PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1847.

☞ 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.*

Notice to Advertisers. Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon; to this, on the part of our customers, we have a law of mutual benefit. ALEXANDER.

FOR JAMES IRVIN, CENTRE COUNTY, GENERAL 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 OGLE, Somerset.
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny.
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H KOHNS, Westmoreland
G J BALL, Erie.
H D MAXWELL, Northampton.
J R BALDRIDGE, Susquehanna.
ELIANAN SMITH, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A FURVIANCE, Hunter.
HENRY S EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

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 at the County House on Wednesday the 2nd day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. to join in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the township (Pit excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M., and those of the wards and boroughs and Pittsburgh between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS VARKER.
ap23d4wtd Ch'm of the Com of Cor

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

ANTI CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We have read the speech of William Lloyd Garrison before the New York Anti Capital Punishment Society, and knowing the man as we do, with no great surprise. To punish the murderer by death was pronounced by him a violation of the ordinances of God, and to this he added the following:

"Let us remove the gallows, and next remove the prisons, and take the hospitals for the cure of those who had, in the same way, sinned against society."

Thus runs the reformation. Remove the gallows, and then the prisons—and turn the murderer, the highwayman, the seducer, the forger, and the man guilty of arson loose upon society, to commit his crimes over again—and then to be turned loose again to commit other sins against God and his fellow men.

We quote from one more of these false reformers, a Dr. Elder, hailing from our own State, This gentleman said,—and we quote his speech as its own best answer, and to show what madness is tolerated and defended in Christendom:

"Society has the right of self-defence, but he did not think society had a right to use it, if, in so doing, it invaded the rights of others. We have no right to punish the guilt of crime, and we have no right to deal out hell and damnation here, for the orthodox, who are the only advocates of the gallows, say that those hung will have hell fire in future. The taking of life had never been delegated by the Almighty, and to neither Judge Kent or Judge Lynch had he given it. We have a right to protect ourselves, but not a particle of right to invade the rights of others. Let us never attempt to judge of crime; we are totally unable to do so, and usurp a divine right. It was not even right to have the penitentiary or the gallows, and those who quoted the Bible quoted it wrong. The Bible under Moses was the law for barbarians and was not fit for us now. We have been changed, and a new law is necessary for us who have new morals. The New Testament was in favor of the death penalty, but should he take the opinion of a set of fishermen on this point, and not regard his own private opinion? They differed upon other subjects, and at Jerusalem, upon a question of change in the ritual of the church, fought like abolitionists, and did we believe the sacred writings, even Paul and Peter had a rough and tumble. He had no confidence in such people; they were cowards; for Peter, who was eager to cut off a nigger's ear in the garden of Gethsemane, was a coward when a servant maid twitted him of being a follower of the Saviour. Times have changed, and it now belongs to us to repeal those laws so proper for Moses's time, but all unfit for this age of progress."

One more extract from Dr. Elder, and we have done with him and his infidel sentiments:

"He then adverted to Gen. Scott and General Taylor, saying the former had always been ahead of the latter, and had been in fact the nominee for the Presidency; but now old Rough and Ready was ahead, and Gen. Scott must change his dirk, and abandon a hasty plate of soup for a soup made of a Mexican baby, or must eat the body of one raw.

At this, a mingled roar of laughter and hisses arose, at the close of which the speaker resumed the same infidel remarks, and soon after closed.

The last number of the New England Puritan puts to rest a world of words in regard to Capital Punishment, in the following well authenticated facts:

STATISTICS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—By some it has been contended that if capital punishment were abolished, crime would increase; to others an opposite result has been predicted. It sometimes shortens argument to adduce facts, and we therefore present the following statement from the Law (English) Magazine:

"On the first of October, 1836, death punishment abolished for—1st. Attempt to murder, attended by no results dangerous to life. 2d. Burglary. 3d. Robbery. 4th. Arson, and in the year 1841, for Rape. *In every one of these crimes there has been an increase since the repeal of capital punishment.* Taking the three years which preceded the change, and the three years, (1842, 1843, and 1844,) after the change, the increase on the first has been 89 per cent; on the second, 115 per cent; on the third 124 per cent; and on the Rapes 102 per cent. The whole shows the power and dread of the death penalty."

THE FOUNTAIN HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—A card of which appears in our advertising columns of this morning, is one of the best arranged, as well as best kept establishments in the "city of monuments," which is paying it a very high compliment, as all are aware of the excellence of the Baltimore Hotels.

It is situated in the very centre of the fashionable world, and in immediate proximity to the various places of amusement, and also to the different railroad, and steamboat landings. Having ourselves enjoyed the many comforts of the "Fountain," during some of our brief visits to Baltimore, we can, with confidence recommend our friends, Messrs. Fogg & Thurston, to the Travelling Million, satisfied that they will find in their establishment all that is desirable, and essential, both to comfort and enjoyment.

WEARING THE BREECHES.—The women in Prussia have had official notice that they may with perfect impunity put on men's apparel.—One of the sex recently carried the joke so far as to enter a Cafe at Rongaberg, and personally chastise a Professor of Ch, whose offence was a complaint against her dashing appearance upon horseback, playing billiards, firing pistols, and kicking up a row generally. The lady was a young and beautiful widow of a Captain of the Polish Lancers.

THE BODY of a colored man was found in the river at the Monongahela wharf on Saturday. It was very much decayed—the head was nearly gone, the hands falling to pieces, and the feet and legs bleached white. A piece of rope was around the waist with what had apparently been a noose at the loose end. The Coroner's Jury could elicit nothing as to the manner in which the deceased came to his death. Verdict, "found drowned." Possibly it may be the body of the hand drowned off one of the Brownsville packets some time since.

EFFECTS OF ABOLISHING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The English Law Magazine states that the abolishment in England of Death Punishment for attempt at murder, burglary, robbery, arson, and rape, has been followed by a large increase of every one of these crimes.—*Phila. Enq.*

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR INSPECTION.—The manner in which the Inspection of Flour is conducted in Philadelphia, is a source not only of great annoyance but positive injury to Western shippers and Millers. The year, especially, it appears to have been unusually rigorous, so much so as to excite a strong suspicion that a discrimination was made in favour of Eastern Pennsylvania Flour. We are well aware that frauds are committed by some unprincipled Millers in the West, both as regards weight and quality; but we do not think it should be made an occasion for the unprecedented severity with which the Inspection is now enforced. It is an arbitrary monopoly from which there is no appeal and the *ipse dixit* of the Inspector becomes final as a decision in Court. He may scratch and condemn flour at pleasure and there is no redress, at least there is none resorted to. It might be a question whether an Inspector wantonly or carelessly scratching or condemning a lot of flour is not liable to action for damages.

The frauds committed we have for several years pointed out time and again, and earnestly condemned. We have offered to publish the names of Millers who commit them, if furnished to us with proper proof, and we renew the offer. The villany of a few millers involves the reputation of the many, who are all made to suffer. We have no doubt but what this fact is one, and it may be the principal cause why so large a proportion of western flour is crossed in Philadelphia. Indeed we know it to be so since some of the largest factors in that city complain to us of the great annoyances they are subjected to in having to repack barrels of short weight. The remedy is therefore partly in the hands of shippers here.—A little vigilance will bring to light the millers here who thus send Flour here. Exposure will reform the evil. Every shipper whose Flour is condemned in the east for light weight should immediately come back on the Miller for damages.—A few examples of round damages would have a marvellous effect.

In behalf of the poor man who must now pay his $6.50 to 7.00 per bbl here for Flour, we urge these measures of protection. To be cheated out of ten, fifteen and even twenty pounds of Flour in a bbl, as we have seen done, is not to be confided. Our dealers suffer just as much. They of course take back all Flour returned from that cause; but at this particular time, when prices range so high, there is additional temptation to frauds of this kind and there is therefore double occasion for the exposure.

All this, however, is no justification for the stringency of the Eastern Inspection. Samples of scratched Flour have been brought back from Philadelphia fully equal to the strictest standard, and have been submitted here to the judgment of impartial men and pronounced equal to any superfine Flour shipped eastward. It is this which excites so much feeling on the subject. It is a course which must injure Philadelphia as a Flour Market and cause millers and operators to seek another where more liberality is exercised.

SANTA ANOCHA.—This somewhat notorious individual, who has been acting in the demi official character of Diplomatic Agent for this Government, with that of Mexico, and who it seems enjoys in high degree the confidence of the President and Secretary of State, was formerly a dancing master at New Orleans, and presided for a number of years over the celebrated establishment known as Davis's Orleans Ball Room.

From thence he went to Mexico where he became a broker, and made a large fortune, as we are given to understand by the following extract from a Mexican paper, affirmed, we believe, he by some means engratiated himself into favor with Santa Anna, and was appointed one of his aid-de-camps. We understand, he is a Spaniard, by birth, but has became a naturalized citizen of both Mexico and the United States, and for the last two years he has been at Washington pressing very large claims, as an American citizen, against the Mexican Government. By the following extract it would appear, that he is the last man in the world, calculated to produce friendly feelings on the part of the Mexicans towards this Government; and his employment by Mr. Polk is in keeping with the many absurd acts which have marked his Administration:

"The *Republicano* of the 19th says that this man has arrived at Vera Cruz. This is the most aggravating circumstance amid all the misfortunes suffered in the war with the Americans. The losses we have endured, the defeats of Palo Alto, Resaca, Matamoras, La Augostura, &c., &c., were fatalities occasioned by some cause; they were at least in the order of events. But the coming of Atocha, his intervention as a negotiator of peace, is the greatest insult to us, the greatest scorn cast upon us, our greatest degradation. Atocha was a broker in this country in certain times of warfare and immorality. He made a rapid fortune, like those made in the shadow of certain calamities. He was proscribed and banished from the Republic in the year '44, as an enemy of National representation, a traitor and a rebel. He had the impudence to return to Vera Cruz in February last, and was received with scorn, and now, since the loss of Vera Cruz, he appears again, with the same purpose. He is the last man who can succeed with Mexico. Atocha, the cheating agent of the fatal blood-suckers of a certain period, comes now to play the agent in a peace which Mexico is to make! Oh, God! This is the surest sign that thou hast forgotten us! Send bombs, rifles, grape-shot, and every kind of weapons and misfortunes; burn us, scathe us, reduce us to ashes; these destroy but do not dishonor us. Send the whole North to subjugate and rule over us, but let not Atocha be the agent of peace, but the thing involves the disgrace and humiliation, and would be thy severest chastisement!

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Thoughts for the People.

The war existing between this country and Mexico, is growing more unpopular from day to day, and J. K. Polk, the author of all their troubles, is beginning to meet with such reproaches as his rashness deserves. We have been opposed to his course of policy ever since he took possession of the Presidential Chair, and we can see nothing in the man, as far as we have studied him, that can ever induce us to swerve an iota from our former opinion! He has been long enough in power to show some symptoms of goodness, if he has any existing in his breast; but his reckless thirst for territory, in disobedience to all by-gone examples, shows how dangerous it is to exalt a demagogue (over a genuine patriot—how lasting the evils incurred by trifling with men who can lay no claims to principle.

But nevertheless, notwithstanding there is a portion of the American Press that does honor to this lover of blood and carnage. He is praised for doing deeds that any brave could do—he is puffed for waging an unholy war against the poor deluded Mexicans, and for bringing this country into a debt that will hang upon it like an incubus for many a day. Had it been a Whig President who acted thus, the Whig press would have condemned him in tones of hatred that would have made him pause and tremble. But the Whig press is the faithful guardian of the interests of this great republic. It does not stick to the empty title of party through thick and thin—it does not sit calmly by when the liberty of the people is in danger and sing out, "All is Well." No indeed. When John Tyler proved recreant to the principles he professed to admire, it was the first to warn the people that a Traitor sat in power ready to feed upon their rights if they did not watch him with an eagle eye. It had that independence that alone can save a nation in the hour of danger. But the Democratic Press lacks this in every shape and form. It makes great pretentions to guard the interests of the people, but it only guards the interests of the party. If the party goes wrong it follows like a penny dog, and then tells the "dear populace" that all will be fair and square directly. The "dear populace" never think much about politics, and consequently it is not hard to deceive.

We have an example of this in our dealings with Mexico. How loud did the Democrats shout when they heard of General Taylor's first battle with these swarthy children of the South. Two more such brilliant engagements, they told us, would settle them completely, and then we could have them to act as we pleased, and do as we say. They did not know how strong the love of country prevailed in the Mexican breast—they had their eyes on the savage portion of them, and they entirely forgot that there were any civilized folks among them. This war has been in progress a year and more, and it may be in progress during all this summer. How does this happen, if the Mexicans are to be set down as savages! We hope when the city of Mexico falls into our hands that a peace will be declared. We have had enough fighting to make the heart sick. The papers teem with nothing but bloody details

"Of moving accidents, by flood, and field,
Of hair-breadth escapes i' the imminent deadly breath,
Of being taken by the insolent foe
And sold to slavery." EROTA.

THE following interesting article upon the Rail Roads of our country, we extract from a late number of the Edinburgh Review, it is gratifying to observe, that in one respect at least, our European friends are willing to acknowledge our superiority, and that is, to use the language of the Review, "for that irrepressible spirit of enterprise which so strongly characterises the American People."

Rail Roads in the United States.

The total length of railway now actually constructed, and in operation in the United States, amounts to about 4500 miles; of which 500 miles consist of short lines, connected with coal works and private establishments;—leaving about 4000 miles of swift steam conveyance, by railway, for passengers and merchandize. Besides this, there are about 10,000 miles projected, the construction of most of which has been suspended, since the financial and monetary revulsions which took place some years since. Of the railways completed, and in operation, the chief part are in the Atlantic States. A few short lines, however, have been constructed in the south and west. Thus there are seven railways in Alabama, four in Florida, ten in Louisana, and five in Mississippi.

Pennsylvania, New York, and the States of New England, are the great theatres of American railway enterprize. The State of Pennsylvania is intersected by nearly a thousand miles of railway; and an equal length is in operation or process of construction, in the State of New York. The new England States are in every direction intersected by railways. Boston is connected towards the west with the Hudson at Albany, by a continuous line. It is connected, towards the south, with Long Island Sound, by lines to Providence and Stonington, and to Worcester and New London. The communication is carried from these points to New York, both by railway over Long Island, and by steamboats on the Sound and the East River.

From the Hudson, there is an unbroken line of railway communication to the great northern lakes. By these and the Illinois river the communication is continued for navigation, down to the banks of the Upper Mississippi, where it is continued for some thousand miles westward by the Missouri towards the Rocky Mountains; and southward by the Lower Mississippi to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

Another mode of railway communication proceeds from New York southwards—traversing the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina—and turning westward through Georgia, terminates near the banks of the Alabama river. There, the line is continued by steamboats to the mouth of that river; and thence to Lake Pontchartrain, where it meets a line of railway which terminates finally at New Orleans. The entire territory of the Union is thus enclosed in an uninterrupted circle of steam communication.

Nor are great traverse arteries wanting to complete the interfusion of the commerce of the country. From the artery running north and south, just mentioned, there issues a lateral branch at Baltimore, proceeding westward towards the Alleghany range. At present this is continued only "as far as Cumberland—at the foot of the ridge, which is at that point crossed by an excellent Macadamized road, on which stage coaches work at a speed equal to the best English coach travelling.

It is however, intended to supercede this road, by a continuation of the railway to Wheeling and Pittsburgh on the Ohio. There the communication is carried on by steamboats on that river, to the point where its waters are received by the Mississippi.

We have here traced the great main arteries of the internal commerce of the United States but these only. From these at every point diverge innumerable ramifications, either by tributary navigable rivers, by branch railways or by common roads.

There are also isolated instances of the irrepressible spirit of enterprise, which so strongly characterises the people, which have led to railways constructed and in operation, where the highest refinement of locomotion would be the last thing the wanderer of the wilds would expect to meet. In the back woods of Mississippi, traversing native forests, where, till within a few years, human foot trod, through solitudes, the silence of ages had never disturbed even by the red man, we are now transported by railways. The impression produced on the traveller, as he is whirled through these wilds, and sees the frightened deer start from its lair at the snorting of the ponderous machine which neares him, and reflects on all that man has accomplished in these regions within half a century, cannot be described."—*Edinburg Review.*

A railway is in operation between Vicksburg on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and the town of Jackson, in the centre of the State, which throughout its entire length is perfectly straight—the entire length of the line being one straight avenue, where the engineers who made it were probably the first of the human race that had ever set their foot

Literary Notices

American Journal of Sciences and Arts.—The May number of this most excellent Journal is now upon our table, and contains an unusually interesting quantity of matter upon scientific subjects, from a host of the ablest writers in our land. In recommending this able work to the friends of the arts and sciences, it is but necessary to say that it is edited by the two Professors Silliman, of Yale College, and Professor Dana—whose names are known wherever science has trod.

We are informed in their notice to correspondents, that the size of the volume as regards the amount of matter, has been materially increased. We doubt not that the Journal will be none the less acceptable on that account. It may be had of the agent, W. W. Wilson, Market street.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We are in receipt of the April number of this delightful Magazine, replete with intellectual food. There is an exceedingly amusing though somewhat severe article upon our country, headed "How they manage matters in the model Republic," from which we intend to give a few extracts hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—J. L. Read, 4th st., has received, 1st and 2d volumes of the Life and Writings of Washington; by Jared Sparks, now in course of publication by the Harpers, a new, elegant and cheap edition.

Also Nos. 21 and 22 of the Pictorial History of England. These numbers complete the second volume.

Table of the distances in miles between the principal places on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, with the height in feet of the most remarkable points above the ocean level.

	Distance in miles.	Height of feet.
Vera Cruz,		
Santa Fe,	7	
El Manantial,	8	
Boaaron,	1	
Tolome,	5	
Paso de Ovejas,	7	
Puente Nacional,	6	
La Rinconada,	6	
Palo Gacho,	6	
Plan Del Rio,	6	
Cerro Gordo,	6	
Corral Falso,	6	
Encerro,	4	
Jalapa,	8	
Cofero,	7	
Banderilla,	8	
San Miguel,	9	
La Hoya,	9	
Las Vacas,	4	
Cruz Blanca,	9	
Perote,	9	
Santa Gertrudis	9	
Tepeyagualco,	9	
Virreyes,	9	
Ojo de Agua,	9	
Napoluca,	9	
Venta del Pinal,	9	
Acajete,	9	
Atoyac,	9	
Puebla de los Angeles,	12	
Rio Frio,	12	
San Martin	9	
Venta de Tesmelucca,	9	
Rio Frio,	8	10,175
Venta de Cordova,	12	
Ayotla,	10	
Ixta Heyes	9	
Mexico,	9	7,475

Recapitulation of the principal distances with the time employed by the stage coach on the way.

	Distance	Hours
Vera Cruz,	6	12
Jalapa,	30	14
Perote,	60	17
Puebla,	73	14
Mexico,	240	65
From Vera Cruz to Mexico,	240	65

AMERICAN TARIFF IN MEXICO.—The Correspondent of Wilmer and Smith in Paris, says:

"The *Constitutionnel* of this morning has an article on the reported intention of the United States Government to seize the Custom Houses of Mexico, and to allow goods to be imported on the payment of duties to be fixed by it. Your contemporary thinks that if carried into execution, this design may be injurious to the interests of French merchants trading in Mexico, and it asks what will be done, if on the conclusion of the war, Mexico should refuse to acknowledge the right of the United States to receive its custom duties, and should seize French vessels and goods to indemnify itself for any loss it may have sustained!—The *Constitutionnel* calls upon the Government to take the matter into consideration, and to make such diplomatic representations to the United States Government as the case may seem to require."

PHILIP MARETT, of Boston, hitherto deemed one of the first men in that city for integrity and uprightness, the Transcript now states to be a defaulter to a bank of which he was president, for $69,000. The money, however, has been paid over, and the bank loses nothing. But what a loss is his!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

BY TELEGRAPH.—We have received nothing by Telegraph since Friday night. The line was in operation part of Saturday. On Saturday night a heavy storm interfered with the working of it. By the rules of the Company, no business is done on the line on Sunday unless of very urgent character. Sunday evening and night there was another heavy storm during which the flashes of electricity with which the atmosphere was surcharged, exploded in the office like pistol shots. Nothing, of course, could be transmitted, and this accounts for our receiving no news for this paper.

Should anything important arrive this morning, we will issue an extra.

TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS.—The "Contributors," appearing in the Post last week, were not authorised, (as was threatened on behalf of the Manchester location,) that "Kalmia" would be withdrawn from their choice. I serve all such artifices to stimulate purchasers. I have more confidence in the wisdom, intelligence, and taste of *this* community, than to believe they will suffer this incomparable spot to be snatched from them. It is true, that after the offer of it was extracted from me, at a sacrifice of both interest and inclination; by the belief that it would be chosen, sectional feeling was, *for the moment*, postponed, and the preference, which, up to the development of this local spirit, was openly and clearly manifested. Whether the subscribers will succumb to the force of such an under-current, is for them to decide.

I have not practiced the *diplomacy* of offering it to the public at almost double price, and then making deductions to obtain the praise of liberality for getting a cash value far above its price to individuals—but I assure my fellow-citizens that although I did at first refuse it at any price—since it has been proposed, I will hold this choice corner of creation in trust for them, at less than its fair value until a decision, impartial and fully informed vote shall decide in favor of some eligible ground—if such can be discovered. I can do no more. JAMES S. CRAFT.

Pittsburgh, May 24th, 1847.

We regret to learn that Majors Gaines and Borland, and Capt. Clay, and the other prisoners taken at Encarnacion, notwithstanding Santa Anna's engagement to release them when prisoners were exchanged after the battle of Buena Vista, are closely confined said their wants neglected.—Eleven Vega, who was treated with the utmost respect and consideration in this city, turned a deaf ear to their complaints when military commandant of the city of Mexico.

Prussic Acid in Peach Leaves—The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser of the 23d ult., says:—"On Friday last, the family of Mr. James Cullen, residing at the point, (Bethesda,) four miles from Yazoo city, were poisoned by eating pies, which were seasoned with peach leaves. Mr. Cullen died instantly from the effects, and all who partook of the pies were taken sick. The prussic acid contained in the leaves, and concentrated by baking, is the supposed cause of the calamity.

Ward Notice.

☞ The Anti-Masonic and Whig Primary Meeting for the First Ward, City of Allegheny, will be held on Saturday evening, the 29th instant, at the house of Archibald Woodwards, on Robinson street, which is the place of election for said Ward. my24

Whig and Anti-Masonic Candidates.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of MAJOR HENRY BEARS of Allegheny City as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. my24 W. R. BALDWIN

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce that C. SNIVELY is a fit and proper person to be supported in the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention as a suitable candidate for Legislature, and oblige MANY CITIZENS. my19

MR. EDITOR:—I take pleasure in recommending to the members of Anti-Masonic and Whig Conventions, MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Esq. as a gentleman well qualified to represent this county in the State Assembly. His nomination would gratify numerous friends in the city and County. ONE OF THE PARTY. my19AW

JAMES HENRY, of Lower St Clair township, will be a suitable candidate for Sheriff and Assessors of the office of County Commissioner. JEFFERSON. my18AW

JOHN MORRISON is a fit person to be supported for the Legislature. Many Whigs. PITT. my18AW

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN J. MCILVAIN, of Versailles Township, as a suitable candidate for Legislature. WILKINS. my18AW

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of SAM'L FARMER Esq. has been spoken of here as an excellent and suitable candidate for the Legislature. In calling attention to the above you will oblige many Whigs of the city. COUNTRY. my18AW

JOSEPH MCCULLOCH has been spoken of as one of the proper persons to represent this county in the Legislature, and being in every respect honest and capable, will be supported by his friends for that office before the Convention. FAYETTE. my18AW

THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of county Commissioner. my18AW

JOHN SHERIFF of the City, will be supported by many Whigs of the city and county for nomination by the Convention as a candidate for the Legislature. PITT. my18AW

J. W. BAXTER, of the city, will be supported by the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for nomination as the candidate for the office of county Treasurer. my18AW SENATOR WARD 2

CAL. W. ESPY of Lower St. Clair township will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for the Legislature. my18AW JEFFERSON

Useful Information.

—An important discovery in medicine has been made by Dr Upham,—it consists in the happy combination of vegetable substances, in the form of an Electuary, which has never failed to effect a cure in the most distressing cases of Hypochrondria or Piles, and for this complaint has been pronounced an infallible

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York. W. A. Thomas' Market street, and P. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. my18 1w

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr *Collins's Indian Vegetable Pneanon*, which they will find recited in another column of to-day's paper. They are so much doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable citizens as authentic. The afflicted and others interested are requested to read them at their several places of abode, and learn the cure for themselves. Price $1 per bottle. Agent for the medicine, The first one named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily between the hours of 9 & 11 A. M. at the office of Rowland A. Wilson, No 126, Market st. Philada. ap26

☞ *Salter's Ginseng Panacea.*—MEDICAL TESTIMONY. We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Bacon, of Williamsville, Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the country in which he resides—and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the healing power of the profession, putting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due.

"Sir: I have on my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects on Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can, as I expect it continues to recommend itself to my satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, ap17 WM. BACON, M. D.

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 kinds of Printing done with accuracy and at the lowest rates.

INVITATION TO MR. WEBSTER.

The friends of the Hon. Daniel Webster, now on his Southern Tour, are requested to meet at the Odeon, on next Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of inviting this great statesman to visit our city, on his return home

D N White,	Sidney Strong,
H K Sellers,	A R Curling,
H L Ringwalt,	Wm J Howard,
John Sherriff,	Robt M Riddle,
John Shippen,	John Ripley,
Joshua Hoops,	R S Cassatt,
Wm M Darlington	J G Harvey,
Thomas Steele,	G Adams,
Morgan Robertson,	E H Todd,
C H M Smith,	A W Loomis,
O Metcalf,	W L Adams,
E Brooks,	M P Enton,
Chas Bryan,	Henry Campbell,
John Robinson,	Wm M Hersh,
W H Erskine,	Wm K Hart,
R R R Dunsts,	Wm R Rhodes,
M P Morse,	C O Loomis,
Geo Singer,	Alfred P Aiphutz,
Joshua Rhodes,	T J Bingham,
M Hampton,	Alex W Miller,
AWm Magill,	James M Lerry,
C Flanegan,	C Darragh,
B Irwin,	Thomas McKee,
John Caldwell,	Jas W Baxter,
M Swartzwelder,	H W Williams,
James B Murray,	Chas B Scully.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT SETTLED.—At a second meeting of the sheriffs, held on Monday last, the following result was arrived at: For Irving, (Whig) 331, for Bocock (Loco) 334. The latter, of course, gets the certificate, and it is stated that Mr. Irving will contest his right to it.

THE HALIFAX DISTRICT.—The Lynchburg Virginian understands that Mr. Tredway will *not* contest the election of Mr. Flournoy, whose majority is 59, instead of *one*, as officially reported—the votes at one of the precincts in Patrick, which gave Mr. F. 68 majority, having been thrown out by the sheriff in consequence of the omission to qualify the commissioners.

Appointments and Changes.

We learn that the following appointments and changes in office have been made by the President:

Commodore Charles W. Skinner to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., in the Navy Department, in the place of Commodore Charles Morris, resigned, we regret to learn, on account of ill health. Seth Barton, Solicitor of the Treasury, to be Charge d'Affairs to Chili, in the place of William Crump.

R. H. Gillet, Register of the Treasury, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Barton.—*Intelligencer.*

MISS BECHER, the daughter of the venerable Dr. Beecher, is untiring in her efforts to promote education at the West. She is in a few days to meet, at Albany, twenty-six young ladies from New England, who are to go out with her as teachers, after having spent a season at the State Normal School. Her plan is to transfer a large number of educated young ladies to the West, and there employ them as teachers.

Andrews intends to have Concerts at his Eagle Saloon every night this week, and has reduced the admission to the price of ice cream, 12½ cents.

FREE CONCERT
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK!!
Ice Cream Tickets 12½ cts., which is the only charge.
EAGLE SALOON,
☞ Commencing This Evening, May 24th, 1847. ☜
PROGRAMME
Duetto—Piano Forte Messrs. Knouss & Hunter
Chorus—The Fishermans' Love. By the Company
Song—Woodman spare that Tree, Mr Knouss
Comic Song—Things I don't like to see, Mr. Murphy
Solo—On the Accordeon, Mr Huntley
INTERMISSION.
Chorus—Away to the Mountain. By the Company
Ballad—I've wandered by the Brook, Mr Knouss
Solo, Comic Song—Brother Jonathan. Mr Murphy
Solo—On the Accordeon, Mr. Huntley
Solo and Chorus—Dandy Jim. By the Company
Song—Ben Bolt, Mr Knouss
Song—Lubly Fair, Mr. Murphy
Solo—on the Accordeon, Mr Huntley
INTERMISSION
The American Flag. Messrs Knouss and Murphy
Who's dat knocking at de door? Mr Knouss
Ballad—The hour before day, Mr. Murphy
Finale—Come Darkness, listen to the Song.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, we feel assured, will sustain us in our efforts to establish Free Concerts; a plan so much admired in the eastern cities.
☞ Saloon open every day at 10, A. M.

MARRIAGE, &C.

DR MORRILL will deliver *Two Select Lectures to Gentlemen exclusively*, upon MARRIAGE, CHILDBIRTH, &c., physiologically considered with reference to their influence upon Health; involving an exposition of the Structure, Nervous Revelations, Use, and Abuses of the Reproductive Organs—the Parental Instincts—Youthful Excesses, &c., &c., illustrated with the Manikin, Drawings, &c., at

PHILO HALL!

on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings, May 25th and 26th, at 8 o'clock.

☞ *For Gentlemen Only.* Youths under 16 not admitted. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at Door. my24-2t

FOUNTAIN HOTEL,
LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE,
FOGG & THURSTON, Proprietors.

THIS well known and widely known as being one of the most commodious in the city of Baltimore, has recently undergone very extensive alterations and improvements. An entire new wing has been added, containing numerous and airy sleeping apartments, and extensive bathing rooms.

The Ladies' department has also been completely reorganized and fitted up in a most unique and beautiful style; in fact the whole arrangement of the House has been remodelled, with a single eye on the part of the proprietors towards the comfort and pleasure of their guests, and they trust, their patronage will ever will challenge comparison with any Hotel in the Union.

The Table will always be supplied with every substantial and luxury which the market affords, served up in a superior style, while in the way of Wines, &c., they will not be surpassed.

In conclusion the proprietors beg to say, that nothing will be left undone on their part, and in the part of their assistants, to render this Hotel worthy the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally.

The proprietor of board have also been reduced to the following rates:

Ladies' Ordinary ..... $1 25 per day.
Gentlemen's do ..... 1 50 do
N. B.—The Baggage Wagon of the House will always be found at the Car and Steamboat Landings, where will convey baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge. my24tf

To Travellers.
"EXPRESS FAST PACKET LINE"
FOR
PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.
(Exclusively for Passengers)

THE Canal and Railroad being now in excellent order, the Packets of this Line will leave with passengers as follows, every night at 9 o'clock:

Packet Kennedy, Capt. Truby, Monday, May 24.
do Ohio, Capt. Craig, Tuesday, May 25.
do Indiana, Capt. Berkey, Wednesday, May 26.
do Louisiana, Capt. Thompson, Thursday, May 27.
do Kentucky, Capt. Truby, Friday, May 28.
do Ohio, Capt. Craig, Saturday, May 29.
do Indiana, Capt. Berkey, Sunday, May 30.
do Louisiana, Capt. Thompson, Monday, May 31.
do Kentucky, Capt. Truby, Tuesday, June 1.
do Ohio, Capt. Craig, Wednesday, June 2.
do Indiana, Capt. Berkey, Thursday, June 3.
do Louisiana, Capt. Thompson, Friday, June 4.
do Kentucky, Capt. Truby, Saturday, June 5.
do Ohio, Capt. Craig, Sunday, June 6.

If you desire cheap travelling and comfortable accommodations, secure your tickets at the Packet Office, Monongahela House, Water street, or of

my24 D LEECH & CO, Canal Basin

THE INDEX VOLUME OF SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, comprising references to all volumes of the first series, embracing a period of 25 years vol. from 1818 to 1836, is now just completed and a few copies for sale by the undersigned.

We may confidently believe that the index volume will prove useful, not only to those who may possess the whole series, but to all who are connected in any way with the Arts and Sciences, for whatever the department the reader is directed by it to the various matters that have been published in the Journal on the subject that interests him, whether relating to the progress of science, to the details of facts in the different departments of knowledge, or to the various resources of the and other countries, with such a guide the entire contents of the work in public libraries or in those of individuals become available."

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A. W. WILSON, 57 Market street.

IN the District Court for the County of Allegheny in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of April Term, A. D. 1847, No. 43.

James May, for use, &c.
vs.
Robert Wallace, insolvent. } Venditioni Exp. No. 43 April Term, 1847.

And now to wit, May 15th, 1847, on motion of Geo. P. Hampson, Esq. the Court appoint John