THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1848.

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

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

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

See Washington News on first Page.

An Appeal to Allegheny.

An earnest appeal is about to be made to the citizens of Allegheny County to aid in the construction of the Central Road between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. One million of dollars—not much more than one tenth of the necessary amount—is asked at our hands; and this with an interest here; second only to the commercial capital of the State. To procure this sum by individual subscriptions, is not practicable in the multiplied demands made upon the capitalists among us. Nearly all find constant employment for their own means. The appeal, then, to be successful, must be made to the County of Allegheny, which, having the ability, we hope will lend a helping hand to an enterprise of so much importance to the State—The Central Rail Road, when completed, will increase the value of every acre of ground, of every vein of coal, of every piece of real estate, and of every man's labor. It insures the prosperity of not only the city and county, but of the whole neighboring country. It will open new channels of trade to the Farmer and Mechanic, and give increased facilities to the Merchant and the man of Business. The temporary taxes which such a bill will impose upon the people, will speedily be all removed from the income to be derived from the road itself. The subscriptions will be received in instalments of one, two, and three years; and by the time the last is paid, the first instalments made will begin to yield a dividend—and, ere long, a large accruing revenue will be the fruits of this noble enterprise. While every man who is able to subscribe even one hundred dollars for this road, should do so, and every artizan, according to his means, we regard it as the duty of the County to make a generous subscription for the road. Where all are to be benefitted, all should share in the common burdens, and the common good—and a county subscription is the only way to reach that class of persons who skulk from all responsibility, and all patriotic duties, and who grow rich upon the labor and enterprise of other men.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has written a letter against HENRY CLAY, which for invective, insult and impudence is without a parallel in the history of any political letter extant. The blows aimed at Mr. Clay by his namesake, will fall harmless at his feet, if they do not recoil upon the ingrate who has sought to destroy one of the greatest and purest of public men, who has ever been honored by the people. No calumny against Henry Clay can injure him in the estimation of the great Whig party of the Union, and least of all a blow from a man whose present slanders show how hollow was his past support. Cassius M. Clay has done "yeoman's service" for Henry Clay, and he did it if his present position be true, knowing him to be unworthy of the high position which he helped him to fill. His confession indeed is open evidence of his own moral guilt, both to his own conscience, and to all the principles which he avowed, and defended before the public.

For Cassius M. Clay to upbraid Mr. Clay for inconsistancy of purpose, or for delinquency of any sort, too. Would it not be better for him to cast the beam out of his own eye—to remember something of his own recent history—his words of promise to the ear, broken to the hope of those who trusted him and his high pretensions in the cause of human freedom? Who was it who sent his Agents to the free States to procure the means wherewith to build up an anti slavery Journal in the heart of old Kentucky. Who first defied an assault upon his Press, invoking martyrdom in its defence, and then wisely and willingly surrendered to the devil he had conjured up in the form of an infuriated mob? Cassius M. Clay abandoned press, principles and all, for the phantom of military glory, though a disciple of Peace, and saying more against wars and the principles of this Mexican war, than almost any man in the country, who has taken ground against it.

The letter of Cassius M. Clay reads to us like a betrayal of private confidence, and the indulgence of more personal spleen. It is ungenerous and unjust throughout, and the time is not far distant, when the author will be heartily ashamed of such an exhibition of ill-blood. More than this, it leaves him in a false position, by identifying him with the Pro-Slavery party, and with the party seeking to extend the institution of Slavery to other territories now free.

The author admits himself to be the personal enemy of Mr. Clay, and writes in this spirit. So writing, his letter is without any moral force and is no more than the ill-natured remarks of an ill-natured man.

A REPUBLIC IN LIBERIA—We have mentioned the poor attendance of the meeting called for Monday evening last, for the purpose of expressing an interest in the efforts making permanently to establish a Republic on the Western coast of Africa. We sympathise in the effort with all our hearts, and trust the day is not far distant when American philanthropy will know neither Geographical boundaries, inequalities of condition, nor differences of color. We believe that charity begins at home, but doubt the sincerity of that man's charity, who limits it to the narrow cell of his own person, or the narrow confines of his own household gods. Are we all really sincere in our well-wishes for France and for Europe, in the cause of human freedom and Republican Government, when we measure our notions of freedom by the color of a man's skin, or the precise spot of the Globe upon which he may dwell. Africa has her claims upon mankind as well as Europe.—There is room for missionary labor there, and for education and moral improvement of every sort, as well as here. The Egyptian, the Numidian and the Nubian, are all a part of the great human family, and all worthy of the respect and attention of the world. There is there already a moral as well as a physical oasis in the desert.

"The infied isles
That verdant rise amid the Lybian wild,"

are no more cheering to the sunburnt traveler than the promises of moral good to the country, as seen already in the developement of the Colony of Liberia.

There is a Republic there, made up of free men, free colored men, and free women, with a free Constitution, and all the forms of free Government. It has prospered, and will prosper, but like all beginnings, it is feeble at the start, and needs the aid and counsel of the wise and good. It has had to encounter the prejudices of the multitude also, and all the hindrances incident to the prejudices and passion of men. We hope when an appeal is hereafter made in behalf of such a cause, it will not fall dead upon the ears of those at least who profess any true sympathy for the cause of christianity and civilization.—This country has wrooged Africa deeply. Our treasury has even been enriched by an importation tax upon negroes stolen from her shores. We owe to her at least the poor atonement of our sympathy, and an honest effort to improve the condition of the sons of Africa at home and everywhere.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The "*Express*," of Saturday night, says:

"The regular specie brokers are busily engaged in packing up silver to go by the next steamer.—They estimate that the amount that will be shipped in the next ten days for France, will be about five hundred thousand dollars. There is every inducement now to send specie, persons can dispose of their specie in Paris at a high premium, for the paper of the Bank of France, with which they can pay their debts. The Argo took about $300,000 at 1 per cent. freight."

The amount of duties received at the Custom House this week has been large—reaching $600,000—and the drafts upon the assistant treasurer here have been $700,000. Thus specie runs out as fast as it runs in,—but the "Independent Treasury" exhibits to us the beautiful operation of counting and weighing when a Bank check would do the work with ease.

IMPORTS OF IRON—The ship Montezuma, at New York, has 3279 bars, 152 tons and 442 bundles of hoop iron.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

We are glad to be present at a meeting of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very large, and the report of the Board of Managers—as will be seen when published—highly satisfactory. The Report gives the reasons of the delay, for the year past, and states that this 'luck in leisure,' as Mr. Wilkins called it, has resulted in the gift, from Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Captain and Mrs. Shinley, of twenty four acres of valuable ground, worth as many thousand dollars. It is but one year since the organization was completed, and though neither the edifice has gone up, nor the ground broken, yet the work has been practically forwarded by securing a liberal act of corporation, and making great progress in the preliminary labors, which are often attended with more obstructions than the work itself.

The act of corporation was yesterday accepted by the contributors, and the following gentlemen chosen a Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

ONE YEAR—Mr. Allen, T. Bakewell, John Bissell, George Breed, J. Carothers, Wm. Ebbs, John Graham.

TWO YEARS—Geo. Hogg, Wm. Holmes, John Irwin, Geo. W. Jackson, F. Lorenz, S. Lothrop, O. Metcalf.

THREE YEARS—J. K. Moorhead, Jacob Painter, J. H. Shoenberger, Chas. F. Spang, Wm. J. Totten, Wm. Wilkins, W. W. Wallace.

A MILITARY HOSPITAL for the support of those made helpless and infirm by the war is talked of at Washington. Several memorials have been presented for the purchase of Mount Vernon from its present proprietors, by the General Government, and the plan has been started in the Senate to convert the old homestead of the Father of his Country into an Asylum for the brave men who have fought the battles of the nation, and become helpless in her service. The tomb of Washington could have no guard more honored, nor they a service more sacred. The country too, owes a support to those who have lost their limbs in her service, as it does to the surviving widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. One of the saddest monuments of war is the loss of life, and another, is the maiming of those whom God created perfect and in his own image. But wars, and this "unnecessary and unconstitutional war," in which the country has been engaged, has made victims sufficient to fill a charnel house, big enough to cover the level of a great city. Gathered together the dead would make a pyramid high as a monument. What our own eyes cannot always see, the hearts of others feel, and how can the nation ever expect men to fight her battles unless the Government takes the place of a parent to the survivors of the slain and provides a home for those who are wounded in her service.

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET, April 15—The business in all kinds was languishing this week.—The following table will show the movements in the trade:

Description.	Sales of the week.	Cur. prices	
Kentucky, Va. & N. C.	200 hhds.	4@3c.	4 1-4@10c
Maryland and Ohio,	.....	—	—
Conn. seed	43 cases	6c.	5 12
Penn. seed	.....	6	15
Florida	.....	12	50
Havana	.....	20	87½
Cuba	.....	11	15
Yara	.....	28	35

By auction, some unmerchantable Kentucky, and 12 bales of Havana, at 1@20c, were sold.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—270 hhds. Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina; 100 cases Connecticut seed; 15 do Florida; 25 bales Havana; 170 do Cuba, and 200 do St. Domingo.

STOCK, April 15—Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, 4,961 hhds; 3 hhds Maryland and Ohio; 801 cases Conn. seed; 370 do Penn. do; 75 do. Florida; 533 bales Havana; 4206 do Cuba; 451 do Yara; 497 do St. Domingo.

NEW YORK EXPORTS—from the 1st to the 14th of April,

	1848.	1847.
Wheat Flour,	8,295 bbls.	58,538
Corn,	102,887 bu.	559,757
Wheat,	100 "	33,291
Rye,	none.	11,455
Oats,	100	21,140

Something for the Farmers.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.—Who has forgotten the efforts made during the last year of last year by the Democratic leaders to convince the farmers that the Polk Tariff had raised the price of grain, and that the farmers might expect, for years to come, the heavy demand, for it to continue at high prices because Europe was to rely upon us for this article in return, for the manufactures she would send us. We do not recur to the arguments then insisted upon, or dwell upon the present condition of things further than because we consider it due to the agricultural community, that they should know from the accounts received from those countries, what is to be expected in future; and because they should see, *for themselves*, how worthless a measure is the boasted Polk Tariff so far as protection to their own peculiar interests is concerned. As something having an important bearing upon these matters, we call attention to the following item, which will be found in the summary of foreign intelligence in another column:

"*Six hundred thousand quarters* of Wheat are awaiting shipment in the Baltic ports for this country [England] on the breaking up of the frost, most of it having been paid for."

That is a very pretty quantity—only some four or five millions of bushels, and presumed as they may be for a market, and raised as it is by people, some of whom work at ten cents per day—who can tell but some of it may find its way to our own sea ports as in times past, beating our farmers in their own markets under the encouragement offered by the Free Trade Polk Tariff. In view of the fact that this immense quantity of grain is going to England, let the Union here, or some other free trade print give us one of those lectures so much in vogue about a year since on "*reciprocity*." Let some of them tell us why it is, that when we no trade with England—when we are receiving her manufactures to the extent of millions upon millions of dollars, she will still follow her old course, in buying grain in the 'ports of the Baltic,' instead of patronizing the farmers of this country, who have millions of bushels now accumulated here without any chance of shipping it at prices which will pay them for the transportation. Let the free traders now shoot lightly the old war cries.—Let them bring forward their old arguments and see who, in view of what is occurring, will be silly enough to believe them. Alas! for their character as prophets—and as political economists—the facts have demolished their fine spun theories, and they stand forth to day, convicted before the nation of having misled those who were unwise enough to be found trusting to their fallacious promises.

This being so, upon whatever other questions or principle they may in the coming contest seek to manufacture political capital, upon this one of the Tariff, they will be powerless! What is the price of corn?—a question which the Union triumphantly shouted when corn was up, will no more afford an answer to all that may be urged against the Polk Tariff in the coming canvass. The farmers of Tennessee can now see that the wheel ling of Messrs Polk and Walker is of no avail with the British government, and that it is not upon a coasting system that the great American nation should rely for sustaining their own interests.—*Nashville Banner.*

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.—The month of May next will perhaps give the Enquirer and Examiner enough to do to mourn over the discords in the ranks of their own party, instead of making a standing theme of the dissensions among the Whigs. The 'Southern Platform' will never be occupied by the Northern Democracy. The people are not so apt to change their position as that class of politicians who barter their opinions for office. See, for example, what the New York Globe, a leading organ of the Democracy, says:

'We would rather see the Democratic party defeated in every contest, for the next quarter of a century, than to succeed—if success were possible—by uniting with the slaveocracy in extending the institution of slavery to free territory. Let slavery remain where it is, until the people of the slave States are ready to emancipate their slaves; but in the name of liberty, equality, and justice, let it not be spread over the millions of acres of free territory acquired from Mexico. Do not let the accursed institution be planted on a free soil, on which our children, and children's children, are to find a home.'

This language must grate harshly upon the ears of the Democracy of the South.—It is quite as pointed as anything ever said by Giddings or Palfrey. But the Enquirer and Examiner rarely, if ever, *find room* for the numerous intimations of *fraternal* feeling, which so frequently appear in the Loco Foco papers of the North. They find it more politic to combine their selections from similar declarations made by the Northern Whigs.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE ASTOR ESTATE.—We learn from very good authority, that the value of the estate of the late John Jacob Astor does not exceed $7,500,000, of which about $4,000,000 is real, and $3,500,000 personal. The real is given in the form of life estates, with power of letting and selling. Mr. Wm. B. Astor has half the residuary personal estate in his own right,—say $3,000,000 to $1,500,000. He is said to have received $700,000 several years since from an uncle, Henry Astor, which by good management and economy, with additions from other sources, amounted at the date of his father's decease, to about $3,000,000. This, with what he receives from the present estate as the residuary legatee, will form an aggregate approaching the wealth of his father. It is understood that Mr. Wm. B Astor has, within a few days past, made several very liberal donation, including $10,000 to Fitz G. Halleck, long the faithful Secretary and Agent of his father, and $5,000 to the Society for the Relief of Indigent females. Other persons in the employ of the deceased, beside Mr. Halleck, have also shared in the bounty of the son. The above case affords another illustration of the popular tendency to form extravagant estimates of private fortunes.—*Jour. of Com.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the Pennsylvanian of Saturday that the supplement to the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was considered and accepted by the Stockholders, at a meeting held in Philadelphia on Friday. This amendment to the charter of the Company is all the friends of that great work could desire, and it places the stock at once upon the list of interest paying investments.

Children and Angels—A Dream.

We remember a remarkable dream which occurred to us one night when a little being came but to leave us again, whom we had hardly thought could have claimed a place in our heart but for the void it left; and it always recurs to our mind when we hear of new life and old death meeting thus instantly on the threshold.

We dreamed that we were conveyed by some mysterious guide to the entrance of this earth. It was a kind of gallery, through which angelic beings, winged and beautiful, were rapidly passing, all towards the earth; some with grave, others with hopeful aspects; their expressions as various as they were legible.

"What does this mean?" we said. "Who are the passing spirits who go all one way, and why are their countenances so various?"

Our companion replied.—

"They are guardian angels, each on his way to take charge of a new born infant. They know not its ultimate doom, but they know of the sphere to which it is born, and the probable sins and temptations it will be exposed to. Look at that angel," he said, "with a serious mien, as if a hard duty were before him! His charge is the child of the rich and noble of the land, who will bring him up in pride and luxury; and his heart will grow hard and selfish, and selfishness in high places has few sorrows, and without sorrow the voice of his good angel will hardly be heard.

"And see that spirit who passes with eager hopeful look! To him is committed the child of a vicious father, who is raioting at this moment that a child is born unto him. But open vices are not so baneful as specious virtues. The child's heart will be wounded and humbled in the sins of his father, and in paying the penalty of another's guilt, he will himself attain to the path of virtue."

Then another spirit passed, with firm but peaceful aspect.

"His charge will be arduous. The child now born will have wilful and tumultuous passions, and his heart will be stubborn and perverse, and he will defy authority, and go far wrong, and the world will say there is no redemption for him, and even his father's face will be turned from him.—But, in the silence of a sick chamber, a mother will plead incessantly for him, and the child of many prayers shall yet be brought home to the fold."

Then came one with an anxious mien, and he was guardian to a genius who would win the applause and idolatry of thousands; and a second, with heavenly compassion, occasful and moving to behold, and he was hurrying to the obscure offspring of sin and shame; and a third, calm and peaceful, summoned to preside over the even tenor of a poor orphan, who inherited the blessings of sainted parents; and a fourth, full of solemn anxiety, who hastened to receive his charge from a royal cradle; and a fifth, whose countenance of heaven-born love we dared not ask the cause of; and many more, all going to their varied posts—to the children of the good and bad, the high and the low, the careless and unbelieving—and we were tired of asking; when, suddenly came one distinguishee from all by the radiance of joy upon him.

"What is this charge?" we said. "Surely it must be that of some future saint upon earth?"

"No," said our conductor, "he is the angel of a child who has died at its birth, and he is going to carry it straight to heaven."

And then we awoke and found it was only a dream; but ever since then we have never heard of the death of an infant without thinking of the joy on that angel's countenance.—*Fraser, March 1848.*

NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers contain every thing; the only difficulty is to read them. The details of newspaper correspondence enclose the whole globe in a network of espionage. Nothing can happen that is not sure to get into a newspaper while it is happening, and sometimes before it has happened. It is no idle bluster to say that the eyes of Europe are on you. The eyes of Europe are the newspapers of Europe; and these same eyes are on every man, woman and child whose lives are of the slightest interest outside their own circles. It has been beautifully said of flowers, that they start up in the most unexpected places, where there is hardly a handful of soil, and even where there is none, striking their tender, yet vigorous roots into the crevices of the rock. The same thing may be said of newspapers. They seem to be sown, like certain seeds, by the caprice of the winds. Wherever there is a settlement of a dozen people, you may look out for a newspaper. The first necessity of a new population is a newspaper. It inverts sometimes the vulgar principle of political economy, which will insist that the demand produces the supply; for it happens with newspapers, every now and then, that the supply produces the demand. The newspaper of a little colony often comes into existence before the readers; some far-sighted speculator being willing to advance with an article of consumption which he knows well enough will become indispensible by and by. Even New Zealand, while it was yet undergoing the early stages of an excruciating experiment, had a newspaper; and Hong-Kong, where the fatality of climate might be supposed to deter any sensible man from raking more than a month's subscription, has its *Gazette*. Indeed, we are not quite sure that a newspaper is not at the root of social instinct. People get up newspapers where there is nobody to read them but themselves. Passengers on a long voyage, who have no news to tell, except that which they get from each other, and nobody to tell it to when they get it, frequently amuse themselves by playing at newspapers. This is more remarkable than the most out of the way birth of flowers. A hare-bell on a rock is not half so surprising as a newspaper on board ship.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

RESOURCES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—A letter from London, which is now before us, says: "I am glad to hear that the ex-king had just invested about a million of dollars in New York. I believe he has nearly three millions pounds sterling here. If so, he will not be badly off."

It is generally understood, but with how much reason we cannot say, that the ex-king has property enough on this side of the Atlantic to make himself and family comfortable—but we have heard that he sold out his English funds and employed the money in the improvement and decoration of Versailles.

One of the worst things done by the Provisional government is the confiscation of the private property belonging to the various members of the Orleans family; but we suppose that a more just and generous arrangement will be made when reason and conscience resume their sway. The Duke d' Montpensier has something, we suppose, in Spain, and the Prince d'Joinville has in Brazil. But the main dependence of the family will probably be on what the ex-king may have "salted down" in foreign countries, and on what the justice of the new Republic may think proper to restore of the private wealth remaining in France.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—New York, April 14, 1848. Business has not rallied since our last report.—Scarcely anything is doing among our importers, and but little among our jobbers compared with previous years at the same date. The sales by auction have not been commanding, and in some instances a world of spirit has been manifest. Take it all in all it has been a dull week.

Thus far there have been no failures of importance among our jobbers, but as we noticed early in the spring, payments from country merchants have been more backward than in previous years, the demand for spring goods has been less, and but a few weeks longer of regular spring business remains to our importers.—*Dry Goods Reporter.*

A BILL is now before the Senate entitled "a bill for ascertaining and paying the California claims," and appropriates nearly a million of dollars for this object. If the bill passes, and it is supposed it certainly will, ex-Lt. Col. Fremont and Mr. W. C. Jones, son-in-law of Col. Benton, and Randolph Benton, a son of Col. B., are to have the leading offices in the commission. In fact, Fremont's place is secured in the bill itself. Perhaps its title ought to be changed to that of a bill for the benefit of the Benton family.

MR. O'REILLY informs us that his line from Louisville *via* Nashville, &c., to New Orleans, will be completed during the month of June ensuing; and that he will, on the first of September, have over 4000 miles of telegraph in successful operation—connecting every city and town of any commercial magnitude, in the valley of the Missisippi, with of those on the Lakes and Northern Atlantic seaboard, by lightning.

PLANKING STREETS—In Cleveland this plan has been commenced, and as it is more economical than stone paving it is a matter of surprise that it has not been adopted *in our own city*. Applications for paving streets are very numerous this season. The idea of planking them, seems unthought of.

The Plaquemine (La.) Rough and Ready says: The crops in this vicinity are in a most excellent condition. The planters have had, so far, a fine and favorable season, and the crops indicate at present a most abundant yield.

MOTT, THE WATCHMAN—The life of this man is very doubtful, though his wound is doing remarkably well. A night or two ago he had the *delirium tremens*, to an alarming degree. His wound alone would not probably cause death, but the total revulsion of his habits under medical treatment leaves little to hope.

CORRECTION.—The name of Jas K. Moorhead, Esq was erroneously affixed to the proceedings of the meeting of stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company, in yesterday's paper, instead of that of James Clarke, Esq.

The foundation of content must spring up in a man's own mind: and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing any thing but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, April 17, 1848.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Allen presented the resolutions of the State Legislature of Ohio, in relation to the railroad scheme of Asa Whitney, which were ordered to be printed.

After some other unimportant business, the Senate took up the California claim bill, which was recommitted to the Military Committee without instructions.

The Supreme Court bill was then taken up and its passage opposed by Mr. Atchison in a brief speech. Several gentleman discussed the bill, but no action was taken up to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman moved a suspension of the rules to allow him to offer a resolution calling upon the President for all the correspondence between General Scott and the War Department, which was agreed to.

The rest of the session was spent in a vain attempt to take up various measures. At 3 P. M. the House adjourned.

(Owing to a derangement of the Southern Telegraph, the above only came to hand on Tuesday morning.)

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the medical force of the Navy.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill allowing steamers running between New York and New Orleans, to touch at Havana to land passengers and mails.

Mr. Rush, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Midshipman Rodgers.

A resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee to report upon the expediency of discontinuing the coinage of cents.

Mr. Badger gave notice of a bill to give the Adjutant at West Point the same pay as others of the same grade.

Mr. Cass, from the Military Committee, reported back the California Claim bill amended.

The morning business was then laid aside, and the discussion of the Supreme Court bill resumed.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Westcott, Breese, Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Critten den. The vote was then taken and the bill defeated—Ayes 17, Nays 33.

Mr. Badger gave notice that he should move for an Executive Session of the Senate to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Giddings asked for a suspension of the rules, that he might move for the appointment of a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring why seventy persons had been cast into prison that morning for attempting to escape from bondage, and found on board the schooner Pearl, at the mouth of the Potomac river. Objections having been made, the motion was lost.

The contested election case was then taken up and a speech made by Messrs. Boyd, Starkweather and Duer, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1848.

The United States Steam Ship Mississippi has arrived at Boston, from Vera Cruz, in fourteen days, bringing advices to the 4th from Vera Cruz. The news has been received here by express and telegraph.

Santa Anna has reached the coast, under the escort of Tilghman's Artillery.

The Military Court of Inquiry has adjourned to the City of Washington.

General Scott has impeached the testimony of Paymaster Burns.

The general opinion was, that the Mexican Congress dare not ratify the Treaty.

Lieutenant Smith, with seven men of White's Mounted Company, had deserted, but were captured by a Guerrilla Chief, who gave them into the possession of Governor Wilson.

Accounts received from Yucatan, by this arrival give a horrible picture of events there. The Indians are burning the towns and killing the inhabitants, with none to stay their progress.

(This Paymaster Burns is the man who lately assumed the authorship of the famous Leonidas Letter, attributed at present to General Pillow.—As Mr. Freaner testified that General Pillow furnished the document, and that he (Freaner) procured its insertion in the Delta, it will be rather difficult for Mr. Burns to make good his claim. The testimony in relation to this letter is no doubt the part impeached by General Scott.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1848.

The Store of General Patterson, together with two extensive Grocery Warehouses, on Water Street, was destroyed by fire to day. The loss is very heavy.

St. Louis, April 18, 1848.

Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Locofoco, has been elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, by a majority of 300.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Western $5,03@56. Rye Flour $3 75@3 81½ per bbl.

Grain—Prime white Wheat, $1 40@$1 41 cts; Red, $1 37@$1 38, and rather active. Prime yellow Corn, 50@51, and dull.

Whiskey—Sales of bbls at 22 cts.

Groceries—No change in any article.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 19, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Howard Street brands at $5,81½; City Mills, $6@56,061.

Grain—White Wheat, $1 40@$1 44; Red do., $1 35@$1 37.

Provisions—Lard is unchanged: barrel and bulk Meats are in more demand, at previous rates.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 18, 1848.

Flour—Sales of prime Genesee at $6 25@6 37½; and Western, $5 18½. The market is steady, but with no great demand.

Grain—The markets are without change.

Provisions—No sales are reported to day, that are worth reporting. New Pork, $10 12½@10,25; and Prime at $8 75, and nominal. Mess Beef at $8 75. City packed held at $10 75; Lard, 6½@6—some held higher.

Cotton—The market is without change.

The markets, generally, are quiet.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1848.

Flour—Sales of a middling article at $4 37½ cts: There are more sellers than buyers.

Whiskey—Sales at 15½ cts.

Corn—Sales of 400 bushels of prime yellow at 28 cents.

Groceries—Are without change.

Cheese—Sales at 8½ cents.

Provisions are without change.

The river is falling.

During the Protectorate, a church of England clergyman, warmly attached to the house of Stuart, was wont to use the following prayer, which by proper emphasis was rendered significant enough: "O Lord, thou hast put a sword into the hand of thy servant Oliver, put it into his heart also—to do thy will."

☞ 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 Jones'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 Jones's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the lungs and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them and is the cause of very obstinate and often fatal irritation, 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.

☞ Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Chaps, Sore Heads, Sore Beards, Pimples.

Jones' Soap is used by many physicians in this city in curing the above, and we would not conscientiously sell unless we knew it to be all we state.

As a cosmetic, the true Jones' Soap is perhaps the only article ever known that removed impurities and cleared and beautified the skin, making it soft, clear, smooth and white as an infant's. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street.

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy, yellow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON's, 89 Liberty street.

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Every thing at present indicates that the coming Presidential campaign will be the most exciting ever fought. Upon all sides we see preparations making by the administration press to sustain the executive by the cheap circulation of the usual statements with which they gull the public ear on the eve of election.

To spread the antidote wherever they may leave their poison, we shall issue a campaign paper at a price so moderate as to place it in the hands of every good Whig in this region, as well as in the hands of all those who love their country with an enlarged heart, and who desire to see our glorious constitution, for which our Fathers fought and died, preserved from the danger of being torn into a thousand fragments by an unprincipled and misguided faction, whose entire and devoted object is to obtain power and the' spoils incidental thereto, and for the sake of which they are ready and willing to sacrifice every principle of right and justice as well as of Law and order.

The "Gazette" has never yet been found wanting, in its duty and devotion to the great interests of Western Pennsylvania, (with which it has been identified for nearly three quarters of a century and we trust to be found in the foremost ranks, during the coming campaign. When the National Convention composed of the chosen patriots of the republic shall decide upon the man who is to bear our Presidential banner, we shall enter into his support with all the energy and industry we possess, and throwing away the scabbard fight for the good old cause, so long as the enemy keeps the field.

We shall put upon our banner, as one of the cardinal principles for which we contend, A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, one that shall secure to those living on American soil, the labor requisite to produce our own iron, our own cotton, our own glass, our own salt and in short all that is requisite for our comfort or convenience that can be made at home. We shall go for the good farmers policy of buying nothing that we can produce ourselves.

We shall demand too from the next administration appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and shall insist that a part of the revenue we contribute in raising, shall be expended for our benefit and not all be given to support useless wars, and greedy, lazy, worthless officeholders, and contractors of the government.

We shall go for those who will give us a government administered upon the most economical scale consistent with honor to the position we occupy among the nations of the earth.

We shall go for non-interference in all European politics either by direct action or the most remote implication, believing that our true destiny is to mind our own business, within our own boundaries, and recommend the virtues and advantages of our form of government by our example and not by arms or diplomacy.

We shall oppose the acquisition of any more territory, and shall insist that, no means shall be spared to restore us to an honorable peace with our sister republic.

To those who approve the declarations we have made, we now appeal and ask them to aid us in the dissemination of the creed we lay down.

The Weekly Gazette of the 10th of June will contain the National Nominations. We will commence on that day and send the Gazette until the result of the Presidential election is known upon the following terms:

To one address,

Ten copies	$5,00
Fifteen copies	7,00
Twenty "	10,00
Fifty "	20,00
One hundred copies	35,00

No package will be made up containing less than five copies, for which $2,50 cts. will be charged and so in proportion, for additional copies.

We would solicit the attention of the present patrons of the Gazette to this matter and ask their aid. The extremely low rate at which we offer the campaign paper leaves but a small margin over the actual expense of publication to us, and all orders must be attended by cash. The money can be sent to us through the post masters.

ERASTUS BROOKS, & Co.

THE LIVER COMPLAINT.—Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the best remedy for that fearful disease, which has ever been offered to the public, thus describes the symptoms which indicate a disordered state of that important organ:

"SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure. Sometimes the pain is in the left side. The patient is rarely able to lie on the left side. Sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, followed in general are costive, sometimes alternative with loose. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is also generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility—she is easily startled, her feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low; and although he is assured that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy."

Have you any or all of these symptoms? If so, and purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co., 60 Wood street. apl0

☞ BALM OF COLUMBIA—HAIR TONIC—To the bald and Grey—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 lost their hair for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. In a state or condition appear to be no obstacle whatever; it has been in cases the final to form with a delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color. It is also a most valuable 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 perfume for the toilet it is unequaled; it holds three times as much oil as other miscalled hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland st. New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st., lock of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son, in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crooks, in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vosel; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov18d&wtmT

☞ TO STEAMBOAT MEN AND OTHERS—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by medical men that Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland st. N. Y., is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, scalds, &c., and all external sores in a few minutes after its application; healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Piles, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof of all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N. Y., and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood. nov18d&wtmT

READ! READ!—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge for expelling worms!—Astonishing Cure!

"Feeling it to be a duty due to my fellow beings, I lay before them a fact which took place in my family. Last fall I called on Messrs Hyrold & Co. of Williamstown, N. Y. for