THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

☞ 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. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
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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, to be Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at 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 Antimasons and Whigs of the township (Pittsburgh) 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 Pittsburgh, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS VARNER,
Ch'n of the Com. of Cor.

ap27d&wtd

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

NO. II.

TAXATION.—THE TARIFF.

We have not room to discuss the tariff policy which has been remodelled by the late Congress. We are pointed to the prosperity of the country. But is it more prosperous now than it was under the tariff of 1842? And would the commercial, or the manufacturing, or the shipping interests be prosperous at all, but for the extraordinary famine and scarcity in Europe? Why, the English nation, from the British treasury, are at this moment paying out ship owners for sending to Great Britain the grateful charities of our people, and is this a time to draw favorable conclusions of a revenue measure which was established to overthrow an act long established, long tried, and proved to be good? Be it remembered, too, that it was during a foreign war that the tariff act of 1842 was devised, and it met with only ayes. It was not only passed, but it was tried, but party spirit prompting, party zeal did what was done not only in defiance of Mr. Polk's pledges of protection when a candidate, but under circumstances that showed a willingness to endanger the people, country, and the public good, more than to sustain the doctrine of those hostile alike to the labor, the genius, and the permanent welfare of the nation. This tariff of 1846 was just eight days old when the President and his Secretary of Treasury, sent the one a message, and the other a report to Congress declaring that coal and iron should be additionally taxed, with sugar, tea and coffee! Upon the two last articles, no duty had been imposed for fifteen or sixteen years, and they have become, from the constancy of their use and the dependence of the poor upon them, among the necessaries of life. Mr. Polk himself as a *candidate* for office, had denounced the tax upon them as a Whig measure, and he himself, backed by the Legislature and party of his State, had denounced any such tax as unequal and unjust. His own Secretary of the Treasury, as a Senator also, had preferred, proposed, and defended a tax upon gold and silver plate; and yet both are found, in the first place, the destroyers of a revenue law yielding a large income; and, in the second place advocating an increase of duty upon the comforts and necessaries of life! Was this tax upon iron, and coal, and sugar, a political intrigue to win back the lost State of Pennsylvania to the Administration, and to south Louisiana, complaining of bad faith, or was it an act to make the poor, according to the Democratic creed, pay an increase of price equal to the increase of duty proposed upon tea and coffee, and sugar, and coal, and iron, and other articles used by the poor?

If, to the *reduction* of duty *increased* the amount of revenue according to another free trade theory, how happens it again that the Executive and Mr. Walker asked Congress for an *increase* of revenue by an *enhancement* of duty?

But this is not the marked feature of the subject. The 29th Congress have actually reduced the duty on *luxuries* in the tariff of 1846, while they have proposed, in the year 1847, a high duty on the necessaries of life. On *brandy and spirits distilled from grain*, the duty had been reduced *sixty-two per cent.* Under the Whig tariff of 1842, according to the importations of 1845 the revenue derived from these articles was one million six hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, and the reduced duty on brandy and spirits is $432,000! And yet tea and coffee are to be taxed to make up the deficiency of a reduced duty on rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, and other foreign alcoholic liquors. Temperance men what think you of this! On playing cards the duty had been reduced seven-eighths, and put in the 30 per cent. schedule. The duty on visiting cards had also been reduced nearly two-thirds. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech says of the act of 1846, the duties are reduced "on crown and cut glass, chandeliers, &c., used by the rich, 90 to 30 per cent; on pimento, cloves, cassia, dates, &c., from 60 to 80 down to 40 per cent; on ready-made clothing from 50 to 30; on silk hats and shoes, from 50 to 30. The duties on all these luxuries, and many others, consumed by the rich, are thus reduced, in most instances, more than one half; and then the Secretary and President turn around and ask us to tax tea and coffee. No, sir, let them restore and increase the duties on luxuries, and then, if they have not revenue enough let them talk about a duty on tea and coffee. Let them restore the three and a half millions of revenue they had lost by the reduction of the duties on cotton goods; the two millions on iron and its manufactures; the million and a half they have lost on sugar; the million on woollens and the million and a half on silk goods. Let them restore these protective and revenue duties—restore the nine and a half millions taken off those five articles.

SUBTREASURY LAW.

This act is now nearly a year old. What good has it done to Government, State or people? Is the public money safer than it was? Are six individuals, however, respectable or responsible, living in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, St. Louis, and New Orleans, capable of keeping the public money as securely as institutions with stockholders and directors incorporated by the State Governments, responsible to State Governments, and giving the most ample security for the restoration of every dollar placed on deposit? Without giving security, or convenience to persons or parties, or business of any sort, the Subtreasury has really done a great deal of positive injury to the country. It has multiplied public officers in all sections of the country, and at the seat of Government, and thus greatly increased the power of the Executive, by giving him a more complete and less responsible control over the purse strings of the nation. In itself the Subtreasury scheme has all the germs of a great Government bank—large deposits, large issues, and and through the Treasury notes, sent out by millions and millions of dollars, a large paper circulation. The manufacture of paper money, indeed, is one of the great branches of business carried on in the Treasury building.

This scheme combines the purse with the sword in the one person of the President. It makes a distinction between the necessary currency of the people and the actual currency of the Government. It embarrasses the people in their business relations, by giving the government, having control of the mints and the collections, a monopoly of the specie. If the people have not felt the weight of the oppressive and destructive monopoly, it is because of the large importations of specie, which, in the restored prosperity of Europe, will return with another harvest, and leave the country choked, by tightening the cords of this strangling scheme of finance. Already has it cost the Government dearly, and already has the Treasury Department, and the subordinate officers of the Treasury, devised every possible means which the wit of man could conceive, to get rid of the more stringent enactments of the law. In the immense payments in Mexico no attempt has been made to observe the law; and yet one would suppose that the officers of the Government were not absolved from American laws, merely because they were temporarily absent, upon the business of the Government in Mexico. There have been Treasury notes, and Treasury drafts, and Treasury orders, and Treasury checks, and Treasury certificates, and all sorts of paper inventions, to evade the spirit and letter of the existing law. All these evasions are necessary to give even a practical operation to the scheme; and yet, to officers of Government, and to business men, these operations are attended with the greatest possible inconvenience. The boxing, travelling, and counting of specie; the carting of specie from the banks to the custom-houses, and back again to and from the Subtreasury establishments, the Transportation of specie from the Treasury Department to the Capital, its shipment again from one section of the country to another—from New York to New Orleans—at great cost of freight attendance, and insurance, all show both the folly and expense of the scheme itself. In its brief day it has proved itself, at the very best, an experiment and a failure. With the concealments of the Treasury, it is not easy to learn the extent of this cost, but we could fill a pamphlet of individual payments and contracts incident to this transportation of specie from point to point. The banks did all this—performed all the monetary business of Government—without charge. They disbursed our pensions without reward of any kind; but at the last session of Congress it became necessary to create pension agents, with $1,000 per annum salaries, in every part of the country where it is necessary to provide for the payment of pensions. This, however, is but an item of the cost.

We read the following in the civil and diplomatic bill:

For salaries of assistant treasurers.	$21,875
For additional salaries under the Subtreasury act,	8,902
For special examining agents under Subtreasury act,	5,000
For contingent expenses under Subtreasury act,	10,000
For a chief Subtreasury clerk for Mr. Buck, N. Y	2,600
For ten additional clerks, under Subtreasury act,	15,217

These are but as drops of silver in the great ocean of expenditure, and every year these expenses a will be increased, until the Subtreasury is metamorphosed into a complete Government bank with powers greater than the Bank of France or the Bank of England. This is the design, and it becomes the people to resist the attempt, by testing those engaged in this enormous scheme for a rengthening the Executive arm, while at the same time alienating the Government itself from the common, and tried, and safe institutions of the country.

Medical Books.

Ewell's Medical Companion.—We have been intending for several days to notice this very valuable work, which is entitled the Medical Companion or Family Physician, being a treatise on the Diseases peculiar to the United States, with their symptoms, causes, cure and means of prevention; also upon common cases of surgery, and the various diseases of women and children, with mode of management, together with a brief anatomy and physiology of the human body, showing on natural principles the cause and cure of diseases; also embracing an essay on Hygiene, or the art of preserving health without the aid of medicine; and an American Materia Medica, pointing out the virtues of our medical plants.

This work, now in its tenth edition, is one of the most able and popular treatises upon the various diseases incident to our race, ever issued from the press. Its distinguished author, the late well known Dr. James Ewell, of Washington, devoted to it a long life of labor, and the testimony of the ablest Physicians of our land bear witness to its great merit. Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia says: "I consider it as indisputably the most useful popular treatise on Medicine, with which I am acquainted." Dr. Caldwell, of the Philadelphia University, in a letter to the author, also remarks: "To families in the country, remote not only from medical aid, but from places where common medicinal articles are sold, your book disclosing to them the healing resources of their own farms and forests, will be invaluable." Drs. Barton, Woodhouse, Shippen, Alexander, McKenzie, Shaw, and Davidge, of the Medical Universities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, have spoken in the highest terms of commendation of the work, and it is therefore hardly necessary for us to add our praise to the catalogue. No stronger evidence of its popularity need be adduced than the simple fact of its having, in a few years, run through ten editions, embracing 150,000 copies. It should be in the library of every family, both in the town and country. We nearly forgot to state that the last edition has been very greatly enlarged and improved, under the supervision of an eminent Physician at Washington, who has added to it a complete treatise on Hydropathy, Homeopathy, and the Chronothermal system. It may be procured at the book store of Johnston & Stockton, in this city.

From the Southern Recorder.

Testimony of a True Man.

Col Pierce M Butler, now the head of the S. Carolina Regiment in Mexico, corresponds with the Governor of that State in reference to his regiment, and the progress of affairs in which he is engaging. This gentleman is one of the most gallant of our Southern chivalry; was Colonel of the South Carolina volunteers in Florida, has been Governor of that State, and been employed in very responsible offices by the present Federal Administration. The testimony of such a man will be listened to with respect, and we imagine the witness be deemed unexceptionable by all. After giving his opinion that the contest is near an end, this gentleman says:

"The contest is unequal, and the service an inglorious one. The universal voice of the Army, Navy, and volunteers is for terminating this contest, and peace would be to them most welcome news."

These views of Col. Butler as to the feeling of the army corresponds with those we have understood to have been expressed by the heroic Hardin, in a letter received at Washington just previous to his lamented fall.

After referring to the disease and mortality of the volunteers, Col. Butler gives the following opinion, which, it seems, from the accounts we have received from our own regiment, tallies with that of most if not all of the volunteers in the service. But few, if any, it is understood, will remain after the term of their present service. Says Col. Butler:

"I am decidedly of opinion that regular troops should be enlisted and provided for such service, to whom the pay, clothing, and emoluments should afford sufficient inducements, and of a material whose pursuit in life better adapts them to such a service. The class and character of young men from our State are inappropriately engaged, and I wish I could believe that many more of them will not perish and be left in this country. I hope, however, for the best; that we will soon be in the table lands and a bracing atmosphere, and that my next may have a much more favorable aspect."

AMERICANO-MEXICAN PAPERS.—We have received by the last two mails from the South the following American papers from Mexico:—

Vera Cruz, Eagle; Jalapa, American Star; Saltillo, Picket Guard; Matamoras, American Flag; Chihuahua, Anglo-Saxon; Tampico, Sentinel: Monterey, Pioneer; California, Californian.

These papers are owned and edited by Americans, and have been started since the war with Mexico broke out on the Rio Grande.

Relief for Ireland.

We publish with pleasure the following letter and its pendant, handed us by Mr. Allen, Esq., the estimable President *pro tem.* of the Irish Relief Committee of this city.

The spirit of gratitude which pervades the suffering nation, and the warm admiration which our liberality has created in England, amply remunerates us for the gifts sent.

While upon the subject we cannot forbear paying our meed of praise to the Committee here, for their untiring efforts in this noble cause. We understand that four boats are now loading with full cargoes of Flour, Provisions, &c., for Philadelphia which is to be sent forward to Ireland immediately.

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

43 Fleet st., Dublin. 3d of 5th month, 1847.

Wm. J. Duane, John B Myers, Robert F. Walsh, Samuel Hood, Jos Jones, Committee of Correspondence of Citizens of Philadelphia.

Respected Friends—We have to acknowledge a truly interesting communication bearing your signatures, under date of 20th 3mo., addressed to this committee, descriptive of the successive steps which were taken by the citizens of Philadelphia, in connection with the extraordinary movement now in progress in the United States, with the benevolent object of affording relief to this suffering country.

We were early given to expect that valuable assistance would not failto be awarded by the American people in this season of our country's extremity, but we can assure you we were not prepared for so large and general a manifestation of sympathy, and such immense supplies as have already flowed in upon us. As descriptive of our feelings on this head, and of the grateful appreciation by our committee of the motives which have led you and a many others of the warm hearted citizens of the United States to select us as the distributors of their bounty, we may refer you to the enclosed copy of a minute issued at a special meeting held on 1st inst. and attended by a large number of the members of the society of Friends, then in this city, on the occasion of our "Yearly Meeting." We believe it may be safely added, that the sentiments of gratitude which are feebly expressed in this minute do, to no inconsiderable extent, pervade all classes of the inhabitants of this country.

We have taken due note of the several cargoes which have been provided by your bounty, and have made arrangements for their reception at the several ports to which they are destined;—in these arrangements, we receive important aid from our government, who, in addition to payment of the transatlantic freight, charge themselves with all the expenses of landing, storage, agency, and conveyance to the interior, of so certain central points where the supplies are most wanted, giving us the power to draw upon their depots, which are extensively scattered over the country, quantities of food corresponding to those which we are enabled to deliver to their agents at the outports, whether in Ireland or England, undimmished by any charges for agency or internal transit. In addition to which, we enjoy the important advantage of having command of the whole quantity arriving, without the delay and risk which would be otherwise inseparable from its conveyance to some of the most distressed districts, in which the means of communication are in many cases, from the mountainous nature of the country, very imperfect.

The result of these arrangements is, that the kind donors in America are enabled to lay down almost at the doors of our suffering poor in the remote districts, the supplies of food which they have so largely contributed, with a degree of celerity that could hardly be attained by other means and almost wholly divested of the heavy charges attending its conveyance and distribution.

It is also desirable that you should be aware of the nature of this arrangement, as it renders it unnecessary for your forwarding committee to trouble themselves in procuring shipping for parts out of the common track of the commerce of the country. In the event of their having further supplies to forward, the agents of our government will receive the shipments at any port that it may be most convenient to our kind friends in America to direct them to.

We intend to forward by this packet to a correspondent in New York, for publication in America, some information respecting the present state of this country, and also in reference to our administration of the extensive trust committed to us.

We regret to say that famine and disease are still making fearful ravages among our poor, notwithstanding the enlarged means which, from various quarters, and especially from your favored land, are poured in for our relief.

The amount of our distributions in money and food, during the past four months, which is about the period of our active labors, has been to the value of so or £10,000 sterling; our losses have lately much increased, partly in consequence of the extended supplies furnished to our aid, and partly from the peculiar pressure during the last month, (and which still continues,) arising from a change in the relief measures of the government, which have led to the dismissal of large bodies of laborers from the public works, who have not immediately found other employment, and whose families are, consequently, reduced to pressing want.

These circumstances have rendered the supplies from America peculiarly seasonable and valuable.

We are, with sentiments of respect and esteem, your sincere friends,

JOSEPH BEWLEY, } Secretaries.
JONATHAN PIM, }

The subjoined is the minute referred to:

At a meeting of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends joined by sundry members of the Auxiliary Committees of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel, and a large number of Friends from various parts of Ireland, held in Dublin on the 1st of the 5th Month, 1847.

Statements have been laid before us of the supplies in money and Food, consigned to the care of this Committee, chiefly from New York and Philadelphia, and the citizens at large in many parts of the United States so far as information of the same has hitherto been received. By these statements it appears that remittances in money have already been received from America by our Treasurers amounting to the sum of £12,032 9 1 and that shipments of Provisions on upwards of 20 vessels in many cases forming whole cargoes, and in aggregate quantity equal to about 30,000 barrels of Corn Meal, besides many other articles of Food, and sundry packages of Clothing are now arrived, or on the way, and further considerable supplies are likely to follow. In recording this extraordinary if not unparalleled manifestation of sympathy and liberality, we are bound to offer our grateful acknowledgements on behalf of the suffering poor of this afflicted country; for whose help these munificent supplies from the concurrence of several causes at the present time, proved peculiarly seasonable. We have also to record that great full sense, we entertain of the confidence thus placed in our fidelity and discretion, and to express how deeply we feel the responsibility which devolves upon this Committee to carry out in the most prompt and efficient manner such measures of relief as may best comport with the designs of the generous donors.

The Secretaries are directed to transmit a copy of this minute for publication in the United States as the only means available for our forwarding to the individual contributors of these supplies our sense of the noble and generous spirit in which they have come forward for the relief of Ireland, under the present awful visitation of Famine.

Extracted from the Minutes.

JOHN HODGES, Assistant Secretary.

The future historian, in judging of measures & results, and unbiased by the bitterness and heat of party politics, will record Mr. Polk's administration, as the most successful and brilliant one upon the page of American history.—*Baltimore News.*

People—old fashioned, it is true—used to think something of the administration of a man named George Washington. But the greater light dims the less, and the sun of Washington pales into an ineffectual fire before the refulgence of Mr. Polk's newly risen glories. He has acted with such extreme propriety in making the war, burdensome to his subordinates—especially Gen. Taylor that there is no wonder that the editor has burst forth into such an excess of praise, that some may call it adulation. We don't think the editor will remain long in his present vocation—for if service is rewarded he will soon have a uniform on his back, and a Captain's, Colonel's, a Brigadier or Lieutenant General's commission in his pocket. A single speech or rather a single omission in a speech procured the last for Brig. Gen. Cushing, and why may not a service as great promote the interests of the editor of the Baltimore News.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Western Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I was exceedingly pleased with your remarks, yesterday, on the Railroad question. They were conceived and uttered in the right spirit. If this advice is followed, Pittsburgh will take a new start, in her rapid strides to greatness. You will confer a favor upon your readers, and aid the object you have in view, by republishing the supplement to the Connellsville charter, adopted last winter. Many of the stockholders wish to examine its provisions before the meeting on Saturday. C. A.

We will willingly, to-morrow, comply with the request of C. A.

☞ KEYS LOST.—A Buch of 8 Keys—a suitable reward will be paid for their return at this office.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Baltimore Sun has the following news by special Express from New Orleans:—

We have received, by our express, a copy of the New Orleans Delta, of the 18th instant, and exploits slips from the office of the Mobile Herald and Tribune. The news is of a most interesting character, and will cause further intelligence to be looked for with the greatest anxiety.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 18th inst., of the fine steamer Fashion, Capt. Ivy, four and a half days from Vera Cruz via Tampico, the Delta is in receipt of late and intelligence from Mexico. The accounts are from Jalapa to the 11th inst.

The Fashion brought over Gen. Patterson, and several officers who were wounded at Cerro Gordo, also, Capts. Moore, Pickens, Jones and Coleman, of the Alabama volunteers. She also brought over many of the trophies of Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz, such as cannon, stand of arms standards, &c.

Several regiments of volunteers, whose time of service had expired, were at Vera Cruz on their way home.

We copy below from the Picayune:

Gen Worth was expected to enter Puebla on the 17th, inst. No resistance was expected at that place. There was some expectation that the army would march upon the capital, but with diminished numbers. The losses sustained in the army by the return of volunteers, and the necessary detachments to guard the cities of Jalapa, Perote and Puebla, would leave Gen. Scott a force amounting to scarce six thousand to advance upon the city of Mexico.

Santa Anna's whereabouts was yet veiled in mystery. The camp was full of rumors, as is always the case, of the purposes of the Mexicans, and the movements of political and military parties.

The guerillas do not give our troops as much trouble as we anticipated. They are probably doing their office of robbery and massacre upon the Mexicans themselves.

The Picayune has papers, (brought by the way of Tampico,) from the city of Mexico, to the 26th of April, five days later than the papers previously received. We copy below from it:

We give below a translation of the first letter we have seen of Santa Anna since his defeat at Cerro Gordo. It was written on the 22d of April, from Orizaba.

Below we copy a portion of his letter:

It appears that the enemy, improving his triumph, with the astonishment in which he finds the people, designs to march upon the capital, but I am taking measures to organize here a respectable force in addition to that at present under command of Gen. D. Antonio Leon. Gen. Leon assures me that President Substitute, that Supreme Government itself, I shall be able to harrass the rear guard of the enemy with effect until his destruction is achieved. I have already despatched orders to Gen. Canalizo that he protect with his cavalry the fortress of Perote, and to Gen. Osana that he place it in the best state of defence until I can relieve him.

I now deem it necessary to save the country, that the Supreme Powers of the nation should dictate severe and effective measures to enforce compliance on the part of every man with those orders which society and the laws impose upon him. If this is not done—if the nation does not rise en masse to defend its most sacred rights, unjustly and barbarously trampled upon, infamy and scorn, with the loss of our nationality. For my part, I shall spare no sacrifice in behalf of the country, my life, my blood, my repose and my fortune are entirely consecrated to it.

For the present I have established my headquarters here, where I shall receive the orders which the Supreme Government may have occasion to transmit. Accept assurance, &c.

God and Liberty!

ELOPEMENT.—A day or two since, the daughter of a merchant of New York, only 15 years of age, disappeared from her father's house, and has not since been heard from. It is supposed that she has gone off with a man, who had been in the habit of visiting the house, and who has also disappeared with his property, about $6000, which he had previously converted into cash. It is supposed to be his intention to get on board of some packet bound to Europe.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

[The Telegraph being out of order last night, we should have received nothing had not our Philadelphia correspondent have sent us the following brief Despatches at 2 o'clock, P. M.]

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 26th 2 P. M.

The movement in the Flour market to-day is steady, and sales moderate at $9 per bbl for Western standard brands. A few sales on private terms, and one of 'scratched' supposed at $8.68¾c per bbl.

Further sales to-day of Bacon at yesterday's prices, and to some extent sales mostly of Sides and Shoulders at 9,9¼ and 8c. Sales fancy Hams at 11¼a12c. Butter is still scarce. Sale 100 kegs No 1 Lard at 10¼c, credit.

Some sales Corn at 113a114c for prime White. A sale of Rye Flour at $6,62½ per bbl.

Not much doing in Wheat.

In Wool but little doing at present. Sales 8a10,000 lbs at previous prices. Dealers are making preparations for the new crop.

Nothing doing in Seeds worth notice.

A sale of Rendered Tallow to-day at 8c per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 26th, 2 o'c. P. M.

The business in Flour thus far to-day is uniformly at $9 per bbl for Howard st., and transactions to a moderate extent. In City Mills nothing has been done and the same figure is named for it.

In Provisions there is something doing. Sales to-day of new West. pkd. Mess Pork at $16 50 per bbl, and Prime at $13,75. Of Beef, sales Mess at $15 and Prime at $10. Bacon moves off freely, but at about former prices. I notice sales to-day at 7½c for Shoulders, 9¼a9½c for Sides and Hams at 10a10½c. Lard has not varied for several days. Sales to-day at 10c and 9½c for No 1 kegs and bbls.

Generally, the market is without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 26, 2 P. M.

Genesee Flour sells steadily at $9,75 per bbl; and the sales which have transpired are not large. There have been some further sales, both of Genesee and Western for future delivery, but the qualities time and terms have not yet reached me. Many buyers still bid below the views of sellers.

In Provisions there is more activity. The market is quite bare of Pickled meats, and they are wanted.

Further sales of Corn meal at $5,25 per bbl.

Some prime Yellow Corn sold at 115c per bu.

"SICKLES OR MR. WEBSTER.—We regret to learn that Mr. Webster will be unable to carry out his contemplated tour through the South and West, in consequence of sudden indisposition, with which he was seized at Augusta, Geo. The Chronicle of that city says:—The disease was of the nature of a remittant fever, the principal attack, although violent, was short, but it has left him very weak. He has not been able to leave his room, nor scarcely his bed. Mr. Webster's present purpose is to stay here until he is quite recovered. He hopes then to get to Savannah by the way of Waynesboro' and the Central Road, and from Savannah to Charleston, thence to New York by the Southsuner. In authorizing us to make this statement, Mr. Webster desires us to say that nothing but a just regard to his health, and the advice of eminent professional men, could have induced him to interrupt his course at the present stage."

THE ENQUIRY.

Tell me ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roaring
Do you not know some spot
Where mortals weeping may go
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the wild,
Where I may hide my head
The weary sun sinks low.
The last winds death-like sigh a whisper'd low,
And spread my pathway shadowed with woe.

Tell me thou mighty deep
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some lonely spot
Some lone retreat for me?
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which
And friendship is never
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow
Stopped for awhile, and sighed to answer, "No."

And thou, serenest moon,
That walk'st with such lovely face
Dost look upon the earth
Asleep in calm repose
Tell me, in all thy round
Has thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And as she veiled her beams, I responded "No."

Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh tell me hope and faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm?
Faith, hope and love, best boons to mortals given
Waked their kindred songs, and whispered, "Yes on Heaven."

Sixth Ward.

☞ The Whigs and Antimasons of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet at Curling's School Room on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to represent the Ward in County Convention.

my26

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 Woodhouse on Robinson street, which is the place of election for said Ward.

my24

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

"SIR: Have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can; as I expect it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, WM DEAN, 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.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. *Colden's Indian Vegetable Panacea*, which appear in a card inserted in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have so been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to visit 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 Howard & Walton, No 276 Market st. Philada. oct5

☞ 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 in the country paper upon reasonable terms.

$5,00. BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 66 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemens Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them.

jy24 W B ERSKINE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Welded Wrought Iron Flues.

SUITABLE for Locomotive, Marine, and other steam Engine Boilers, from 2 to 5 inches diameter. Also Pipes for Gas, Steam, and other purposes, extra strong Tube for Hydraulic Presses, Hollow Pistons for Pumps of Steam Engines, &c.

Manufactured and for sale by
MORRIS, TASKER & MORRIS,
Warehouse S. E. corner Third and Walnut street Philadelphia.

my7-

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of John D. Fowler, late of Franklin Township, Allegheny County, dec'd. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are hereby notified to make known the same without delay to the undersigned, at her residence in Franklin Township, Allegheny County; and all persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts without delay.

SARAH FOWLER, Adm'x

my25-6t

FRUIT—200 bus. Dried Apples, for sale by
my17 ENGLISH & BENNETT

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 Conventions.

my26d&w* WHIG

WM. A. BURCHFIELD, of East Liberty, will be supported in the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention for County Commissioner. The district in which he resides is one which has never received a candidate nominated by the party for said office. In respect to qualifications our candidate will compare with any elsewhere.

my26d&wtc* PEEBLES TOWNSHIP

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN MILLER, of the Borough of Sharpsburgh, as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Legislature.

my19d&w* BALDWIN

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of S. SIVELY, of Wilkins Township, will be supported in the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Legislature, and oblige MANY CITIZENS

my19

MR. EDITOR:—I take pleasure in recommending to the members of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, MARSHALL S. WARTZWELDER, Esq., a gentleman well qualified to represent this county in the State Assembly. His nomination would gratify numerous friends in the City and County.

my14d&w ONE OF THE PARTY

JAMES HENRY, of Lower St Clair township, will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for the office of County Commissioner.

Butler Co. JEFFERSON

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny, will be supported by many Whigs and antimasons for nomination by the Convention as a candidate for County Treasurer.

my12d&wT PAYETTE

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of CALEB LEE, Esq. of this city as a suitable person to represent this county in the Legislature. [my10d&w] MOON

HENRY LARGE, Esq., of Mifflin Township, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the nomination of the Whig and Anti-Masonic county Convention.

my15d&wtc WILKINS

Major JOHN WILLOCK will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for the office of county Treasurer.

my5d&wT FIRST WARD

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Major J. M. SNODGRASS of Mifflin township, as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Legislature.

my3d&wT LEGION

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

my1d&wT WILKINS

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of CALEB PALMER, Esq. has been spoken of here as an excellent and suitable candidate for the legislature. By calling attention to the above you will oblige many Whigs at the city.

my5d&wtc COUNTRY

JOSEPH McCULLOCH has been spoken of by several gentlemen as a candidate for County Commissioner, and being in every respect honest and capable, will be supported by his friends for that office before the Convention.

my10d&w

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

my10d&w PITT

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.

my10d&w PITT

J WHAYER, of the city, will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for nomination as the candidate for the office of county Treasurer.

my5d&wtc SECOND WARD

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

my10d&w JEFFERSON

☞ The oldest inhabitant in the United States cannot recal to his memory, that any medical professor ever compounded a remedy, so salutary in its nature for the cure of Piles, as Dr Upham's Vegetable Ointment. Being taken internally, it strikes at the root of the disease, and completely establishes the fallacy of external applications. It is, indeed, invaluable.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; W. A. Thomas Market street, and F. S. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. my27 1w

FOR SALE—Two good Brick Dwelling Houses Fronting on Locust street, near Sandusky. Each House contains 5 rooms and contains a hall or entrance, parlor, dining room and kitchen, on the first floor, with 3 rooms above and finished garret, good cellar and good water. Each Lot is 20½ feet front by 80 feet deep to an alley. Price low and terms accommodating. Enquire of CHRISTIAN KNAUSS, Real Est. Office 50 Smithfield st.

my27

LARD OIL—The subscribers having commenced the manufacture of Lard Oil, are now prepared to execute all orders for that article. Their Oil is of the best quality, and offered at the lowest market rates. The attention of Druggists and Druggists is respectfully requested.

J. JORDAN & SON, 18 Liberty st.
Allegheny, Opposite head of Smithfield

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated opposite the tomb of Harper's Ferry, consisting of half an acre of ground, on which is erected a good three story dwelling house, well arranged, with a good well, a variety of shrubbery and various kinds of fruit, and excellent water. The whole is in good order. For price and terms apply at SCUTHERF'S Real Est. Office, No 50 Smithfield street.

my27

SCYTHE SNEATHS—Just received from the Manufacturers:

30 doz Patent Scythe Sneaths, with wrenches.
[illegible] do do
Tilly Vivian do do
Adze Grain Cradles,
Rifles do do with Patent Scythes

For sale by T G OSBORNE, opposite
my27-3t Monongahela House, Smithfield st

☞ NOTICE—An adjourned meeting of the Sechelski Society of the Pittsburgh and Conn