THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS E FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
JOHN C KUNKEL, Dauphin County
THOMAS DUNCAN,
JAMES MARTIN,
THOMAS C HAMBLY, York
WILLIAM M WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P WETHERILL, Philadelphia City
JOSEPH R CHANDLER
ROBERT T CONRAD,
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia County
DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M BARD, Franklin
THOMAS M T MCKENNAN, Washington
ANDREW J GRIM, Somerset
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H KUHNS, Westmoreland
G J BALL, Erie
R D MAXWELL, Northampton
J B SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELDRIAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1847, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet in the Court House on Wednesday the 2nd day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next. The Antimasonic and Whig of the townships (Pitt excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. and those of the wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS VARNER.

apr30dkwtd Ch'm of the Com of Cor

Execution of Reidel.

The execution of this unfortunate man will take place to-day, the Governor of the State having given a negative answer to all the memorials which have been sent forward asking for a mitigation of the punishment of the prisoner. Pennsylvania has hitherto had a somewhat unenviable reputation for the disposition shown to pardon criminals, regardless of crimes or circumstances. It will now be seen that there are exceptions to these acts of Executive clemency. In the case of Reidel we have not been able to participate in that measure of sympathy which has distinguished those who have felt it a duty to memorialize the Governor for a change of sentence. It is always an awful thing to die—and to die upon the gallows, and for murder, is a spectacle that might well appal the stoutest heart. Add to all this—a murder committed in cold blood and against one whom before God and man the murderer had sworn to love, cherish and protect, and the crime seems beyond belief. But in the case of Reidel there is no, beyond even the wicked intent of the terrible tragedy of which he is guilty. The heart of the murderer, with his very moments numbered, and the crime of blood upon his head, has been frozen from the very moment of his deep design. Neither the remembrance of his evil deeds, nor the punishment that awaits him, nor the holy influences of religion, nor the penalties of the law, nor a fear of that future into which he is so soon to pass, nor the command—*thou shalt do no murder*—nor the solemn declaration that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shedeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," has deterred this hardened wretch from the commission of murder, or even brought him to repentance for the crime he has committed.

We have thought much of the death penalty for many years, and have had occasion to discuss it with many of our professional brethren of the press. There is unquestionably much that may be said against it,—but judging either from the experience of the past in the experiments that have been tried, or by a knowledge of what men are, we are constrained to believe that more of evil than good would come from its abolition. Such we believe would be the judgment of the majority of the clergy and of the legal profession. Such is the mature judgment, as we recently had occasion to show, of philanthropic men, who lately gave to the subject all that time and attention due to a subject of so much importance. Exceptions there are, and good reasons there may be also, for a free exercise of the pardoning power, or for a change of punishment. All such grow out of the circumstances attending the offence and the man's previous life, or subsequent conduct. We speak not of the exceptions, but of the justice of a law, the moral effects of which we believe to be to keep guilty men from temptation, and thereby deliver them from evil. A man's life, and especially a bad man's life, is dearer to him than even the love of gold or power, or even the gratification of his most fiendish passions. Let him feel that detection is sure and punishment certain, and he will pause even with the uplifted dagger in his hand. What, indeed, will a man give in exchange for his life? For it he would welcome the prison house, though confined in the darkest dungeon, and fed upon the poorest fare. Stone walls may be scaled, prison bars broken, sentinels killed, and houses burned for the deliverance of the captive. All this a man will do for his life, and if this be the only punishment, unless all experience and all history is false, we do but multiply great offences in removing great punishments for such offences. Oh that our too zealous Reformers would rather seek to show more of the guilt of crime and the consequences of that guilt, rather than sympathise with the guilty in their offences. We believe in mildness the guilty in their offences. We believe in mildness the punishments for mild offences, and would seek, if we could, to make men by early teaching, by good example, and honorable inducement, rather to avoid evil than to be placed where they must suffer for it. Let reformation begin here. Allure men to virtue by showing them the happiness it brings. Warn them of vice by pointing out both its guilt and its consequences. We may diminish the occasion for public executions by improving the morals and education of mankind, but never, we fear, by removing the just penalty attached to the offence.

A MOTION FOR POSTPONING THE EXECUTION OF REIDEL.—An attempt was yesterday made in the District Court—Judges Hepburn and Lowrie upon the bench—to postpone the execution of the prisoner. The motion was made by Mr. Alden, upon the ground that the prisoner was not in his right mind. We can well believe that no man is in his right mind when committing murder, or in stubbornly denying his guilt, or in remaining indifferent to his fate at the very moment he is about being launched into eternity. The Court of course refused the request.

A motion was made also by Mr. Alden to take the daughter of Reidel from the custody of Mr. Burns, to whom the child was bound out by the Overseers of the Poor. The motion, it is said, was at the instance of Reidel himself, and for the reason, as given by the prisoner, that he was unwilling that his child should be brought up by one who had been greatly instrumental in the father's death. Mr. Burns had no other instrumentality in it than being a witness, which he could not have avoided if he would. The child is a little girl of but four years old, and was present in Court with its protector when the motion was made. The Court refused to interfere.

Prussia is the only power of the Holy Alliance which has recognized the independence of Mexico; but she has done so merely for commercial purposes, and is neither disposed or capable to oppose the least resistance to our annexing the whole country to our Union, if we think proper to do so.

The above is from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. Are we to infer from it that the design of the Administration is to annex the whole of Mexico to the Union. We hope not, and yet stranger things have been attempted by the present Administration than such a wholesale annexation as this.

THE SOLDIER NAMED POTTERFIELD, arrested for passing counterfeit money, and examined on Wednesday and Thursday before Alderman Steele, is retained in the Government service, under the decision of the Court. We hope the decision does not involve the principle that a soldier of the United States is beyond the reach and punishment of the law like other offenders.

There are eighty Lieutenant Generals in the French Chamber of Peers.

TREATY WITH HANOVER—TOBACCO.—The United States and Hanover have recently concluded a Treaty, by which American Tobacco will be admitted into the kingdom of Hanover, with the a nominal duty, of 70 cents per 100 pounds. Our commerce is also relieved from Stadt tolls and some other imposts. The London Times says that under the treaty the vessels of the United States hereafter are to navigate the Elbe as freely, whether as respects tonnage or cargo, as Hanoverian vessels. This will benefit materially the shipping interest of America and facilitate intercourse with Hamburgh, which is already a considerable importer of cotton, rice, and whale oil. The treaty abolishes the old *Weser* tolls. The duty on American tobacco in Prussia is 54 thalers for 100 pounds. Hanover is ahead of Prussia, and the greater power will probably be compelled to imitate the lesser. The following is the 12th article of the new treaty:

"The United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges included in the stipulations of the present treaty to one or more of the other States of the Germanic Confederation which may wish to accede to them by the means of an official exchange of declarations, provided that such State or States shall confer similar favors upon the said United States to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations and obligations."

The tobacco monopoly is by the treaty with Hanover, for the first time successfully invaded. It is common to all the European Governments, and the extent of it may be judged by the facts which have transpired in Austria, where a mercantile company at Vienna, Sina & Co., have been ordered, by judgment of Court, to pay 1,800,000 florins, or $900,000, to the Austrians, another mercantile house at Perth, as their share of the profits for one year on the tobacco contract with the Austrian Government. Austria imposes an enormous tax upon tobacco, and then farms out the sale of the article, so that others are enabled to make immense fortunes.

Personal Movements, &c.

GENERAL JESUP, Quartermaster General, arrived in town on Thursday morning *en route* for Washington city. Col. Miles of Baltimore, U. S. A., is also in town.

MR. WEBSTER is still in Washington, and will leave, he says, when he gets ready,—a proper answer to those who have given him three cuts a day for the past two months. It is known that Messrs. Webster, Dallas, Berrien and other gentlemen are detained in Washington as counsels for the claim of Mr. Sibbald, of Florida, which has recently been the subject of so much comment. The First Comptroller of the Treasury is now preparing an elaborate report which will hardly be completed for ten days to come, though advanced 200 pages in manuscript, in which he takes positive and emphatic ground against all the demands upon the Government set up by Mr. Sibbald. His Counsel, however, we are also informed have full confidence that the Secretary of the Treasury will assume the responsibility and pay the award.

MR. WALKER is doing a good business for his family friends. The correspondent of the North American says he has succeeded one way and another in pensioning upon the Government almost every relation of either blood or marriage, and his family in all its ramifications, are now in the enjoyment of about $60,000 per annum! In a free Government, one would say this was doing tolerably well for *our* "Democratic" family.

The Hon. R. P. FLENIKEN, recently appointed Chargé d'Affaire to Denmark, is in New York, *en route* for Copenhagen. Mr. Flenniken is a gentleman of talents, and is generally popular in his native State, Pennsylvania.

MR. CALHOUN has addressed a letter from Fort Hill, which closes as follows:

"I have not been able, with my principles and policy, to act with either party, except occasionally, for the last 17 years. I differ from both on several important questions; and, among others, the proscriptive policy of turning opponents out of office, indiscriminately, and bestowing their places, as rewards for partisan services, on the least meritorious of the respective parties; and agree with each in some particulars. Mine has been an independent course throughout and hence I have been compelled to separate from the party in power, during the period mentioned. I never separated from the weak to join the strong, but invariably the reverse. I seek no office, and desire none, and only continue to represent the State in Senate, because it is unwilling I should decline. I would not accept the Presidency but from the people, and then from a sense of duty only. Nothing can induce me to accept my independence, not even to retain the favor of my native State. If I, in 1837, supported Mr. Van Buren, it was because he was forced to sustain the measures I had supported against him and Gen. Jackson, and because the Whigs took ground against them, and not because I had joined him or his fallen fortunes. I had no motive to do either, while I had strong ones to support the course which I approved. It would have been highly censurable in me to turn against them, because he had been forced to support them.

With great respect, I am, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Calhoun declares himself the most injured and most consistent man in Christendom. He is neither. As a man of great moral purity of character, we esteem him highly, but as a politician, he is one of the most crooked and perverse men in the nation. He has worn more faces than the moon, upon all the great principles of Government, whether Constitutional or practical, whether upon the currency, commerce, trade, or men. We give Mr. Calhoun credit for good intention, but that is certainly no excuse for his perverse action.

GENERAL TAYLOR has ordered contributions to be levied upon the Provinces of New Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahuila, for the destruction of his provision train. The commander-in-chief says in his proclamation:

"The citizens of the country, instead of pursuing their avocations quietly at home have, in armed bands, waylaid the roads, and under the direction, and with the support of Government troops have destroyed trains, and murdered drivers, under circumstances of atrocity which disgrace humanity.

"Five lives of those who were thus wantonly put to death cannot be restored; but the undersigned requires from the people of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by the destruction of the trains and the pillage of their contents. To that end an estimate will be made by the proper officers of the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either in money or in the productions of the country by the community at large."

GENERAL TAYLOR.—In a conversation with General Jackson, as to the probable result of the annexation of Texas, a gentleman inquired of the honorable Ex-President, if a war should ensue whom he could find to lead our armies. The reply was "an old planter, down the coast by the name of Taylor, is the best man I know of, and he will do it well too." How truly has this prediction been verified, and is it not probable, asks the New Orleans Tropic, that by the advice of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Polk, the man who has won such laurels for himself, and achieved so much for the honor and glory of his country, was placed in that position where he has distinguished himself so conspicuously.

MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS DISCONTINUED.—As soon as the Americans entered Vera Cruz (says "La Patria," of New Orleans) the two Mexican newspapers, "El Locomotor" and "El Indicador," ceased their publication. *Exchange paper.*

An American newspaper, the 'Eagle,' was immediately established, at the fall of these journals. We received a number from Head Quarters, and it is the fifth American newspaper started in Mexico. We rejoice that the light of letters are among the incidents of the war, since it is almost the only light which has emanated from our war of conquest.

REV. J. N. MAFFITT will deliver a Lecture, this evening, in the South Common Methodist Episcopal Church, at 8 o'clock. Subject, Moral, Religious and Political Aspects of the 19th Century. Napoleon's Dynasty, Texas, Millerism, Mormonism, Mesmerism, &c.

MORE ROBBERY.—The Choctaws have raised $719 for their White brethren in Ireland. The Irish Harp may well be strung to tune the praises of the poor Indian of the forest.

News Items.

A PRODIGALLY.—The correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, we regret to say, in the act of getting into a carriage on Pennsylvania avenue this morning, broke out the bottom of the carriage with his great weight—his legs crossing over the coupling pole, and nearly touching the ground between the wheels, the residue of the honorable Senator being invisible inside the hack; but it was a curious spectacle to the "outside barbarian," to see a hack standing by the side walk, with two such substantial legs sticking through the bottom, as those of the honorable Chairman of Finance. We understand that Mr. Lewis, without injury, extricated himself from the dismantled vehicle—paid the driver an allowance, and sent off at once to procure a *charabane* with a better bottom.

A NEW PLANET.—Professor Pierce of Harvard University, in a letter to the Boston Courier says: "Whatever may be shown to be the mass and orbit of Neptune, I am prepared to publish the corresponding elements and mass of another planet, (should one be needed,) which combined with Neptune, and having a period of revolution of 168 years, will be sufficient to account for all the perturbations of Uranus."

GEN. TAYLOR'S FARM.—While Gen. Taylor is serving his country, the floods are serving his farm badly. The Natchez Courier of April 13th says:

"We learn with regret that Gen. Z. Taylor's plantation, some 30 miles above this place is overflowed. The Mississippi looks threatening, and many places are swimming in this neighborhood. We have reason to believe the waters will soon subside.

COAL AND COPPER.—The New York Herald says:—Capt. Emory has brought the results of his explorations from Santa Fe to California, with information which Gen. Kearney considered it important that Government should at once possess. Several mines of gold and copper ore, rich and easily worked, were examined and specimens obtained."

THE collector of New Orleans has received instructions from Washington to allow all foreign goods to be reshipped free of duty to any Mexican port in our possession—meaning, we presume, that they are only to pay duty in the Mexican port.

BOSTON expends $1,160,000 the current year. Among the items are $230,000 for schools, teachers, &c., $80,000 for paving, $60,000 for widening streets, and a like sum for street claims; 68,000 for the Fire Department, (which in that city is under pay,) &c., &c.

NEW YORK is, at last, to have a celebration in honor of the gallantry displayed by our armies in Mexico, the joint special committee of the Common Council having fixed upon Friday, the 7th of May, for that purpose. The different military companies will parade in the course of the day.

VERY POOR OF THE LARTER.—The King of Sandwich is allowed by law 3383 wives—a privilege of which every sable monarch of that kingdom is said to avail himself.

M. Edgar J. Barrow, of Brooklyn, New York, has just completed, at his own individual and exclusive cost, a beautiful and spacious church edifice, chapel and rectory. It is called the church of the Holy Trinity.

A CROWNED HEAD.—The London Atlas speaks of the King of Bavaria, in the following plain and not very complimentary terms.

The reputation of the King *here* is that of a weak, kindly, dreamy man—a poet in a wrong place—and excellent person for a private station, but too liberal and easy-natured for the stern duties of Government. His Majesty's reputation, at home, where he is known, is that of a cruel eccentric tyrant—a profligate—an oppressor—harsh, wanton, selfish and sensual.

The latter is the true picture. A more complete despotism has never existed than that which is exercised by Louis of Bavaria. He crushes at once every palpitation of liberty. He has spies in all companies. He knows every whisper that transpires, from the palace to the cafe. His system of espionage, although neither so costly nor ostentatious, is quite as effective as that of Austria. The circle is smaller and more sensitively constituted and very quick to perception with the slightest whispering of free opinion in it is known to the King within a few hours after it has transpired.

Then follows punishment speedy and decisive, be the rank of the delinquent ever so high, or his obscurity ever so low. Sometimes the offender is thrown into a citadel, sometimes fined, sometimes degraded and sent away. The measure of the punishment is governed by the immediate caprice of the Sovereign; for this despotism, like most others, is altogether a personal affair, dependent upon the character of the individual in whom it is centered. Occasionally his Majesty carries his sentences to a point that may fairly challenge the credulity of an English reader.

Persons of high rank have given umbrage to the King by private remarks concerning his conduct; upon which he has sent for them, severely reproved them for their indiscretion, and offered to forgive them, on condition that they would kneel down before his picture! We hardly expect to obtain credence for this anecdote; but we vouch for its truth, and if we are pressed for the particulars we shall publish them.

The following letter is published in Philadelphia. It explains itself, and is signed by a number of highly respectable citizens, without distinction of party, who announce that they neither desire nor expect an answer.

LETTER TO GEN. TAYLOR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17th, 1847.

SIR,—The undersigned, a Committee of Correspondence for the State of Pennsylvania, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, held on the 6th instant, have the honor to submit to you the proceedings of their constituents, unanimously nominating you for the office of President of the United States, a station which the situation of the country requires should be filled by no ordinary man.

In Florida, on the Rio Grande, at Monterey and Buena Vista—in your youthful exploits in the former war, your character has been distinguished by the most heroic qualities, and your whole career has proved you to possess the integrity and wisdom of a sagacious statesman.

Although they believe that the Presidency should be neither sought nor declined by an individual in your peculiar position, the undersigned cannot avoid, expressing the hope that you will not think it expedient to defeat the determination, that from all the signs of the times, the people have formed of placing you in the chair of Washington, which, the undersigned desire you to occupy, like him, with no pledges but those obtained in the official oath at your inauguration, and with the Declaration of Independence and Constitution as your guides.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1847.

I have great gratification in acknowledging your letter of the 22d inst., enclosing a draft for twenty-five hundred dollars, contributed by the people of Pittsburgh for the relief of the poor in Ireland. That sum has been delivered to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund, and will be acknowledged in our newspapers. I also received in your letter, the receipt of Messrs Taffe and O'Connor, for 280 barrels of flour, which will also be publicly acknowledged. The sum above mentioned, $2500, will be expended as you desire; and the corn meal will be forwarded promptly—part to Londonderry, and part to Limerick. The price of Brandywine Cornmeal is $4.50.

The receiving and shipping Committee desire me to express their hope that you may be able to forward the produce on hand at a very early day. I am kindly and respectfully, Yours, &c.

W. S. DUANE.

WM. EBBS, Esq., Chairman, &c.

THE NEW TROOPS.—Pennsylvania is called upon for two instead of ten new companies as stated at Harrisburg. Virginia is called upon to raise two more companies. We cannot but doubt that they will be forthcoming.

Of the 6,000 volunteers who are embraced in the call for the the present month, about 2,000 are destined for Oregon and Santa Fe.

Gov. Bebbs, of Ohio, has received a requisition for another regiment of Volunteers, to form a part of the six thousand Volunteers, called into the field. The number required, is, we believe, one thousand, to be composed of a Regiment and a troop of horse.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—*Official.*—The vote for *Governor* is as follows:

Clark Bissel, (W)	30,137
Thomas T. Whittlesey, (D)	27,402
Francis Gillette, (Abo.)	2,094
Scattering,	41
	29,537
Bissel's majority over all others,	600

DEATH OF MRS. MAFFIT.—The Galveston News announces the death of Mrs. Ann C. Maffit, on the 1st of April. She was the first wife of the Rev. J. Newland Maffit, from whom she was divorced.

MR. MCLANE, of Baltimore, is expected in Wheeling this week to see what can be done towards making a Rail Road connection with that city.

EX-SENATOR MERRICK, of Md., has lost an elegant dwelling and a good portion of the valuable contents by fire.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

CONTINUED.

It was at the suggestion of Josephine that the remains of the great Turenne were removed from St. Dennis, where they had escaped profanation and interred at the Invalides with military and religious pomp. More than a thousand captured flags adorned the catafalak of the departed hero.

Had the first consul listened to the ardent remonstrances and entreaties of Josephine, his memory had not been stained by the foul and cowardly murder of the Duc de Enghien. It is indeed well known that she would gladly have exercised her influence in favour of the banished Bourbon dynasty, and induced her husband to enact the part of a second General Monk but that latent and uncontrollable ambition, and perhaps the force of events, drove him to pursue a far different career. The imperial crown of France, so long the object of his secret aspirings, was at last within the grasp of Napoleon, and when upon his own and the brows of his wife the glittering bauble was placed by the trembling hand of the Roman Pontiff, no one circumstance seemed wanting to chronicle them among the potentates of the earth. Josephine had reached the apogee of her predicted destinies, and presided over her magnificient court with all the grace and dignity that might have been looked for in one born a Princess. But amidst the pomp and splendors of supreme station, her heart sighed for the endearments of a private and domestic home, and gladly would she have exchanged the life of ceremonial to which she found herself condemned at the Tuilleries, for that of freedom and retirement she had so loved at La Malmaison. It was remarked with general admiration that she adopted herself with the most delicate nicety to the various audiences she was called upon to grant, maintaining upon such occasions, in combination with dignified bearing, the softest and most fascinating manners. She always expressed herself in elegant, yet at the same time appropriate terms, and people were astonished to mark the ease and facility with which she adorned every occasion at which her presence, saying to each other something or other precisely apposite to the occasion.

During the stay of Pope Pius VII at the Tuileries, Napoleon and Josephine paid him daily visits but the piety and unbending principles of the Pontiff, which could not, were less attractive to Napoleon, who wished to find in the head of the Church a more obsequious minister to his own views. The holy father led a very frugal life, taking his meals alone, and saying mass at eight o'clock. In the course of the day his apartments were thronged with visitors to whom he gave his blessings and distributed rosaries. At the request of the sick, he imposed his hands upon their heads, and touched them with the ring of the fisherman. Much amusement was produced by the arrival at the court of the emperor's nurse, a devout old woman, from Corsica. She earnestly desired to kiss the foot of his holiness, and having been admitted to the honor, received from his hands a rosary, which she afterwards exultingly exhibited to the emperor, saying: "Mon Napoleon, voyez ce chapelet que m'donne le saint Pape, je ne l'changerais pas contre votre tete couronnee!"

Josephine accompanied Napoleon to Italy upon the occasion of his assumption of the iron crown of Lombardy, but he pointedly excluded her from participating in the self arogated regal dignity.—observing to her: "Cest assez pour vous, madame, d'avoir ete couronnee dans la capitale de la France, vous ne pouvez l'etre a Milan." Wherever she went, the Italians entertained her with the most splendid fetes; but Napoleon, although so devoted to her that her presence was constantly needful to him, tormented himself and irritated Josephine by the most senseless jealousies. During the Austrian campaign of Austerlitz, she again shared the emperor's adventures, and at Munich assisted with great satisfaction at the magnificent nuptials of her son Prince de Beauharnais, whom Napoleon had appointed viceroy of Italy. Attimes, during the emperor's occasional absences from home, Josephine would retire to La Malmaison, and become absorbed in the care of a flock of Merino sheep, for which she had a partiality. A detachment of the imperial guard was on such occasions appointed to do duty at La Malmaison. Late one evening the empress heard the sound of footsteps and coughing under her windows, and sending for the officer of guard, learnt from him in reply to her inquiry, that the sentries kept watch all night—"Monsieur," she rejoined, "je n'ai pas besoin d'une sentinelle la nuit, ces braves soldats ont assez souffrir a l'armee, lorsqu'ils sont loins d'y aller, il faut qu'ils se reposent a mon service, et je ne veux pas qu'ils s'enrhument."

Josephine possessed the art of nicely discriminating human character. To Napoleon she thus expressed herself respecting Murat.

"He is a fortunate soldier, but nothing more.—Do you think him capable of governing? No.—This Hercules of yours is splendid in a charge of cavalry but will prove a mere pigmy when called to sustain the weight of a crown. If you are ill-advised enough to seat him on a throne, he may one day very probably help to precipitate you from your own. Si tu'elieve tu'abisse."—How well she had forejudged the consequences of raising Murat above the rank he was fitted to fill and adorn, that of a distinguished cavalry officer, the result of his elevation was made in time sufficiently apparent.

It is not uninteresting to remark how, even in the moments of the most unguarded levity, Napoleon's ruling passion was apt to proclaim itself. One day at Fontainbleau he took up a prayer book which lay on Josephine's table, and began singing psalms from it. She requested him to desist observing that it was considered unlucky to chaunt the service elsewhere but at church. He obeyed and turned to the examination of conscience.—Cardinal Fesch at that moment entered the room. "How many capital sins are there?" asked the emperor. "Seven," replied the Cardinal. "I tell you there are eight." "I should like to know which they are, for I have the church has never acknowledged any others than those before your eye." "The eighth," rejoined Napoleon, "is to exempt ourselves from the conscription." Napoleon was careless of his personal appearance. His waistcoat pockets were always full of snuff, and upon the white trowsers he usually wore, he was in the habit of making memoranda with a pencil he invariably carried about him. The little cocked hat and grey coat under which the images of Napoleon will throughout all time be so familiarly recognized were supposed to have been the costume enjoined upon his observance by the chief of the Illuminati as a safeguard against assassination. Into the bosom of that dark fraternity he had been admitted at Grand Cairo under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, and had sworn, and signed with his blood, an obligation to wage eternal war against all tyrants, and forfeit his life rather than hold dealings with monarchy. "If fate should ever place thee at the head of a great nation," thus had he been addressed by the grand master of the Illuminati, "beware of grasping the diadem of kings"! The consciousness of this engagement and of its violation, often haunted the after years of the self deputed Cæsar, and strange stories were rife of the occasional visitations he endured from the petit home rouge,"—a mysterious and half spectral agent of the fearful sect to which he had become affiliated, who upon three occasions appeared to Napoleon with messages of warning, menace and condemnation.

Upon the expedition to Germany, in the course of which he first beheld the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Josephine accompanied her husband for the first time, little dreaming that her long endured constancy and devotion were destined to be requited by his desertion. Upon these campaign travels, she was wont to exhibit all her natural goodness and consideration for others in the most attractive colors. So rapid and unexpected were the Emperor's movements, and so peremptory his injunctions as to the place at which he intended to halt, that for the reception of Josephine and her suite, due preparation was frequently impossible. No complaint however, escaped her lips, and she was the first to express herself satisfied. She was always much more solicitous for the accommodation of her attendants than for her own, visiting their apartments herself, and issuing personal directions for their comfort. One night as she was about to retire to rest, she observed that her waiting woman had only a mattress on the floor to lie upon, and with her own hands took from the bed destined for herself, another to supply the deficiency. If any of her women were sick, their mistress was quickly at their side, and from her own table she supplied with provisions and delicacies those who in the course of a journey were compelled to remain in the carriage for want of other accommodation.

Secret misgivings and even dreams seem to have foreshadowed in the mind of Josephine the unjust determination which Napoleon had formed to repudiate the beloved wife of his youth. The announcement of his intention to do so, was made to her one day after their usual *tete-a-tete* dinner; and so fearful were the consequences of the fatal intimation, that the empress fainted, and remained three hours in a state of insensibility, Napoleon was, however, not a man to be moved from his purpose by the weakness and sorrow of an injured woman, and in the pertinacity with which he followed out his grand scheme of divorce, seems to have emulated the headstrong determination of Henry the Fifth in his repudiation of Queen Catharine. Cardinal Fesch opposed his nephews design. "People," said the prelate, "have grown accustomed to confound your fate and that of the empress together. You will be accused of ingratitude. Profound politicians already foresee more than one catastrophe in store for you, if you exhibit to astonished France the irreligious and immoral spectacle of a scandalous divorce. Should you push matters to such an extremity, the event will not only condemn you before the tribunal of God, but also in the estimation of men. Then, Napoleon, all illusion will be at an end, and you will find the magical power that once kept your subjects in such awe, fast coming to an end. A day will arrive, perhaps a not far distant one, when your sceptre may fall to pieces within your grasp by the general will.

TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Funeral Processions on the Sabbath.

At a meeting of the Sabbath Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, held in Dr. Herron's Church, on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st, *Resolved*, That the Sabbath is a day sacred to the service of God, and that the appropriation of that day to the prosecution of our own business, is a daring invasion of the divine authority.

2 That the burying of the dead is our work, and not the business of the Sabbath, and is allowable on that day, only in cases of necessity.

3. That when it may become necessary to bury the dead on the Sabbath, special care should be taken that the time of attending to it may not interfere with the hours of public worship.

4. That such a military display and parade of the companies of Firemen in connection with the burial of the dead on the Sabbath, as have recently been witnessed in these cities, cannot but be regarded as an outrage offered to the feelings of this Christian community, and as calling for the decided condemnation of all the friends of christian institutions and social order.

On motion, all the papers of the two cities, were requested to publish these resolutions.

DAVID R. KERR, Sec'y.

A MOTION was made before Judge Irvin, on Wednesday, to obtain the discharge of Price, a volunteer in the Company of Capt. Guthrie. The case was ably argued. The plea set up for the soldier was that he was neither "an able bodied man," according to the law of Congress, nor sober when he enlisted. All of which availed nothing before the inexorable Judge, nor even the bright eyes of a loving wife, who could not bear the thought that her husband should leave her and go to the war, and who, therefore, plead most eloquently for his release.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

April 29, 7½ P. M.

The movement in flour on Wednesday was not followed up today, and it lapsed into a rather dull state. The sales of standard brands were at $6.81¼ per bbl, but no sales of magnitude are reported, and that figure could scarcely be realized for large parcels.

Of White Corn a sale of prime to day at 88c per bu.

160c was realized for a lot of prime White Rye. Wheat and a few samples of choice Red brought 155c—the sales were 7000 bu in all.

The market for Provisions is duller and transactions less in amount, but prices are maintained.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON MARKET.

April 28th, 7 o'c. P. M.

The receipts of Flour having been rather small, the stock here is reduced to a comparatively small amount, and is now quite light. Genessee is selling at $8.00, and Western Flour at $7.50 per bbl. Holders are generally firm at quotations.—The demand is principally for city use.

Nothing of consequence doing in Grain, and in the absence of any export demand, I have to notice a dull market. Sales are confined to small lots for city grinding.

The market for Provisions has become rather dull, but without any material change in prices.

New York, April 29, 9 P. M.

The Sarah Sands has arrived, but brings no news of importance. Her dates are but two days later.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 29th, 7 P. M.

This morning prices for Flour were quite unsettled, and the only business done, was in selling small lots, including Howard street and City Mills at $6.50 to $7.8¼, but in the afternoon the market was calmer, and 1000 bbls Howard st were taken at $6.75a6.93¾ per bbl. The stock of this description is small. Some sales Susquehanna at $6.75.

A rather active demand sprung up for Wheat to-day, and 7000 bu of prime Pa Red were taken at 155c per bu.

Corn realized full prices—sales Pa White at 82a84c, and Yellow at 92c per bu.

Whiskey in bbls sold at 20c per gall—an advance since Wednesday, and in consequence of very light stock.

The market for Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork may be quoted at $16.416.50; Prime at $13.50a14.00.—Mess Beef held at $16 per bbl. Sales 30,000 lbs Bacon, in bbls, at the prices current for several days past. A handsome lot of Sides sold at 9c. Lard 9¾ and 10c—selling moderate.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 29th, 8 P. M.

The market for Flour opened this morning at $7.75a7.90¾ as extreme prices, but before the close settled for the day at $7.75a7.87½, at which figures the bulk of the business was done. Western Flour realized $7.50a7.68¾ per bbl. The sales of the day are unimportant. The stock on sales is low, and holders generally are firm at quotations.

Of Pork the sales today have been small and the prices and terms show no change from yesterday. The market is very firm.

For Beef a very limited demand exists. The market has been quiet for several days, and although the stock has been increased by arrivals, holders are firm in demanding current prices, which have not varied.

A demand has sprung up for Lard for export, and all on the market has been cleared off at 10a10c for No. 1 in bbls and kegs. The market is now bare, and the first arrivals will commandfull prices, and perhaps an improvement

The market generally is unchanged—a good general business doing.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Election in some of the Districts is running so close that it is difficult to give the result until the official vote is counted.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

Wm L. Goggin, a Whig gain.
John M. Botts, a Whig gain.
John S. Pendleton, Whig, re-elected.
Geo. C. Dromgoole, Dem., re elected. 16 maj.
Thos. S. Bocock, Dem. new member.
Thos. H. Bayly, Dem., re-elected. 300
R. T. L. Beale, Dem., new member. 128

You will see by this that two Democratic members are elected by less than *forty* votes!

The contest between Watts and Atkinson has been very close in the 1st district. The latest accounts give Watts, (Whig) fourteen majority in the district.

We have nothing further from the 3d and 12th Districts, which our Correspondent's last report by telegraph stated to be Whig.

The Union of the night of the 27th judges that of 14 members heard from, eight are Democrats, and three Whigs.

In the 13th District, where the Whigs run no candidate, and which was represented in the last Congress by Mr. Hopkins, Fulton, Whig started at the eleventh hour, and received 316 votes in one county.

The Whig gains in the State Legislature, as far as heard from, are ten, and losses four. The Locofoco majority last year was twenty-two.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

VERA CRUZ, April 8.

Santa Anna, on the 1st instant, either wrote a letter or issued an order breathing nothing but war to the death with the United States. This has been told me by an intelligent German gentleman. He says that there is a small party in favor of peace, but it is a mere fraction. I give this report as it was given me.

The only news is, that the people of Jalapa have sent, or are about sending a deputation to offer us the town—the forces are withdrawn from there and from the National Bridge. I doubt not a treaty will soon be in progress.

In the general orders issued by Gen. Scott, to the troops about to start for Jalapa, we find the following paragraph:

Every man will take for his musket or rifle, forty rounds of ammunition, and in his haversack hard bread for four days, and bacon or pork, (cooked) for two days. Fresh beef, with rations of salt, will be issued on the march.

The utmost care will always be taken of ammunition or food issued to troops.

The chief quartermaster will send in extra wagons of grain for the saddle, artillery and cavalry horses of each division for four days and each baggage wagon will take grain for the same number of days for its own team.

He will also turn over to the chief ordnance ten wagons, and to the chief commissary one hundred wagons, to be loaded by them respectively with cartridges and small arms, and subsistence stores.

The New Orleans Bulletin has a report that Santa Anna was advancing with 5000 men from the capital, and that the progress of the army to Jalapa would be fiercely disputed at the passes between that place and Vera Cruz.

Irish Relief.—The Committee appointed to explore the different Wards of our city, are requested to close their collections the present week, and hand over the money to

M. ALLEN, Cm'n.

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of Job Printing, such as large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheet Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

to any extent executed in the best manner, and all kind of Printing done with accuracy and at the lowest rates.

Important to Advertisers.—The advertisements which appear in the Daily Morning Gazette also appear in the Tri-Weekly, thus receiving the benefit of the circulation of all, without any additional charge. This is an advantage to our advertisers, without any extra expense. Advertisements are also inserted at the country paper upon reasonable terms.

We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. *Collins's Italian Vegetable Panacea*, which they will find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to read them at their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Watson, No 226 Market st, Philada. oct6

$5,00. BOOTS 5,00.

NO. 60 FOURTH STREET