland. He would also now ask a question of the right hon baronet (Sir J Graham,) who on the previous day, presented to the house a report of Dr Playfair and Mr Lindley, that of Mr Lindley, did not come down further than Nov 15, there were in the Castle of Dublin commissions of inquiry into the scarcity in Ireland. Had the right hon baronet received communications from those commissions?

Sir J Graham said he had from time to time received communications, through the Lord Lieutenant, from the commissions that had been appointed; and those communications related to the present position of the people of Ireland.

Mr O'Connell asked the right hon baronet to lay those communications on the table.

Sir J Graham replied, that if the hon and learned member would postpone his question till next day, he would see what portions of those communications could with propriety be laid on the table.

The Tariff.—Mr. Pattison inquired how soon the new duties would come into operation?

Sir R. Peel answered, that so soon as the house should have affirmed any resolution it might be pleased to come to, and allowed that resolution to be reported, the Government would propose, in conformity with the general usual guarantee that in the event of the resolution not receiving the final sanction of Parliament the old duties should be paid. Generally speaking, therefore, the reduction would take effect from the day on which the resolution was agreed to; but perhaps there would be an exception made in the case of seeds, on which the reduction migt not take effect until June.

Mr Patterson considered the answer given by the right hon gentlemen to be highly satisfactory.

Corn Laws.—Mr P Miles [illegible] that upon the motion that the Speaker leave the chair [illegible] committee on the government measure [illegible] corn, he would move as an amendment that the House go into committee that day six months. [Ironical cheers from various parts of the house.]

Effect of Sir Robert Peel's Speech on the Corn Markets.—It is well deserving of notice that the announcement of Sir Robert Peel's intended change in the corn laws has produced scarcely any effect on the corn maket. The price of wheat, instead of going down with a run, as it ought to have done according to the confident assertions of monopolist writers and speakers, has slightly risen in several markets and remained stationary in most, and has not anywhere sunk to a serious extent. As the corn dealers are at once a shrewd and a sensitive race, we may take it for granted that they do not expect any fall from present prices to follow the introduction of the new system; if they did, their fears would have been shown by a rapid decline in all the principal markets in the kingdom. The fact is that they know what is the real extent of the supply both of British and foreign grain too well to entertain any such fears.—*Liverpool Times.*

Rise in the Price of Potatoes.—Yesterday the price of potatoes advanced 6d, and on some kinds 1s per cwt. A pound of good potatoes cannot now be purchased under 1d, add 1½d; and for one pound of the best bread the charge is with very few exceptions 2½d. or 8½d to 10d per four pound loaf, the price having advanced ½d within the last two or three days.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

From the London Chronicle, Feb. 4.

A postscript to our correspondent's letter says:—"In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, M. Remusat brought forward an amendment on the sixth paragraph of the address, relative to the friendly connexion subsisting between the French and English government, to the effect that the following words be added to the clause. 'But in order that these relations be consolidated, it is necessary that the two governments, while acting in concert in the circumstances in which their interests are common, guard with care in two worlds the full independence of their political action.' The honorable deputy, in developing this amendment, insisted that France acted subordinately to England with regard to the affair of America. He argued that such conduct was contrary to the policy followed by France from time immemorial and that it was in opposition to the true interests of France. He believed firmly that war would not burst out, but still he considered that in the interest even of peace France might be declared to remain perfectly independent, to choose whatever course she deems most advisable.

M. Guizot, in reply, said the amendment was perfectly just a general axiom and could be acc pted with out any difficulty, were it not that it was intended to throw blame on the ministry. On that account he should call on the Chamber to reject it. M. Thiers then addressed the Chamber, maintaining that the ministry had done wrong to interfer in the question of the annexation of Texas as it had done, and that this course had been adopted through a desire to please England. He should, he said, support the amendment. On a division, the numbers were—Against the amendment 238; in its favor 165—majority 63. The amendment was accordingly rejected."

THE PANIC IN IRELAND.

The absurd panic which I noticed yesterday, has extended to several of the provincial markets, and may be regarded as the effect of the extravagant alarm raised by the protectionist meetings in England. I subjoin some further details from the provincial papers received this morning:—

Wexford Feb. 3.—The prices of all descriptions of agricultural stock, particularly in the article of pork, have been considerably depreciated since the publication of Sir Robert Peel's speech on the corn laws. Pigs that averaged 43s to 44s per cwt a fort night back, could not bring 35s at the fair of Taghmon, on Wednesday and a complete panic seemed to have seized on buyer and seller—the latter, except in one trifling instance, returning with his stock rather than submit to the reduced prices tendered.

Aggravated Corn Riots in Galway.—The gaol crisis has again occurred in Galway necessitating the military force in Galway. The following appears in the *Galway Vindicator* of yesterday:—

"A troop of the 13th Light Dragoons from Gort arrived here on Tuesday, under the command of Captain Hamilton, for the purpose, it is said, of repressing any outbreak among the people which may arise, owing to the exportation of corn from this port. Two companies of the 30th are likewise expected—one from Loughrea, the other from Outerard—to aid the forces in Galway, at the request of Mr Hillas, the stipendiary magistrate. This increase of troops is said to have been caused by the posting of a threatening notice at the Gaslhouse last week, to the effect that the merchant stores would be broken up by the [illegible] ed.

From the Baltimore Sun.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1846.

SENATE.

During the morning hour there was as usual a great number of memorials on various subjects

Among the reports from committees, was one providing for the printing of 25,000 extra copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents. This gave rise to a long debate, and finally the subject was laid over.

Mr Hannegan having the floor, defended the course of the President, and concluded that Mr Polk standing where he stood in August last, was upon the 12th degree of heat that the door is still open for negotiation. He (Mr H.) was in favor of settling the question upon the 49th, and he gave some of the pretended friends of the Administration some hard knocks for the littleness they had displayed since the commencement of the agitation of this subject. He argued that we might accept the 49th degree without any loss of national honor or interest. In the course of his remarks he and Mr Allen exchanged some shots, which considerably relieved the tedium of the proceedings.

Without concluding, Mr H. yielded the floor for an adjournment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Milbourn, the Chaplain, opened the business by prayer. He has been unavoidably absent during the past week.

After the reading of the journal, but few members being present, a call of the House was ordered, and proceeded with until a sufficient number for business had arrived.

Mr Giles presented the memorial of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, upon the subject of the rights and arrangement of vessels bringing passengers from other countries, and that Congress may pass such laws as to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into this country; referred to the committee on commerce.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New Jersey contested election case, and after a tedious debate of some hours; a motion declaring that Mr Runk, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker. The vote was 96 to 96. So Mr Runk retains the seat.

Mr Sawyer then rose to complain of an article in the New York Tribune, from a correspondent here, reflecting upon the personal habits of Mr S.

Mr Brinkerhoff offered a resolution to expel the reporters or letter writers of the Tribune from the Hall.

Mr. Washington Hunt moved to lay it on the table with a view of affording time for an explanation from the editor of the Tribune, but the motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr Shenck asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that Mr Heiss, one of the printers of the house was permitted to come upon the floor, although some time since he had made a gross attack upon a member of the House, by impugning his moral character. etc. Being called to order, the motion to be excused was withdrawn.

After further proceedings, the question was taken upon the resolution of expulsion, and it was adopted by a vote of 119 to 48. If there is more than one reporter or letter writer for the Tribune the resolution will operate unjustly, as it is not likely the production of two. The better course would have been to have referred the matter to a committee, so that the penalty might have been inflicted on the real offender.—Besides, as it now stands, the writer of the article can retain a seat in the Hall as the Reporter of any other paper. The resolution strikes at the paper instead of at the writer. As the New York mail arrives at a late hour, it is probable that the editor of the Tribune never saw the article until it was in type.

Administrators sale of Stock.

AT 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold by order of the Administrators of the late William Peebles, dec'd, 5 shares Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road Company Stock. Also for account, whom it may concern, 10 shares Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh

Terms cash par funds.

mar9. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON ON THE GULF.—From a letter to the United States Gazette, written on board the U. S. ship Savannah, off Mazatlan, Mexico, under date of December 26, we make the following extract:—"In one of my letters from Callao, I mentioned that a rumor existed, that Admiral Seymore of the Collingwood, had said in case the Oregon bill had become a law, he would have taken our squadron. Whether such was a fact I know not, but the following circumstance serves to give a shadow of probability to it, and there is an English Squadron consisting of the following vessels, collecting here:—The America of 50 guns, (all long 32's, except six long 18's) and Frolic 18, are now here, to be joined by the Fisguora, 42; Talbot, 28; Modeste, 18. Our squadron consists of this ship, 54; Portsmouth, 20; Warren, 20; Levant, 20; and expected to be joined by the Constitution, 44; and Cyane, 20; nearly an equal force, but then the English have the Collingwood, 80; and two steamers to add if necessary. I wish the Columbus was here."

The squadron have enjoyed excellent health, since March last. We have lost but one man on board of this ship by sickness, another fell from aloft and was drowned.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MARCH.

J. Marshall. R. Bell. J. M'Devitt.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

12½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND RISING.

ARRIVED.

Robert Morris, Campbell, N Orleans;
Wisconsin, Grace, do;
Columbia, Neal, Cincinnati;
Belle Air, Thorp, Mayaville;
Brunette, Perry, St Louis;
Susquehanna, Israel, Cincinnati;
Prairie Bird, Vandengriff, do;
Robert Fulton, Collier, St Louis;
Palestine, Williams, Cincinnati;
Josephine, Smith, do;
Herald, Dawson, do;
Wing and Wing; Newel. St Louis;
Newark, Hurd, Zanesville;
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Medium, Gregg, do;
Circassian, Bonnet, Cincinnati;
National, Dale, do;
Felix Grundy; Fowler, Nashville;
Lady Madison, Williams, Cin;
Fort Wayne, Scott, Cincinnati;
West Point, Lyon, do do
Allegheny, Grey, do do
Empress, Mix, do do
North Carolina, Smith, do do
Monongahela, Stone, do do
Putnam, Blue, Stubenville;
Consul, Bowmen, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

Messenger, Linford, Cin;
Union, M'Lane, New Orleans;
South America, Newton, N O;
Pearl, May, Wabash River;
Ohio Mail, Patterson, do do;
National, Dale, Cin;
Harlem, Carothers, Hanging Rock;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis—Pr str Susquehanna; 4 casks lead pipe, J W Butler & Bro; 50 green hides, H Mitchell, 50 bbls sand, Mulvany and Ledlie; 5 casks and 4 crates rags, George Cochran; 20 casks hams, 2500 pieces bulk pork, J Laughlin; 220 dry hides. 1 keg lard, 1700 hams, 3000 pieces bulk pork, A Laughlin, 25 hhds sugar, R Dalzell.

Nashville—Pr str Planet; 140 tons pig metal, Wood, Edwards & M'Knight.

Brownsville—Pr str Louis M'Lane, 47 boxes and bales merchandize, F & P Graff; 1 box do Poindexter & Co; 1 box and 2 bales, J W Butler & Bro., 11 boxes 6 bales Forsythe & Co; 2 boxes. 2 bales, A M Wallingford; 2 boxes, 1 package, C S Malihy; 54 box dry goods, H Mitchel, 2 bales leather, R Dalzell; 1 box indze, J Scott & Co; 2 boxes do Church & Co; J Grier & Co; 30 do W B Hays & Co; 25 bbls flour Bradley & Co.

CITY PRICES CURRENT. MARCH 9.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Flour—From Store,	$3,87½@4,00
Wagon,	3.68 @3,75
Buckwheat—per 100 lbs	1,25 @1,50
Corn Meal— do do	50 @ 62
Grain—Wheat ℔ bush.	0,00 @ 70
Corn, "	40 @ 45
Oats, "	31 @ 33
Hay—Loose ℔ ton	12,00 @14,0
Oil—Linseed, ℔ gall.	68 @ 70
Whiskey—℔ gall.	18