THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in to day as practicable.

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting questions before Congress.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives have concurred in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, by asking an appropriation of $2,000 for meteorological observations, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The sum will be expended out of the country, a fact to which we have no objection whatever, if the necessities of the country require, but what we do object to is, that while public money is expended in surveying the Dead Sea, and in measuring the distances and places of the heavenly bodies, the great West cannot bring the attention of the General Government to our own earth and home. The West appears to be a sort of *terra incognita* to the Administration at Washington, while the Dead Sea alone, and other climes, are open to the vision of our rulers.

Another amendment authorizes a monthly payment of $25,000 towards the contract made by A. G. Sloo, for the transportation of the mails from N. York to New Orleans, and from Havana to Chagres.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE BILL passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, mainly embodying the retaliatory provisions, in order to compel the Government of Great Britain to act with justice towards the steamers and letters from this country. It is perhaps a severe remedy, but the Government have been provoked to it by the course of the British Ministry. The bill confers the same powers upon the President and Post Master General as are conferred upon the Lords of the Treasury by the British Parliament. The power conferred is discretionary, and may be removed by our Government, as soon as the British authorities show any disposition to recede from the position they have taken.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

The Committee on Post Offices are under instructions from the House to report a bill allowing newspapers to go free of postage within thirty miles of the place of publication. Public opinion in the Lower House of Congress is even in favor of reducing the rates of postage to a uniform sum of five cents for all distances, and newspapers to the rate of one cent, whether within or beyond State boundaries. This may be the next postage reform forced from the Government by the People; but the time is not far distant when the postage on letters will be *two cents, with newspapers free.* The present law is a great improvement upon the past, but we are far behind England both in postage receipts, under the penny rate, and in the promptitude and capacity of the mail service.

Our attention was called, a day or two since, to an official statement from the Auditor of the Post Office Department, made in answer to a call from one of the New York Members. It showed this result, that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania paid about *one hundred thousand dollars into the Treasury for postages, beyond the amount expended in this State for the transportation of mails.* Massachusetts yielded even a larger surplus than this, and New York considerably more than twice as much. None of the Slave States, save little Delaware, pays the amount expended by the Government in mail service; and all the Free States, save one, we think, yields a surplus—Even far off Wisconsin yields a surplus. The excess of expenditures over receipts in the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and particularly in Virginia, are immense, and yet these States are generally found opposing all postage reforms. There is, however, a moral in these results between the free and slave States. The difference of course resolves itself mainly in the sparseness of the population of the South, but what causes this in old States like Virginia and the Carolinas, but the evil of which we speak—a great misfortune to the Union, but a worse affliction to the slave States themselves.

The Select Committee upon the Pacific Railroad have had two sittings, and report favorably upon Mr. Whitney's project for spanning the Atlantic or Lakes with the Pacific, by means of a rail road.—The Report, it is understood, will be voluminous, and the road 'go ahead' at the expense of the public domain—Mr. W. paying 10 cents an acre for the lands, when the road shall have been completed.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

A decisive step has been made towards the construction of this road; and we may now congratulate our citizens that it will soon be a reality, and not a thing to be talked about merely. Under the Ohio charter, it was necessary to obtain a subscription of $50,000 to effect an organization, and to procure the location of the road. This has been done, and Pittsburgh has given her aid promptly, and to the amount apportioned her. Messrs. Street and Williams, the Ohio Agents, were in town last week, and obtained from our citizens the substantial aid so much needed, and left before people were wearied by asking. Our city, the great central point, has it now in her power to choose officers, who will, in the selection of the route, see that Pittsburgh interests are cared for in the fullest degree, and the road be made of the most service to us. We shall, no doubt, soon have a primary organization to avail ourselves of the charter to extend the Ohio road from the State line to the city, and have the people at work upon it, too, we hope.

The Charters are of the most liberal kind, and the rail road question has been simplified to a single idea. The people are allowed to build a road in the way most conducive to the general good—on any route between two given points. We have an open and rich field for operations, and need only exert a little energy, to secure an immense trade to the city at large, and handsome dividends upon the investment in the road. The books for subscription to build the road will soon be among us, and every business man must put his hand to the work. With our eastern and western rail road communication, we can defy the competition of any city in the Union—without them, we must be content with the success that attends our natural advantages. These, however great, can be made infinitely more powerful and profitable by the judicious use of artificial means of communication with the country at large.

MAIL FAILURES.—We have numerous complaints from Ohio as well as our own state, of the want of regularity in the mails, and several of our subscribers also complain that for some unknown reason they do not receive half on an average more than one half of their papers. There is no question that our Post Offices and Mails are at present most miserably and unfaithfully conducted, but we do not see how we can reform it until we have a change in the Postmaster Generals Department. We beg to say to our subscribers that we use every endeavor to serve them regularly, and are as desirous they should get their paper with out fail as they are, and the fault we are certain does not lie with us. We shall spare no exertions to remove the fault if possible.

REMAINS OF CAPTAIN DRUM.—The remains of the late gallant Captain Drum, killed at the storming of the city of Mexico, arrived at Cincinnati last Monday, and were conveyed under the charge of a friend, to the residence of his widow at Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio.

MR. PAGNIF, the late French Minister to Washington, has sold out and is going to Tennessee to live. Some years since he married the only daughter of Hon. Wm. B. Lewis, wealthy in her own right, and by virtue of her large expectations.

The Whigs of Belmont, Ohio, have come out for a President from the Free States. They ask that McLean, Scott, Corwin, or Ewing may be nominated.

COL. R. M. Johnson has determined to run for Governor of Kentucky, and will canvass the state.

The Hon. MOSES HAMPTON has been some days ill in Philadelphia.

GENERAL MOTT.

Having received the following communication, we have to say, that it is not our intention to enter into a controversy upon the merits of the several Whig candidates now before the People for their selection, for the coming Presidential nomination, preferring to leave the entire matter to the decision of those who will be delegated to represent the Whig Party of the whole Union, in the convention to be held in June, at Philadelphia. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking, that we yield to none in our admiration of the great military, as well as civil capacities, of General Scott.—His brilliant and unparalleled career, during the recent Mexican campaign, has justly won for him a reputation, both at home and abroad, which all the malice and jealousy of his enemies, backed by all the power of those at the head of the Government, cannot deprive him. Should he be the nominee of the Whig Convention, most gladly would we yield him all the support in our power to bring. Our correspondent mistakes our meaning greatly, in drawing the conclusion which he does—from that portion of our article, in Saturday's paper, wherein we say—'That it is for the Whigs now to deliberate whether they are ready to abandon all their heretofore cherished principles, for the purpose of sustaining the pretensions of those who are not willing to make known their views upon any of the great questions for which we are contending, and who bring no other requisites than those of mere military pretension.' The principles and sentiments of General Scott are known to every man in the country. He has ever been an open and avowed Whig, and is every way identified with their interests. We could not, therefore, suppose that our remarks would be considered, by the most susceptible of his admirers, as applying to him. Our remarks were made in reference to those who were willing to accept Whig support, but not willing to identify themselves with Whig principles. Such we are proud to feel assured—from his whole life—is not the case with General Scott.

As regards our correspondent's remarks, concerning 'fees of the Editor's wish and will'—we have to observe, that we consider such remarks entirely superfluous. We do not intend to allow any one to dictate to us what we shall say and do, so long as we control the columns of the Gazette.

We shall endeavor to represent faithfully, and to the best of our ability the interests of our Patrons and Party; but we shall, under no circumstances, permit any one to dictate or interfere with that proper spirit of Independence so necessary to the character of a dignified and independent Press.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your notice of Mr. Clay's Address, it was not necessary for you to remark—'We cannot disguise the satisfaction we have experienced in learning he (Clay) is once more willing to permit his name to be presented,' &c. We are all aware of your personal predilections. Permit me to say that an attempt to foist Mr. Clay upon the Whig party, is an evidence that the person or persons who undertake it do not consult the feelings and wishes of a majority of the Whigs in the Union—that they do not in the City, where his popularity lies.

Henry Clay is a man whom we all highly respect, but are we to live and die with his name?—Are we to run blindly and madly to our ruin, as a party, by falling him up again for the Presidency! What new elements of popularity have attached themselves to him since 1844? Is he less a Kentuckian than ever?—which I have no doubt, in these Wilmot Proviso days, will have a bearing on the voters for the aforesaid office. Tell me what part of the opposition in '44 has been reconciled—for unless you can convince, by statements which would be satisfactory, there will be doubt. This being the case—would it be secure and proper for the Whig party to enter the field with a man who would cause such feelings. Mark my word, if the enthusiasm of the Whig party, in the campaign for President, in 1844, failed in carrying the 'chosen one'—doubt never will—*doubt is defeat.*

But why do you attack others—or at least one—belonging to the Whig Party? I mean General Scott. Is he not a Whig? Have you not abundant evidence of his being such? And, aside from what you ought to have known long ago—would not the treatment he has met with from the Administration be evidence that he was opposed to their policies and was loved by others than those in power.—To say that no such attack was made, and that the plural meant singular, when there were two 'military chieftains' in the field, will not do, as your own words would satisfy him that reads, when you say—'It is now for the Whigs to deliberate whether they are ready to *abandon*—I take the liberty of italicising your words—for the purpose of sustaining the *pretensions of those* who are not willing to make known their views upon any of the great questions for which we are contending, and who bring no other requisites or claims than those of *mere military pretension.*'

Pray, Messrs. Editors, do we not know of Scott's adherence to those cherished principles? If you do, why talk of 'pretension-?'

Gen. Scott stands before the Whig party boldly, with his every act as its evidence of his principles, together with talents none can doubt.

I am sorry to find that you have not entirely consulted the Whig party in this county. Less of the Editors' *wish, and will,* and more of the wishes of the Whig party of the county and State, would give satisfaction.

I am a Whig who is in favor of Gen. Winfield Scott for President. I claim to be heard as such. As respects the Whig candidates, I adopt the motto, all; let go in for availability and talents, in preference to talents without availability.

CRIPPEWA.

Political Items.

NEW YORK CITY—The Locofoco Mayor has about nine hundred majority. The board of Aldermen stands, Whig 18, Loco 7. The Assistants is tied. As the faithful Whig officers now in power cannot be removed except by a concurrence (not Joint Ballot) of the two Boards, of course the City Administration will remain substantially the same as during the past year. As spoils alone were contested for by the Locofocos, the election has been a failure to them. The correspondent of the Union says, "we have seldom, if ever yet, carried the State for Governor or President, with the city in Whig hands. I have myself lost very slight fear about the result. Some of our timorous friends shake a little to-day, but without sufficient reason. Mr. Havemeyer will have at least 2,500 majority; and we can scarcely fail to secure a majority of the common council." By the showing of the Union, the state of New York cannot be counted upon by the Locofoco nominee for President, a conclusion that is as near correct as any future event can be.

BROOKLYN is Whig to the core. Albany is Whig, so is Williamsburgh, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Worcester, Mass.

WHIG VIEWS AT THE SOUTH.—The following extract from a letter of a distinguished individual residing at the South-west, to his correspondent in New York, under date of the 3d inst. conveys gratifying intelligence:—"Going to, returning from and at New Orleans, I saw many good Whigs from every part of the South and West, and am gratified to tell you that the Taylor mania is subsiding every where, and that the people are demonstrating for our great old leader HENRY CLAY. The Guerrilla politicians on both sides who took up Gen. Taylor as a no-party, all parties, and any party candidate, because they hoped to ride into power, and place by his well earned popularity, are now disorganized, and generally repudiated by the honest voting masses. So they deserve to be. I honor and admire the gallant old Hero for his high military achievements, but I cannot therefore either give up my long-tried political opinions, or abandon old and trusty friends.

MAINE.—At the York County Convention, it was resolved "That while this Convention is willing to go to any reasonable extent in sanctioning such a nomination for the Presidency as may emanate from the National Convention, which is to convene at Philadelphia, we deem it right to declare, that the person nominated should be, to receive our support, an open and declared Whig, of tried ability, *willing to become the exponent of Whig principles,* and ready to lend his aid in advancing the distinctive measures of the Whig party. The Convention chose L. G. Cones, a most determined Clay Whig their Delegate, with John Jameson, Esq., of the same sort as a substitute.

NEW ORLEANS.—The following is a summary of the majorities for the different candidates, by which it will be seen that New Orleans is thoroughly and decidedly Whig:

A D Crossman, W., Mayor,	[majorities. 2,001
J Genois, W., Recorder, First Municipality,	530
Josh. Baldwin, W. Second do.	1,087
P Suzeneau, Third do. L., elected without opposition.	

The Council from the First and Second Municipalities are Whig throughout; in the Third the old members were elected without opposition.

A BOLD ADMISSION—The New York Globe of Tuesday, the morning of the charter election, contained this paragraph:

"The Sixth Ward is so entirely Democratic that it is a doubtful matter whether a Whig can get within ten feet of the poll; and if he gets a ballot in the house, when it comes out, it is apt to be transmuted into a Democratic vote. All right in the Sixth."

The result of the election shows near 500 majority for HAVEMEYER, the loco candidate for Mayor—and as the Whigs could neither get near the ballot boxes, nor deposit a vote which would not be "transformed" according to the Tammany mode of ethics, the only wonder is that the majority was not larger! That locofocoism violates the purity of the ballot-box whenever an opportunity offers, is a well known fact, but we seldom find one of its organs bold and unscrupulous enough to avow it!

THE WHEAT CROP.—Although the winter was injurious to the crop, yet the Spring weather for the last three weeks has been in the highest degree favorable. Consequently, prices which looked poorly enough about the middle of March have now a flourishing aspect. Rain has fallen in sufficient quantities, and the temperature has been fine. Most fields—all indeed except the few which were thoroughly winter-killed—are looking quite green and promising.—*Rochester American.*

Petition Tax Payers of Allegheny County.

The Gazette of Monday last contained two communications from James S. Craft, and Eli K. Price, Esqrs., in defence of the late Revenue Board from the charges I brought against that board in an article two or three weeks since, of injustice to Allegheny county. Mr. Price's communication contains a few statistics not found in the final report of that Board—but instead of disproving any one material allegation made by me—conclusively shows a *much greater degree of injustice towards this county* than I have charged upon it. He it is true goes into an explanation in regard to an informal return alleged to have been made by the county Commissioners (which return if ever made, the official action of the Board treats as a known mistake) that might be pertinent if the point at issue was, the county Commissioner, or is the Revenue Commissioner from this district the party most to be blamed in this matter. But this is not the issue—I have not assailed the one—nor am I bound to defend the others—my controversy is with the State Revenue Board—I have impeached *the doings of that Board as inflicting gross and palpable injustice upon Allegheny county.* That issue I shall endeavour to maintain until I hope to see this iniquitous star chamber inquisition forever blotted from existance.

By Mr. Price's own figures, what has been the increase in this county since 1845. The valuation of Allegheny county as fixed by the Revenue Board of 1845—was as follows—viz.

Property subject to 3 mill tax, $14,572,197x3=state tax,	$13,716,59
Property subject to 1 per cent tax, $88,928x10m=state tax,	888,28
Property subject to 2 " 8,000x10m=state tax,	160,00
	$14,761,87

In 1848 as per E. K. Price's statement:

Property subject to 3 mill tax $22,155,856x3=state tax,	$66,467,56
Property subject to 1 per cent tax, 529,692x10m=state tax,	5,296,92
Property subject to 2 " 30,956x10m=state tax,	619,00
	$72,383,18

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	$72,383,18
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Increase in the 59 other counties,	$3,154,425

The entire increase by this Revenue Board on all the other 59 counties of the State is not quite $300,000 over the increase on Allegheny alone. And yet Messrs. Craft and Price in defiance of their own report and the amount of increase there set down to Allegheny, attempt to explain away the iniquitous conduct of this much lauded Board.

But what is the defence set up by Messrs. Craft and Price it all turns upon one item, all the rest are admitted to be correct as stated by me. The whole amount of which traders, professions and occupations are assessed is liable to a charge for county purposes. But only where the valuation in each individual case exceeds $200 and then only on such excess is any charge made of state tax. The effect of this is that probably four-fifths of the cases included in this item are not subject to any state tax. Now the excuse is, that the return of the County Commissioners did not specify what part was under $200 and what was over $200. Mr. Price in his estimate assessed the whole of this as liable to state taxation at 10 mills on the dollar, and thus seeks a pretence to justify the Board, though every member of that Board knew that this was a fictitious and so treated in their report. Had they not so treated this return what a beautiful consistency the reports of these two infallible Boards would have presented.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

1845, Property subject to 1 per cent or ten mills tax, $888,928, equal to	$888,00
1848, Property subject to 1 per cent. or ten mills tax 1,529,502 equal to	1,529,00

This would have been an increase in three years of about 1500 per cent. That the Board knew it to be a mistake, and treated it as such, is evidence from the fact that with all the animosity to Allegheny county they only charged a state tax on $529,692, equal to $5,296,92. Yet even this is an increase of about 500 per cent in the valuation of 1845 and being subject to 10 mills instead of three as other property is, makes against the county probably $3000 or 4000 beyond what is chargable and actually charged in the Collector's Books. Yet this return known to them to be a mistake, treated by them as a mistake is now the sole, and serious and contemptible excuse offered by the Board for an act which they cannot justify on its merits.

Messrs. Craft and Price, object to my statement—that the Revenue Board has increased our state tax assessment $3,700 beyond the returns to them. Now Mr. Craft expressly states that they had by act on the returns of 1847, no returns for 1848 being presented. I have before me the Auditor General's report to the Legislature dated Feb. 8 1848 in which he states the amount of state tax assessed upon Allegheny in 1847 at $52,545,05 being $30,13 less than the amount charged in Mr. Price's statement for 1848. I think that the members of this Revenue Board had better not ask any further inquiry into its doings—the more they are all examined the worse they appear. Instead of withdrawing any thing I have before said I now charge upon that Revenue Board that from the direct increase of nearly $3,000,00 on the 3 mill item and by an unreasonable amount being assessed 10 mills upon the dollar that Allegheny county is defrauded to the tune of at least $12,000 per annum.

But what I object to, even more than the amount involved, is the now admitted fact, that that Board had no evidence from our own citizens to justify this increase—and that they acted on senseless returns as facts. Mr. Price calls the personal knowledge of certain members of their own, I take for granted that Mr. Craft is correct in stating his own Herculean labors to protect our rights, and that, consequently, he gave no false evidence. But I say that any other member could know, or if he did, *could give any evidence on the subject.* The report of the Board, by safeguard provided in the act creating this Board, is that "the Revenue Commissioners *shall be confined exclusively to evidence* which they receive from citizens, officers, and records of the respective counties." Without this restriction, the Board never could have been created. And yet, we now find the members entirely disregarding this essential law—admitting, they had no legal evidence—but pleading to the personal knowledge of members of their own board—that the law forbid to speak on the subject. The reason given is a most ridiculous one—the county had her day, and did not provide testimony. Had not some 150 intelligent representative citizens, and county Board of Equalization, under the solemnity of an official oath, valued all the taxable property in the county—Was not this to be taken as prima facie evidence, at least? Where was there a particle of legal evidence to the contrary? Was it said, will the member from this district did, I want to know it. If the personal knowledge of any other member or members was thus potent, let us have their testimony and their means of information. I dared all Star Chamber inquisitors to say the contrary of when, where, and by whom such testimony was given. The truth is, I believe the decision was based on senseless clamors, by persons who knew little more about it than they did of the value of property in the Moon. Both these communications clearly insinuate that this increase was added to sustain Judge Lowrie's votes in the former Board; and we are particularly implored to say nothing about this act of injustice, lest we shall suffer still more severely, I presume, for the crime of the next. Mr. Craft himself certifies, and publishes certificates from others, to prove that his Herculean efforts alone saved us from a much heavier imposition. How then can we hope to fare in some other Board, when our representative may be a pigmy!

I repeat what I before said, that the County Commissioners should disregard the decision of this Board and apply to the Legislature for relief—if that is not granted, then to repeal the application for a Mandamus to enforce it." I believe, if public attention is called to the principles on which this Board is organized—and the manner in which its decisions are discharged—that this infamous Star Chamber inquisition will speedily be repealed. This I avow to be my primary object. It has never yet done a particle of good.

I find a large portion of both reports to consist of elaborate arguments to prove that neither the people themselves, nor the officers elected by them, can be trusted. It may be true, that there are only twenty honest men in Pennsylvania, but that those composed the late Revenue Board is more questionable.

Messrs. Craft and Price both think it of sufficient importance to say that I refused to testify before the Revenue Board of 1845. In this they are *entirely mistaken.* In obedience to a written request, I attended at 2 o'clock of a certain day—the time designated in this notice, to be examined. The Board took up Allegheny—fixed it principally in my presence—no members asking me to be examined.

One then member insisted on his right to have Allegheny disposed of, when called up in regular order, and did not commit the inexcusable blunder of postponing it to the last. There are other things in those communications demanding an answer, but I have not time to write, nor would your readers have patience to read answers to them.

Last Monday morning's Post contained a silly letter from a certain James C. Marshall, of Erie, accompanied by a still sillier introduction, in Mr. Craft's peculiar style.

Those gentlemen must improve their manners, before I feel myself bound to answer them.

T. J. BIGHAM.

April 14, 1848.

GREAT FIRE AT MEDINA.—On the 11th, a fire broke out in the Dry Goods store of Messrs. C. & A. Castle, on the corner of the Square and Columbus turnpike, which it destroyed; then swept south, burning the Mechanics' Block, occupied by C. E. Bostwick's Tin Shop, Ashley Loring's Hat Store, and Barnely Prentis' Shoe Store and Grocery, and the adjacent dwelling house of Dr. Peck; and crossing the street, the Dry Goods store of H. G. Blake; Drug Store of Robert Chappel; Jewelry Shop of Mr. Whittemore; Stage House of Wm Childester; Saddle and Harness Shop of Mr. Ferris; and the dwelling house of Dr. Munger; were consumed.—The loss probably reaches $30 to $40,000. The light was observed in this city, a distance of 27 miles.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Sales of Pittsburgh Copper Stock were made at Boston, on the 11th, at 72 cash, and 70 n. 60 days.

Local Intelligence.

Proceedings in Council.

April 14th, 1848.

Select Council met on special call. Present, Messrs. Bakewell, Black, Denny, Kincaid, Lorenz, Laughlin, Murray, McGill, Porter, and the President.

On motion of Mr. Bakewell, the Rules were suspended, and the following Resolution, which was read twice and laid over on the 10th inst., was taken up, read a third time and adopted, and sent to Common Council and by them adopted.

Resolved, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to offer a Reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and prosecution to conviction of any person, or persons who may have caused the recent fires in the city of Pittsburgh, or any or either of them.

In pursuance of the provisions of the ordinance Providing for the Election of a clerk of the standing committees. Council then adjourned to the chamber of the Common Council, and in Joint Ballot elected R. Biddle Roberts Esq., Clerk of the standing committees for the present year. Select Council then returned to their chamber, when Mr. Denny offered the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a joint committee of one member from the Select Council and two members from the Common Council, be appointed to audit the accounts of guardians for the relief and employment of the poor of the city of Pittsburgh.

Read three times and adopted, and Mr. Laughlin appointed on part of S.C. Selt to Common Council and by them adopted and Messrs. Bell and McCallister appointed on part of C. C.

The ordinance, entitled an ordinance for the appointment of messenger to committees which was read twice and amended on the 10th inst., was then taken up and a new ordinance bearing the same title, was presented by Mr. Bakewell, and accepted as a substitute for the original ordinance, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. McGill chairman of committee on Allegheny Wharf, presented an ordinance, Entitled an ordinance regulating the drawing of boards on Allegheny Wharf—which was read twice and laid over.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the city Treasurer, in favor of Dr. Watt for the sum of two hundred dollars as a compensation for his extra services in cases of small pox, during its prevalence in this city in 1846.

BUSINESS ON THE CANALS—The following is the number of boats cleared at this office, for the week ending Saturday, April 15th, together with the tonnage, and number of tolls received thereon.

	Boats.	Tonnage.	Tolls.
Monday,	13	917,052	554 66
Tuesday,	13	574,070	492 56
Wednesday,	22	1,069,559	1,114 79
Thursday,	30	1,553,856	1,431 81
Friday,	32	1,420,592	1,210 72
Saturday,	30	1,170,494	1,117 21
Totals,	140	6,705,929	5,921 70
Prev. reported,	377	18,736,563	19,240 22
	517	25,142,492	25,161 92

LEVI G. CLOVER, Collector.

DARING ROBBERY.—The desk drawer of the steam boat Caleb Cope, one of the Wellsville Packets, was broken open on Saturday last, in broad day light, and robbed of five hundred dollars—about three hundred in good money, and the balance in Wooster, Mineral Bank, and other depreciated or broken banks. Some arrests were made, and an investigation had before Thomas Steele, Esq., but nothing having been elicited, the suspected parties were discharged.

This robbery was probably committed by the same person or persons who robbed Messrs. Burbridge, Wilson & Co.; and steam boat men should be on their guard.

EQUESTRIANS.—The first exhibition will be given to night in the Pavilon in front of the American House on Penn st. The performers are the best in the United States, and give an evening amusement equal in all respects to "Astley's," in London, where men and horses have reached the perfection of training. The whole establishment is of home production and worthy the support of the public.

PHILIP MOTTS, the unfortunate Watchman shot last week, was entirely deranged yesterday. He rose from his bed, rushed out of the house, and ran round an entire square before he could be secured. His situation was considered extremely critical last evening.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Cincinnati Packets left yesterday with passengers at 'two dollars and found.' These were mail packets.

COLONIZATION MEETING.—We would call attention to the meeting to be held to-night. It will be seen that the strong men of our city are in the movement, and failure out of the question.

TEMPERANCE.—The Mass Meeting comes off to night, and no appeal ought to be necessary to secure the attendance of every friend of the cause.

CAPT. DENNY returned to the city on Saturday evening, from Mexico.

MESSRS. DARSIE, NOBLE, and SNIVELY arrived in the city on Sunday morning, from Harrisburgh.

News Items.

A HORRID SIGHT.—The Piketon (O.) Journal gives the particulars of another victim of intemperance, John Bantham an Englishman about 50 years of age, who is returning from a tavern where he had been on a spree, became bewildered and was lost in the woods. Search was made for him repeatedly, but he was not discovered until the 19th day after he was missed. *Three battles* were found in his person—*The wire had eaten out both of his eyes and one of his cheeks.*

He was a very intelligent man, had travelled extensively and observed closely. He was occasionally partially deranged, and at such times represented himself as Gen. Lord Bantham. He imagined that he was commissioned from Heaven to free the negroes of the Southern States, and at such times would select his officers and make other preparations for his expedition on which he was to depart from Pike county. Some singularities was that of all winter long wearing white pantaloons, with drawstrings at the bottom ornamented with red ribbon.

ANECDOTE OF MR. ADAMS.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives an illustration of the perception of the late J. Adams' character. Shortly after his election to the Presidency while he was receiving an assemblage of his fellow citizens at Baltimore, a young man, slightly inebriated, and who was known as a violent partizan of Jackson, came up to be introduced among others. Taking Mr. Adams' hand, he said, with mandlin gravity—'I call (hic-up) to pay my respects to the President, but (hic-up) I'm a Jackson man, and hope, sir, you'll take good care of our great and glorious Constitution.' 'I will, sir,' replied Mr. Adams; 'I'll do my best to take care of the Constitution of the United States, and I hope,' he added in a whisper, still holding the young man by the hand, 'I hope you will take as good care of yours.'

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—From a personal and through examination of the counties of Macomb, Lapeer, Oakland, Genesee, Washtenaw, Jackson and Calhoun, that since the late rains and warm weather, the wheat not only generally looks promising, but that I have not found a field; even among those a few weeks since deemed wholly ruined, which does not look well. The same is true, as I am informed, of all the other wheat counties of the State.

"There is at present every reason to anticipate a larger crop than Michigan ever before witnessed."

THE LIBERIA PACKET sailed from Baltimore on the 11th with *one hundred and forty emigrants* on board, sent out by the American Colonization Society. The Packet not being able to accommodate all the emigrants and freight, the *Colonel Howard* has been chartered by the American Colonization Society to proceed to Savannah, Georgia, where it proceeds of a hundred emigrants are waiting to embark.

VALENTINE MOTTE, the son of the eminent Surgeon of New York, rendered great service to the revolutionists at Palermo. He is represented as having led them on in their most dangerous attacks, fighting bravely and coolly; and in his professional capacity performing valuable surgical operations upon the wounded. It is said that the people almost idolize him, and his name is already identified with their glorious cause.

POTATOES.—The Village Record says:—"Last year in this county, persons, in most cases, who had their potatoes taken out of the ground before the heavy rains in August and September, were not troubled with the rot. We notice this Spring, a general disposition prevails among our farmers for early planting—experience demonstrating that this is the best plan."

TORRY'S NORTH AMERICAN, published in Mexico, is often quoted with great gusto by the Locos; but they have never yet adverted to his Pueblo letter, wherein he describes the general contempt in which Mr. Polk was held, for imbecility and inattention to the wants of the soldiery, and the requirements of their commander-in-chief.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Rev. Enos Dudley a Methodist clergyman has been arrested in Grafton, New Hampshire, for the murder of his wife, who was tipped over with her husband in a sleigh, two or three weeks ago, and buried, without much ceremony.

Capton Shannon, of the steamer Hibernia, has published a card, in which he 'most successfully removes the impression that the loss of the brig Barbara, on the Coast of Newfoundland, was owing to his refusal to render her assistance.

It has been decided, that the Magnetic Telegraph is to be extended to Galena, from St. Louis, and that it is also to be extended to Dubuque. Stock to the amount of $8000 was taken in Galena, and $6000 at Dubuque.

WHEAT CROP.—The Wheat in this vicinity, according to all accounts, is looking remarkably well. An abundant crop is confidently anticipated.—*Summit Beacon Akron (O.)*

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—An election for Managers for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in accordance with the charter recently obtained, will be holden on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

apl4:4t JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A personal explanation was made this morning by Mr. Palfrey of Massachusetts, who asked Mr. Johnson, whether he meant his question, as to the introduction of a charming negro boy into his family, as an insult.

Mr. Johnson disclaimed any such intention.

The bill of Mr. Collamer, relative to the Miami lands, was passed.

The bill paying Lieutenant Gillis for sundry services, was also passed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1848.

Flour—Sales Western at $5,93¾@6.

Grain—There have been no sales of Wheat worthy of report. The market for Corn is heavy, but Oats are active.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article. Quotations are steady.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1848.

Flour—Sales Howard Street at $5 81¼; of Baltimore City Mills, at $6. The market is dull, and holders are stiff.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2 25@2 43¼.

Grain—Sales of prime white Wheat at $1 48@$1 51c; of prime red at $1 32@$1 35; of prime white Corn at 39@40 cts. Prime yellow Corn is held at 46@51 cts.

Provisions—Sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand. Lard, however, is dull, and tends downward.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 15, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Genessee at $6 25@6 37½ cts; of Western at $6.

Grain—The market for Corn and Oats is dull—but for Wheat has a downward tendency.

Provisions—There is more movement in Pork, and prices are better. Lard is firm, and held higher sales, however, are only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

Groceries—Large sales—Sugars are active and buoyant, Molasses and Coffee market steady—trade buying freely. Rice—Small sales—prices steady at 3¼ cts.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 15, 1848.

Flour—Sales of 400 bbls at $4 37½@$4 43¾ cts.

Grain—The Grain Market has undergone no change since last report.

Whiskey—Sales of 500 bbls at 15½ cts.

Groceries—No change in quotations.

Beef Cattle—Sales at $3 50, gross, and at $5 net.

Provisions—Sales of 100,000 lbs of superior bacon sides at 3¾ cts; other provisions are without change, and dull.

Cheese—Sales at 5¾@6 cts.

Coffee—Sales of 300 bags at 7¼ cts.

☞ The friends of the new African Republic in Liberia are requested to meet at the First Presbyterian Church, in Wood street, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

On the first of August last, the Colony declared itself independent, and took its place among the nations of the earth. It is now self-governed, with a Constitution modeled upon the model of that of the U States, and on the first of January last the new Government went into operation.

apl7:2t

SIGN OF THE BIG PITCHER.
NEW CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE STORE,
No. 111 WOOD STREET.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that they are now opening a new and large stock of China, Glass, Queensware, Britannia and Fancy Goods, comprising the latest and most fashionable patterns of

French China plain and gold-band Dinner Sets;
do do " " Tea "
Superior Ironstone " Dinner "
Flowing blue (2 new patterns)
Liverpool " " "
A great variety of Tea Sets, different qualities;
Britannia Breakfast and Tea Sets;
Waiters—a beautiful article "Queen's Gothic;"
Parlor Lamps, (Cornelius, maker;)
Glass Ware, a general assortment.

Steamboat owners and hotel proprietors are invited to examine our assortment of ware suitable for their use.

Country Merchants can find a large stock of articles suitable for country sales, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

Our stock being entirely new, we feel satisfied of being able to please all who may favor us with their custom. GILL & GETTY.
apl7;dtlkw1t

All Difficulties in Burning Bituminous Coal in Stoves Triumphantly Overcome!

WOLCOTT, WEBSTAPPEL, at Baltimore, Md., has invented a grate for coal Stoves, in which all kinds of coal can be burned, obviating every inconvenience and difficulty heretofore encountered with. The grate is a Horizontal Revolving Cylindrical, Spherical or any other shaped one, working on journals in the ends, made of either sheet or cast iron store boxes, to be turned with a crank when necessary to sift the ashes, &c. The grate has two sets of grated doors, one of the other of which sets is always open, and are to be opened to admit the fuel. The coal is put inside, it is admirably adopted for cooking, parlor, or office stoves, of all sizes. The past winter's use has fully tested the practicability of the invention, and the most unqualified approbation has been given it by hundreds of good judges. Bituminous coal can be used in it with a great saving, for all uses. The coal need never be removed to rekindle a fire, and all dirt and dust is confined within. One of the stoves will be exhibited at the Baltimore Mechanics' Fair, in May next. Rights will be for sale by the latter part of July, with iron patterns to cast from.

Post-paid letters addressed to J. F. Webstappel, Baltimore, Md., will be attended to. apl6:1t

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SHACKLETT & WHITE, No. 99 Wood street, are receiving a very large and extensive stock of fresh Spring Dry Goods, of very recent purchase, and bought under the most favorable circumstances, and which they offer on as good, and will sell to merchants, at a very small advance in the eastern cost.

We would request all merchants visiting our city to give our stock a fair examination, and we feel confident they will be entirely satisfied of the cheapness of our stock. apl7

VESTINGS—Sup French 5-4 Satins, Silks, Cashmerets, and white Marseilles. CLOTHS—Sup French, fresh imported, all colors, qualities and prices. CASSIM