THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

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

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as possible.

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

The Meeting of Sympathy with the French Nation.

We trust that our citizens will turn out, en masse, to-night, for the purpose of expressing their congratulations to the French Republic, on the triumphant overthrow of Monarchy in France, and the adoption of a government based upon principles similar to our own. Republicanism is no longer an experiment. After nearly three quarters of a century, through a succession of remarkable vicissitudes, and in opposition to the other great nations of the world, the United States has established a form of government so undoubted in its effects, and so permanent in its character, as not only to defy the world, but to prove to the entire satisfaction of every civilized and rational being, that men are perfectly capable of governing themselves; and that a popular form of government—created by the people themselves—is not only the most perfect, but the most likely to be enduring.—Where every man forms a part of the great whole, —where his vote and his voice—be he ever so insignificant—is equal to that of the mightiest—there, will be found a conservative spirit, that, while it will uphold every thing that is right, will sustain nothing that is wrong. Such a government we believe ours to be; and, in spite of all the clamors of party spirit, and party spleen, we feel no uncertainties as to the future. The foundations of liberty are here too strongly imbedded, ever to be overthrown. They may, perchance, for a period, seem to be endangered, through the errors and wickedness of those having authority; but we confide with perfect reliance in that Providence, who, sooner or later, rights every wrong;—and believe with Lord Bacon, that the People, though liable to err at first, will ultimately see and correct their errors.

There are many of our wisest and truest statesmen who are disposed to doubt the permanency of the new order of things in France; and at the first blush, we had the same doubts, but the news received by the Caledonia has, in our humble opinion, placed them beyond the reach of uncertainty. France is now a republic, and will continue so.

From the peculiar character of her people, she will ever be liable to civil dissensions; but under no possible contingency can Monarchy be restored again. The Throne has been carried from the Tuileries, and never more will it be replaced there. The last emphatic words of Louis Philippe, as he left the shores of France were—that he was the last King France would ever have.

We trust that the meeting to night will be of such a character as every lover of his country, and every friend of liberty, can subscribe to. We are apt, too frequently, to allow our feelings to get the better of our wisdom, in demonstrations of this kind, and it is best to avoid any of those ultra expressions of rejoicing, which are at the best only calculated to weaken the objects intended. Let us all heartily join in offering our sincere and heartfelt congratulations to our new sister Republic, and express, with becoming joy, our delight that France,—to whom we are bound by a thousand grateful recollections, for the sympathies and aid afforded us, when struggling for our Independence,—has been among the first to imitate our example and adopt our principles.

Tariff of 1846.

In consequence of an unfortunate omission on the part of the compositor, of a material word in the following editorial in yesterday's paper, by which a portion of it was doubtless rendered unintelligible to our readers, we are compelled to republish it this morning.

In our article upon the state of the Iron trade, we remarked that our mills were partly idle in consequence of the injurious operations of the tariff of 1846, which has had the effect of bringing into the country a large amount of foreign metal, and which is naturally calculated to depress the prices of our home production. These facts are too well established to require further elucidation to all who are in any way informed, or interested in the Iron business, and until they can be disproved by logic and figures of a more satisfactory nature than heretofore given by our astute neighbor of the Post, we shall adhere to our expressed opinions. Time which reveals in due course the evil as well as the good effects of all things, will satisfy, we have no doubt, all candid minds before another year shall have rolled away—that the great interests of Pennsylvania have been sacrificed to the cause of Democracy. When the Post shall be prepared—as it threatens to do, to give the figures and statements, exhibiting the profits made by our Iron manufacturers at the present time, we shall endeavor if we are not completely overwhelmed by the mass of evidence produced by our neighbor—to prove by satisfactory statistics, the truths of all of our assertions. Facts are stubborn things, and it is by these alone that we mean to destroy the monster which has been raised up by those at present in power, to spit out the vitals of our great Commonwealth.

The Post of Friday, says:—

"We hear iron manufacturers say, that they can fully meet the demand."

Every man who knows anything about the iron trade, knows that there is not a particle of truth in the impression the Post tries to convey by this declaration. We will guarantee the fulfilment of every order the Post can bring, promptly and suddenly, if the terms of payment are satisfactory.

Last year manufacturers could not fill orders because they had not the iron. This year they cannot fill the orders, for they have not the orders. We leave the public to say when they *appeared* to be most flourishing, when waiting orders, or when orders were waiting to be filled.

MONEY MATTERS.—The condition of the money market in this city has been for the last month somewhat feverish and unsteady,—arising not from any causes or operations intrinsic to ourselves but alone from extraneous sympathy. The state of the funds in Europe, more particularly in England and France, acts with electric force upon the great centre of exchange in this country, New York, and vibrates throughout the United States and from thence with an arbitrary and sympathetic impulse. We here in Pittsburgh, though but little connected with that great emporium in our money transactions, feel more or less this sympathetic influence, without any direct cause for its operation. Nothing has occurred in this city to shake in the slightest degree the public confidence. The Banks are beyond the reach of any contingency, and it is a proud memorial that at the last suspension, the Pittsburgh Banks one and all breasted the storm without yielding to its influence.

This is the very season that the demand for money and Bank facilities in this city reaches its highest point—the vast import of our manufacturers of raw material, such as Pig and Bloom Iron, as well as cotton, necessarily creates a large amount of business paper which is thrown upon our monied institutions for conversion. This, added to the causes adverted to in the beginning of this article, and the caution created by the stagnant condition of the money market in New York and Philadelphia, has its influence on this paper. Disappointed in obtaining the usual facilities, the scarcity of money much magnified in public estimation.

Is it true one of our money dealers or Brokers has given way, not, however, as observed by one of our cotemporaries, a *large concern*, nor was it in reality a Pittsburgh concern at all—its principal and capitalist has removed to N. Orleans, and was also connected with the house of J. S. Lake & Co. recently failing in N. York, overwhelming their concern in Pittsburgh as a necessary consequence from the abstraction of their means to those great cities to sustain their principals. We repeat there, has our perfect assurance that the credit of this city, in all its money institutions and mercantile stability will remain as heretofore, entitled to the utmost confidence from the public; and while we give this testimony, as faithful chroniclers of passing events we should just as fearlessly state the reverse, if facts required it at our hands.

In the Eastern money markets there does not appear to be any relief. Good paper cannot be done under 1½ per cent a month. The paper hitherto discounted by French houses in New York (who were also its makers) was hawked round the streets at two per cent a month, nor is the news by the Washington calculated to help matters. For some time we have been doing an immensely profitable business. We were able to sell our produce of all kinds, at large prices, and were the great creditor nation one year ago. Now all is changed, our grain exports have ceased, our freights have stopped with the export of grain, and even our cotton, the great dependance, has fallen enormously, and the increased bulk of the crop of 1847-48, will not realize, in all probability, so much as the smaller produce of 1846-47. We are now experiencing the reflux of the prosper ous tide, ever a dangerous position. In no point of view can there be seen an excuse for extending our business operations, but on the contrary, every inducement to be economical and cautious in the extreme. Our merchants and farmers have within the last two years watched the mails, to take advantage of the favorable commercial news. Now they watch with the same eagerness, but it is to guard against losses, and to hear unfavorable news.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1848.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION is yet the absorbing subject of the capitol, and has been made the topic of a communication to the House of Representatives.—What the contents of the message is, is not communicated, but it is understood to be an approval of the conduct of the American Minister in France, in acknowledging the existence of the French Provincial Government and the expression of a readiness to participate in any communications which the American Congress may deem it necessary to transmit to the French Government.

The House suspended the rules to receive Resolutions of sympathy and congratulation, and as soon as the subject was legitimately before the House, a flood of amendments flowed in. A great many members of both parties had prepared their resolves, and submitted them as amendments; but what excited most feeling among the Southern members, was a marked notice of the preparatory act for the abolition of Slavery in the French Islands. This subject burst upon some of these gentlemen like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. First it was assailed by Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. Then by Mr. Haskell, of Tenn., and most and worst of all was a speech from Mr. Boyle, of Va. None of these gentlemen were willing that there should be freedom at home, for all were the representatives of a constituency who held Slaves.—Mr. Haskell indeed after approving of the Abolition of Slavery in Martinique and Guadalupe, retracted under the commendatory notices of Mr. Giddings, so far as to say that "Slavery was a divine institution and a blessed state of society!"—He too, had been one of the warm eulogists of Liberty in France, so with all the Southern Representatives of both parties who spoke upon the question. They were rife for liberty abroad, but not ready to recognize it at home. Mr. Giddings was most bitterly assailed by Mr. Bayley, of Va., but defended himself and his more consistent liberty with dignity, ability and a feeling which touched the hearts of many of his hearers and which brought some of the best members to the defence of Mr. G. The House during these assaults and counter assaults was in a high state of excitement. Mr. Haskell's tall, gaunt form rose like a ghost over the heads of those around, but his words in regard to France were characterized by moderation and great good sense. So spoke J. R. Ingersoll, recognizing as destructive ideas, the moral and religious sentiments which had characterized the Revolution and which he wished to see embodied in it.

Mr. Duer, of N. Y., Giddings, of Ohio, and all the Whig members who spoke were ready to congratulate France upon her struggles to be free in a dignified and becoming manner, but none of them were ready to follow the lead of a demagogue. It was proposed therefore, to refer the whole subject either to the Committee on Foreign Relations, or to a Committee of one from each State of the Union.

Upon this question by a vote of 80 to 80 and through the casting vote of the Speaker, the House at a late hour adjourned and many of the members highly excited at the Anti Slavery character of the discussion.

The Senate did not take up the Resolutions offered by Mr. Allen, though an effort was made.

The Circuit Court yesterday granted a writ of Habeas Corpus returnable this morning, upon the case of Mr. Nugent, held in custody for contempt or contumacy. The writ is returnable this morning. E. B.

MEETING OF THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1848.

There was an immense meeting of Editors held at the "Odd Fellows' Hall," last evening, called by members of the Press. The Mayor, Mr. Seaton, presided, and addresses were made by him, and by the following gentlemen, in course—M. M. Noah, Amos Kendall, Erastus Brooks, Thomas Ritchie, John A. Houston, Francis Grund, and others.

The meeting was one of great harmony, except ing a resolution introduced by Mr. Ritchie, designed to be bestow some adulation upon Mr. Rush, in Paris. The meeting was called to honor "Principles and not Men." Mr. Ritchie ought not to forget the motto of his own paper.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock—Mr. Ritchie falling in his humbug and manoeuvring.—The Press gang dethroned the 'old Bourbon' of the Press. E. B.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1848.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PRESS—SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

The meeting of the members of the Press this evening, held pursuant to public notice at the Odd Fellows' Hall, was very numerously attended, the Hall being crowded in every part.

At half past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. James A. Houston, who nominated for officers the following gentlemen, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed by the meeting:

President—W. W. Seaton.

Vice Presidents—Isaac Hill, Amos Kendall, John T. Towers, John P. Heiss, M. M. Noah, Jacob Gideon, Erastus Brooks, Charles Eames, G. Bailey, jr., Nathan Sargent, J. Bigelow, W. Thompson.

Secretaries—J. F. How, D. Gordon, C. F. Powell, J. E. Harvey, L. A. Gobright, W. E. Robinson.

On motion of W. E. Robinson, James A. Houston, E. Kingman, H. M. Prevost, Thomas Finnan and G. B. Wallace, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

Mr. Seaton, during the absence of the committee, addressed the meeting, remarking, that in accepting the honor assigned him, he did so the more readily from his desire always to fraternize with his brethren of the press. He was most happy to have it in his power to say that on this occasion, that from the moderation and good order manifested by the French people in their recent movements, his co-operation in the objects of that meeting was most cordial, and such he was authorized to say were the feelings of his partner, who would have been present, had not other engagements prevented his attendance.

Mr. Houston, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

1. Resolved, That we regard with deep sympathy the sublime effort of the French people to establish a republic, on the basis of liberty, fraternity, and equality.

2. Resolved, That in their movements, thus far, we recognize the spirit and principles that gave birth to the free institutions of our own republic—which, while furnishing an impressive lesson to the world of the benefits of popular government, must derive additional stability and influence from the triumphs of popular power in other lands, seeking the good of all by the establishment of justice.

3. Resolved, That in the moderation displayed by the French people in their hour of trial—no more force being used than was necessary to the resumption of their inherent rights—in their self control in the hour of triumph—in their respect for the rights of private property—in the prompt recognition by the Provisional Government of the rights of labor—in the absence of all vindictive sentiments, evinced by its abolishment of capital punishment for political offences—and in its cosmopolitan spirit breathed towards other nations, while asserting for each nation the right to manage its own affairs, without foreign intervention—we find strong grounds for hope, that the revolution will continue to be distinguished by moderation, wisdom and humanity.

4. Resolved, That we trust in the All Wise Ruler of Nations, to crown with success the heroic struggles of the people of the Old World, to establish, as a fact, the great truth, that civil government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and should be controlled by their will, in obedience to the principles of equal and exact justice to all men.

5. Resolved, That the Press, as the great agency in diffusing intelligence, establishing sound principles, concentrating public sentiment, and facilitating the application of moral force, is the right arm of the people—the power which makes revolutionary reformation.

6. Resolved, That despotism, whether it leaves the press free or attempts to enslave it, cannot, in the long run, withstand its influence; if it fall upon the press, it shall be broken—if the press fall upon it, it shall be ground to powder.

The resolutions having been read, the president introduced to the meeting—

Major M. M. Noah, of New York, who said that he had not expected—having just arrived in the city—to be called upon to address a public assembly. But having been expected as a member of the press, to attend this meeting, he would not refuse to respond to the call which had been made upon him. He referred to the course of France towards us during our revolutionary struggle, and to the debt of gratitude which was due to her.—He would not doubt, from what had already occurred, the entire success of the movement there; and when a republican constitution had been adopted—a constitution, as far as it could be, like that of the United States, with a Senate and House of Representatives, and a President elected for four years. That President, he had no doubt, would be Dupont d'Leure. He closed with some further eloquent and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Amos Kendall was next introduced, and addressed the meeting. He said that one of the resolutions expressed the *hope* that the movements in France would be successful—he would go further, he would express the *confidence* that they would be successful. That was the only word in these resolutions which he would desire to see changed.—And he would not propose to change even that, as they were altogether such as to meet his approbation. Whatever may be the result of the revolution in France, the re-establishment of an absolute government, he expressed the opinion, will never be attempted. He believed that if France would establish the principle which she had announced—that of non-intervention—she would not only give liberty to Europe, but to the whole civilized world.

Mr. Erastus Brooks followed in some eloquent remarks. He expressed the opinion, in the very appropriate language of another, which he quoted, that to this movement no such word as 'fail' should be applied. He recapitulated what France had already done, and declared that where a free press existed slavery could never exist. He referred to Lamartine and other members of the Provisional Government, in complimentary terms; and expressed the hope that this in France was but the beginning of a movement which would revolutionize the world—morally, socially, and politically.

Mr. Richie, of the Union, being next announced by the chair, was received with great applause.—He said that he was not only a man of the age—he was a man of more than this age. He referred to the revolution of France more than a half century ago, and said that she had not then had a fair chance. Scarcely had she burst the egg which enclosed her, when she was surrounded by foreign despots, and her revolution finally ended in the usurpation of Bonaparte, who sought rather the elevation of his own family than the happiness of his people.

Then came the second revolution; but whether it was that the people were not ripe for a republic, or that an error was committed by that good man, La Fayette, he could not say—he hoped the latter. Instead of a republic, he took Louis Philippe by the hand and placed him on the throne. The events of Louis Philippe's reign were briefly referred to, and the ultimate results. But France, he said, was now free, and we came here to night to hail the birth of the new republic. Who would, before holding out his hand to a drowning man, wait to see whether he could help himself? We would now extend our hand to France and say that there is one nation on earth who sympathizes with her, and that is republican America. He should feel mortified beyond expression, if Congress permitted any other question to be so mixed up with this, as to prevent prompt action. The President had done his whole duty, and if the House was disposed to do theirs, it would not prevent the PEOPLE from expressing their sympathy and congratulation.

OFFICIAL.

We understand that Mr. Rush's address to the Provisional Government of the new-born republic, as well as his official note to the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, have both been very inaccurately reported in the French newspapers; and, by still more inaccurate translations, have appeared in even worse shapes in some of the English newspapers. Having been favored with accurate copies from Paris, word for word, from an authentic source, we hasten to lay them before our readers, as follows:—Ergo.

To the Members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

GENTLEMEN: As the representative of the United States charged with the interests and rights of my country and of American citizens now in France, and too far off to wait instructions, I seize this earliest opportunity of tendering to you my felicitations not doubting the sanction of my Government to the step I thus take in advance. Nor can I avoid the occasion of saying that the memory of the ancient alliance and friendship between France and United States is ever fresh and grateful with us; and that I am of nothing more sure than that the voice of my country will be universal and loud for the prosperity, happiness, and glory of France, under the institutions she has announced, subject to ratification by the national will. All my fervent hope that, through her wisdom, the results may be beneficial to mankind, of which the magnanimous bearing of her people in the late events affords so auspicious a promise. It is under such institutions that the United States have, for seventy years, enjoyed constant prosperity with a Government of uniform stability; and, whilst they invariably leave to other nations the choice of their own forms, without interference in any way, they would naturally rejoice in beholding that great nation foremost among institutions which have secured for themselves the blessings of social order and public liberty.

Allow me, then, gentlemen, using the words of the great and good Washington, the immortal founder of my country, on an occasion, which the present recalls to mind, to transmit this address to you, by the hand and placed him on the throne. The events of Louis Philippe's reign were briefly referred to, and the ultimate results. But France, he said, was now free, and we came here to night to hail the birth of the new republic. Who would, before holding out his hand to a drowning man, wait to see whether he could help himself? We would now extend our hand to France and say that there is one nation on earth who sympathizes with her, and that is republican America. He should feel mortified beyond expression, if Congress permitted any other question to be so mixed up with this, as to prevent prompt action. The President had done his whole duty, and if the House was disposed to do theirs, it would not prevent the PEOPLE from expressing their sympathy and congratulation.

The Tribune says:—The appointed hour of the meeting was 6 o'clock, but before that time the area in front of the city Hall was occupied by a dense mass of human beings and at the time of commencing the proceedings there were some twenty-five thousand people closely packed around the stand on every direction; the steps, windows, balcony and roof of the City Hall were crowded and the trees in the vicinity were all garrisoned by a strong force of boys.

The ceremonies terminated at 8 o'clock by a splendid display of fire-works from the balcony of the City Hall. The words "VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE," were written in lines of fire along the centre, while from each end clusters of rockets and streamers whizzed up into the sky, and fell in a glittering shower. Soon after this, the lights of the illumination were all extinguished, and the city returned to its usual calm, except the oft repeated "Aux armes, citoyens" or "Mourir pour la patrie," sung by the dispersing patriots.

The Commercial Advertiser says:—At no time, we think, were there more than fifteen thousand persons present; it is perhaps doubtful if it ever reached that number, and the reader will not fail to note the absence of names recognized as those who parade and give tone to public opinion. The sympathy with the French people is strong and general, as it ought to be; but reflecting men forbear its public or official expression until they are assured that it deserved and that it is timely.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A Cheap Postage Association has been formed in Boston, of which Edward Brooks, Esq., is President. The object of the Association is to effect a postal reform by which prepaid letters under half an ounce, shall be carried any the usual five cents, and newspapers for one cent, to all distances in the United States; with higher rates for letters if not prepaid, and other corresponding reforms in the postage system." A Board of Directors have been appointed to collect and diffuse information; to employ agents when expedient; to publish documents, and circulate petitions; carry on the necessary correspondence, and do all that is proper to effect the object, &c."

The Boston Journal, speaking of this movement, remarks:—

"When the people of this country can circulate through the U. S. Post Office *one half* the number of letters that now go through Queen Victoria's Post-Office, our revenue, at two cents, will be considerably more than it is now at five and ten cents! Queen Victoria makes money out of her Post-Office, although but two cents are charged on letters for all distances, including their delivery. Even at this price she pays all her expenses; including pensions, &c., and has enough over to pay the expenses of our Post-Office Department, with some $300,000 still left. Ireland in 1846 carried more letters through her Post-Office than the whole United States; and Scotland with one-third the population of Ireland, circulated still more letters than Ireland. In short, Ireland, with a population about the same as the State of New York in 1845, circulated through her Post-office about three millions more letters than the whole U. S.

In view of such facts, can any one doubt the feasibility of the plan of a two cent postage! If so his estimate of American character for the development of business and social qualities, as compared with the English, Scotch and Irish, is almost anything but flattering.

TRAVEL EASTWARD.—The current of travel now sets strongly towards the East, and the various lines are all employed. The rate of passage may be thus stated to Philadelphia:

Via Brownsville & Baltimore,	$12,00
Via Chambersburgh etc.	$10,00
Via Canal etc.	$9,00

To those who are in haste, the first route is the preferred one, when moderately urgent, the second is recommended, but for comfort commend us to the canal, and railroad from Harrisburgh. It is not in accordance with modern usage to prefer the quiet motion of the canal to the rush, dirt and fatigue of a railroad, or coach, but the comfort of the canal packet, makes it easy to bear the reproach of being old fashioned. We notice this matter from a look at the canal packets as they arrive. In them a family can be as comfortably situated almost as at home, with neatly carpeted saloon, comfortable lounges, fine mirrors, and abundance of room for exercise. Invalids are not fatigued, and though speed is not attained they are sure of a safe and comfortable journey. To such as are in search of a comfortable way of travelling, we would commend the packets of D. Leech & Co.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.—James Wilson, long and favorably known to our town and country friends as a dealer in all the necessary appendages of the head, has recommenced business, in this city. His old customers will find him prepared to serve them, at the corner of Wood Street and Diamond Alley. See his card in to day's paper.

DONOVAN'S PANORAMA of Mexico opened last night, as per advertisement; it is very highly spoken of by the Press of other cities. We shall describe it more fully hereafter, when we have had an opportunity of paying it another visit. The Panorama will be exhibited again to night.

BIRMINGHAM FERRY.—Major Larimer has placed excellent and expensive boats upon it, fitted up with promenade decks for pleasant weather and comfortable cabins for stormy days. Not a trip has been lost either by accident or ice for a year.

IMPORTS OF IRON.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, announces the arrival of the following on Tuesday—10,004; bars (529 railroad) 323 tons of iron and 1000 hoops.

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—To-morrow *Sunday*, April 9, is the day appointed for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of France, to assemble on the 20th inst.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y. has chosen 11 Whig and 7 Loco Foco Supervisors. This strong *Clay* county has never done as well as this in the spring since 1839, except in but two instances.

OHIO CANAL.—We learn from the Ohio State Journal that the canal would be navigable through out its entire extent last Tuesday.

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and let no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless. Mr. W. Jackson, of 80 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa, certifies on the 24 of February, 1847, that Mr. Thos. Jackson's head, on the top, was entirely bald for 15 years, and that by using two 3s bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the hair is growing fast and thick.

Sold in Newark by S. OLDS & SON, 375 Broad st; R. VAN BUSKIRK, corner of Broad and Nantucket st. mar30

BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

The New York Dry Goods Reporter of Saturday has these speculations:

We do not think in any event that Europe will take Breadstuffs of us to any extent this summer. We may find a market for Corn at a low price, but our Flour and Meal we think are shut out, unless at much lower prices than our millers have yet willing to accept now. The Liverpool market is now at least $2,00 per bbl. against us, which would bring flour to $4,50 per bbl. before it would do for a remittance. Holders now ask more than a dollar above this figure for June delivery, which would not pay cost, so that we have but a moderate prospect for a foreign market this season excepting for Corn, which may pay as a shipment if brought here at about 50c per bush. This is a remunerating price to the grower, and we wish Europe would take all we could spare every year at that price.

The opening of navigation to Albany, which is now fully established, has not brought us any important receipts of produce. Of flour about 4,000 bbls. have been received; Wheat none, and little or no Grain of any kind which was not sold previous to arrival. The effect upon prices has not been important, as no quantities have been pressed on the market. Indeed the stock of Breadstuff at Albany was reduced to but little more than they will need for their own consumption. The Western Railroad enables the Boston people to tap Albany for Flour at any time during the winter, and there is in this way a constant drain at that place upon the supply which may be expected at the close of river navigation. Neither is there much Grain or Flour at Buffalo or at the intervening places on the Canal to come forward when Canal navigation is resumed. The stocks at Rochester, Oswego, &c are quite short. On the Lake, the shipping ports present a much smaller collection of Wheat, Corn and Flour to come forward early than is usual, and it is confidently anticipated that for the first month of Canal navigation the receipts at tide-water will be much smaller than last season. The influence of a rising market last season drove forward produce rapidly and in large quantities, especially Corn. This influence does not now exist, and we look to see the receipts of Corn showing a large falling off from the aggregate of last year. Should Flour maintain itself within a dollar per bbl of the present price, we expect a very large receipt at tide-water.

From the South the supplies of Flour and Corn have continued to be quite light, especially of the former.—Of Wheat we have received none. The Southern farmers are busy planting, and have no leisure to bring in their old crops. The supply of Flour has been rather less than the demand, but the heaviness of the Western market has been sympathetic with the Southern, and prices have rather tended downward. Considerable Corn has been received from New Orleans, but it was most of it damaged, and sold to distillers.

THE CONGRATULATORY MEETING IN NEW YORK.—Nine closely printed columns of the New York Herald of Tuesday morning are occupied with a report of the great meeting held in that city, to express the sympathy of the people of New York towards the French people. From the account before us, it must have been one of the greatest public demonstrations ever witnessed on this continent. One hundred thousand persons were said to be present on the occasion. Speeches were delivered in the French, Italian, German and English languages.

The Tribune says:—The appointed hour of the meeting was 6 o'clock; but before that time the area in front of the City Hall was occupied by a dense mass of human beings and at the time of commencing the proceedings there were some twenty-five thousand people closely packed around the stand on every direction; the steps, windows, balcony and roof of the City Hall were crowded and the trees in the vicinity were all garrisoned by a strong force of boys.

The ceremonies terminated at 8 o'clock by a splendid display of fire-works from the balcony of the City Hall. The words "VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE," were written in lines of fire along the centre, while from each end clusters of rockets and streamers whizzed up into the sky, and fell in a glittering shower. Soon after this, the lights of the illumination were all extinguished, and the city returned to its usual calm, except the oft repeated "Aux armes, citoyens" or "Mourir pour la patrie," sung by the dispersing patriots.

The Commercial Advertiser says:—At no time, we think, were there more than fifteen thousand persons present; it is perhaps doubtful if it ever reached that number, and the reader will not fail to note the absence of names recognized as those who parade and give tone to public opinion. The sympathy with the French people is strong and general, as it ought to be; but reflecting men forbear its public or official expression until they are assured that it deserved and that it is timely.

☞ THE CLIMAX is strongly destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the adhesion changes from best to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is regretable that the pores of the skin should be kept open and their mouths closed to free from impurity—Twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all disease—they computed that more diseases arose from uncleanliness, unless brought to the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are thrown off from the pores in a free state, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. It has ever been it stands the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, fair and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, it works dirt—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones' Soap—and for sale in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the big Boot, 80 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. novl6d&wly

☞ BALM OF COLUMBIA—HAIR TONIC.—To the Bald and Gray—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have used it have their hair for 20 years and upwards restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appear to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow in those vessels which hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfumer for the toilet it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other unrelated air preparatives and is more efficacious. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 121 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 80 Liberty st, head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennett & Crocker; in Cannonsburg, by Dr. Vowell; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov18d&wecwF

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If 'tis thus, you can make it soft, silky and fine.
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as this fair ed nine
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have had hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it it needs but one trial. Sold at 80 Liberty st. novl6d&wly

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

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Anticipated Revolution in Ireland.

Large supposed force ordered to Ireland—Invasion of Austria by the French—Revolution in Vienna—Republican Government declared in Hungary—Reported death of the Emperor of Russia.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1848.

The Steamer Washington has arrived after a long and tedious passage of eighteen days.

The most important item is in relation to Irish affairs.

It is now stated, that the British government has determined to prohibit or put down the monster meeting, announced to be held at Dublin on the 20th, and that troops had been sent in steamships for that purpose.

England and Scotland are reported as quiet.

The Provisional Government of France is fully established, and actively at work. A large military force has been embodied, for what purpose has not been stated. Rumor is busy in announcing Austria as their destination, ultimately to prosecute an invasive war.

The people of Austria, it is said, have also demanded and obtained from the Emperor, all the concessions thought necessary by them. Hungary has declared that province to be independant of Austria, and purposes establishing a republic.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to be dead.

In England there is no change to be seen in stocks of any importance as denoting existence of serious political trouble.

The commercial news is rather favorable, inasmuch as corn and cotton have slightly improved.

The Bank of France has suspended specie payments, and the local banks, and those established by the Provisional government, have proved utterly unable to give the desired aid to the business of the country. Heavy failures have been caused by this loss of Bank facilities, and business, thrown into great confusion.

The Provisional government has been recognized by European governments generally.

The Bank of France has been authorized to issue one hundred franc notes, which are made legal tender, which has given great satisfaction.

Outbreaks are much feared in consequence of the misery among the working classes, which daily increases.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—The sales of Cotton for the week were 23,040 bales. New Orleans 3½@4d; Bowed, 41,825, Mobile 4,284d. Corn 6d. to 1d cheaper, Flour 2s@2½s.

ST. LOUIS, April 7, 1848

The Whig State Convention have nominated for Governor D. D. Mitchell, and for Lieut. Governor, E. Bates, who will be recollected from his connection with the Chicago Convention. Delegates were also appointed to the National Convention.

ARKANSAS SENATOR.—The Governor has appointed Major J. S. Borland, to succeed the Hon. A. H Sevier in the Senate of the United States.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 7, 1848.

Flour—The market is steady, but inactive—Sales 2500 bbls at $4,25@$4,50.

Corn—Sales 1000 bushels prime white corn at 28c.

Sales of 2,000 bushels of Oats at 28 cts. Both Corn and Oats are scarce.

Whiskey—Sales at 15½ cents. The market is heavy.

Groceries—Sales fair New Orleans Sugar at 4½ cts. This article is also heavy. Molasses is stagnant.

Provisions—Sales of 20,000 lbs. Sides at 3½ cts; of 60,000 lbs. Shoulders, at 2½ cts. of Sides, 3½@3¾ cents per lb.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, April 7, 1848.

Flour—Sales 1400 bbls at $4,50@$4,62½.

Grain—Sales choice prime white wheat at 90c.

Provisions—Sales 100 bbls. Mess Pork at $7,75.

Sales of Bacon, Shoulders, at 2½; of Sides, 3½@3¾.

Butter—Sales at 17@18c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 11 P. M.

No Congressional received. The Southern Telegraph is occupied with the Steamer's Dispatches.

FRANCE AND LIBERTY.

The citizens of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are requested to meet at the Old Court House, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sympathies for the French people, in their revolutionary movement to overthrow monarchy, and secure for themselves a Republican form of Government.

It is the right, as well as the duty of the American people, to give countenance and encouragement to an oppressed people, struggling for their liberty. Let us meet, as we should meet, like brothers, in a good and noble cause.

H Beelen,	Charles Shaler,
A Nardi,	W H Loomis,
James Laubie,	Benjamin Patton,
Andrew Burke,	David Ritchie,
A W Loomis,	James Watson,
O Metcalf,	J R M'Clintock,
Andrew Wylie, Jr.,	Thomas M Marshall,
Wilson McCandless,	Charles Kent,
John B Guthrie,	L Elliott,
Wm Larimer, Jr.,	Charles H Paulson,
John Anderson,	George P Hamilton,
David Lynch,	James P Stuart,
G E B Fetterman,	G Adams,
Saml Walker,	W E Austin,
Rody Patterson,	James Callan,
A B M'Calmont,	R H Hawkins,
A Bonnafon,	James B Sawyer;
Jos C M'Kibben,	Hiram Kaine,
C B M Smith	Clarence Shaler,
Henry S Magraw,	Victor Serika,
Geo S Selden,	John G Backofen,
H W Williams,	S Jones,
Alex'r Black,	JOHN GRIER
Wm W Guthrie,	James S Craft,
R Morrow,	Robert Woods,
Henry Schneck,	C O Loomis,
Geo W Layng,	James A Ekin,
John Harper,	Robert Snyder,
Robert Arthurs,	James Gray, 4th st,
Thomas Hamilton,	James May,
Thomas Williams,	I Harper,
Charles B Scully,	John A Wills
Samuel Haight,	Luke Teasle,
Samuel Snowden,	Chambers M'Kibbin
Leonard S Johns,	Thomas Donnelly,
John J Mitchell,	David M'Clelland,
John Ferral,	Robert Porter,
L V Carron,	James A Gibson,
	R C Stockton.

☞ Do you want a good Hat? If so, call at the Hat Store, 84 Wood street, where you will find a large and well selected stock of Hats, which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city. Recollect the Hat Store, 84 Wood street. novl