THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 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.*

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

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NEB MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

CONFERENCE.—A meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Committee of Correspondence, will be held at M'Masters' (Spread Eagle) Hotel, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, May 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M. A general and punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be laid before the Committee.

DANIEL MCURDY, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:—

Joseph Long, Wm Algeo, H Heath, E Percival, G A Berry, Wm Wilson, Jr., J D Cochran, Wm Glass, S Horner, J W Lewis, D Collins, J Willock, A Speer, J Mathews, H M'Elhenny, H Holtz, J Patterson, J W Lightner, A Brawdy, John Wilson, J M Brush, John Major, Wm Perkins, Wm Dilworth, J S Richardson, G Gumbert, J Walker, Jas Ross, John Allen, Henry Sidman, Wm R Gary, John Rogers, P Dreyer, W Jeffries, W Rogers, A Johnson, R S Cassatt, M Knox, G V Coulter, M A White, D H Scott, T Jones, S Palmer, Wm A Blown, Wm Boyd, D Negly, T Davison, A Cameron, J A Gray, J Sisner, J Graham, J M'Kee, A M'Lain, R L Logan, J Monroe, Dr. Huey, M Dravo, Wm Phillips, Jacob Kiester, D M'Curdy, Wm R Vankirk, J Pollock, U Applegate, Jas M'Clure, J W Decker, J Wilson, Robt M'Pharron, Wm G Miller, Wm Campbell, P Bates, C G Smith, J R Robinson, R S Sampson, J Semple, S M'Elhenny, F Duff, Wm. Morrison, M Scott, E Miller, R S Porter, J Magill, N Conley.

The Necessity of Unity and Prompt Action.

We can offer no apology for occupying so much of our columns with rail road matter, believing as we do, that it is a subject of more vital importance to the prosperity of the City and County of Allegheny, than all others. It cannot be denied—and we deeply deplore the fact—that there is a great want of union amongst our capitalist and business men, in regard to this matter, and every day seems to widen the unity. Different interests are all pulling different ways, and the good of the whole community is, apparently, to be sacrificed, to benefit individual property holders.

One portion of our citizens wish to go West—another portion are disposed in favor of the Connellsville connection with the Baltimore Road—while a third prefer to join our energies and means in making the Central Road. Thus we are divided, and unless we can unite promptly and efficiently in the matter, Pittsburgh, will be left far behind all other places, as regards rail road facilities. Whilst our more active neighbors are eagerly availing themselves of this great means of drawing business around them, Pittsburgh, selfishly and coldly folds her hands, and views, with apparent indifference, her business interests greatly jeopardized, if not lost forever, through her inexcusable apathy.

In looking calmly and disinterestedly into the subject, with no other motive jo influence us than the good of our city and county, we are satisfied that it is entirely to our interests to unite upon one road, and to bend to it all our energies and all our means. Do this, and we cannot fail of success.—The Central Road seems to us to be the most available, and the best calculated to give us what we need the most—the shortest, easiest, and cheapest communication with the sea board. Apart from this, it is exclusively a State matter, by which the prosperity of our great commonwealth is to be emiantly advanced, and should, therefore, naturally excite our State pride and State love—to act upon that enlarged and established principle, that what ever benefits the State, in a greater or less degree, benefits every individual member of it. What we now want, therefore, is unity—unity of sentiment—unity of action—unity of means—without which Pittsburgh, with all the advantages which the great God of Nature has so liberally bestowed up her—in filling her mountains with iron and coal—more precious to her than rubies—with all the other elements necessary to place her far beyond every other city in the West—will find herself, in spite of all these advantages, far, very far, behind many of her sister cities.

We, therefore, anxiously appeal to our citizens, both in the town and country, to unite in pushing to a rapid completion this great work, which, by its magical influence, is to knock away those great barriers, which now interrupt our connection with the markets of the sea board, and, consequently, greatly retard our natural growth and prosperity. Every farmer in the country is interested in this, for every means whereby we are brought into closer, easier, and cheaper communication with the great eastern markets, materially enhances the value of his lands, and the products thereof. Let us, therefore, no longer wrangle as to this or that route, but act upon that enlarged spirit which, looking less to individual interests, goes for the benefit of the whole community.

WAGES GIVING WAY IN THE IRON MILLS.—The blow has fallen where we expected, and wages have been reduced in Pennsylvanian Iron works. The Danville Intelligencer of the 21st, says:

"The fires have been lighted up in the Montour Rolling Mill, and the work of making iron is again successfully under way in that large establishment. The Furnaces of the Montour Company are likewise in full blast turning out more pig metal than is produced in any other iron region in the United States.

"The *workmen have been compelled to accept lower wages*, as we have the authority of the Pittsburgh Post for saying. That Journal says:

"It happened that about the middle of March, we saw a statement of the true causes which led to the stoppage of the Montour Works. They were somewhat similar to those existing here, and in addition to those the *workmen were not disposed to work at the same rates which they received before the sudden rise of last year, in the price of iron.* These the employers were not willing to give; *they would give them employment at a proportionately lower rate of wages.*"

The National Intelligencer, says the "Phœnixville Rolling Mill recently fired up again, the peddlers having agreed to go to work at *three dollars and fifty cents* per ton, instead of *five dollars, formerly paid them.* This is a reduction of nearly thirty per cent.

This is a strange state of things from which to argue prosperity. The Post says the mills stopped because they had no work, added to a difference of opinion between the employers and workmen about Wages. The mills have started again at REDUCED WAGES, and this fact is called an improvement in the iron trade. Puddlers wages are down one dollar per ton in eastern mills and no great signs of improvement: other reductions must follow. Why does not the Post give its readers the amount of iron arriving at New York, "to prove that the *was interest of Pennsylvania is not and cannot be ruined by the Tariff of 1846?*" We are inclined to think that if importing can ruin us, it is in a fair way to be done.

GAS.—We notice that in the East as in Europe, the reduction in the price of Gas, has been so followed by the large increase in the use of the article, that more profit has ensued on the reduced terms on the old price. The Philadelphia Ledger states that the following has been the successive reduction in the price of Gas in Manchester, England:

1836, per 1000 feet.	$2,20
1836, do,	1,98
1837, do,	1,76
1837, do,	1,54
1843, do,	1,32
1846, do,	,78

The same result that has attended the reduction in England, and in the Eastern cities of this country, would doubtless follow a like reduction elsewhere.

VALUATION OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Real Estate,	$105,457,871 00
Horses and Cows,	401,495 00
Furniture,	1,804,366 00
Carriages,	252,856 00
Emoluments of office,	155,923 00
Moneys at interest, &c.	22,161,849 00
Total,	$130,134,162 00

BREVETS.—It is stated that a host of brevets for gallantry in the Mexican war, have been communicated to the Senate in Executive session, embracing Generals Kearny and Persifer F. Smith as Major Generals.

A COTTON FACTORY IN THE SOUTH.—The Pensacola Gazette describes the Arcadia Cotton Factory, which is now in successful operation. It is worked entirely by slave labor, runs twenty four looms and turns out 1000 yards of cotton per day.

EARLY CORN PLANTING.—Some of the farmers in the lower part of Chester co, planted their corn in the early part of last week.

A public dinner was given to General Shields by the citizens of St. Louis, on Tuesday of last week.

The U. S. ship Saratoga has arrived at Hampton Roads.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Celebration for France—Congress News from Mexico—Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Madison, &c.

Washington, April 25, 1848.

Washington has contributed another round of honors to the French Republic,—this time from the citizens of the American to the citizens of the French Metropolis. All parties united, and the ceremonies, therefore, were alike harmonious, conservative and dignified. What sincere cause for rejoicing we have in this country, all feel now when the people meet in the majesty of their own power, to give utterance to a public thanksgiving for liberty enjoyed at home, and to impart their sympathy to those struggling for liberty in the old world. Ours is liberty with law, freedom with order, equal political rights, and a just protection to every man's property and interests. It is liberty based alike upon human rights, and human duties; having as its foundation in the great principles of religion and education. This is the only secret why liberty here is purer and more orderly than else where, and so long as these high principles of Government are cherished, it will withstand all the shocks of time, and all the enemies which can be arrayed against it.

The celebration here yesterday had no marked features in it to distinguish it from kindred demonstrations elsewhere. The procession was formed in the President's Square, and the oration delivered in the east front of the Capitol,—the orator, Mr. Coxe, one of the most distinguished members of the District bar. There was a military escort,—banners of the old German Imperial rule, the tri-color of France, and the Stars and Stripes of our own happy land. The "Liberty Cap" towered above them all, as one of those badges of freedom which regards neither boundaries of geography, nor inequalities of race or people. The various bands mingled the Marseilles Hymn with our own "Hail Columbia" and homely "Yankee Doodle," and the multitude made the air ring with the choruss of the French hymn. The scene from the Capitol,—the avalanche of people upon the portico and descending steps, the public grounds covered with women and children, the military in the square, the flying banners and music, the cockade and tri-color, the distinguished men of the crowd, the oratory and oration, all contributed to make the scene impressive, and it was none the less so, that the Capital was the chosen spot, with the statues of Peace and War, and most of all, of Washington himself among the figures of the groupe. Cheers and liberty songs, with the roar of cannon, closed the ceremonies in honor of France and the Revolution, which seems to have convulsed all Europe, and shaken thrones to the centre, as if they were but the playthings of children.

Congress held but a brief session,—the members being quite ready to adjourn. There was an attempt made to take up the Ten Regiment Bill, but by a larger vote than usual,—88 to 84,—the majority refused to suspend the rules. The bill has rested quietly upon the Speaker's table for five weeks now, the minority of the House seemingly as much resolved as ever upon securing the patronage incident to this bill, but the indications, as you see, have become stronger that the bill cannot become a law.

The Executive Departments have been some what agitated for the two days past, by the tenor of the recent advices from Mexico. Serious apprehensions have been expressed that the treaty would not be ratified, but these rumors do not seem to be well founded. At least they are based upon nothing tangible from any official persons in Mexico. There is a large party there who would prefer the present state of suspended hostilities, with only nominal war, to the withdrawal of our troops, an event which many Mexicans apprehend may be the signal for new revolutions, and that civil war which is always so much worse than war with a foreign power. Opposition to the ratification of the treaty in Mexico, is of a most heterogeneous character, and all who oppose it, are not necessarily to be considered as enemies of the United States.

The purchase of the Family Library of Washington was mooted in the Senate yesterday, and the Library Committee were instructed to inquire whether it can be purchased for the Government. Mr. Jefferson's books were purchased by Congress for $25,000, and makes up a part of the Congressional Library. The Madison papers were one of the purchases of the General Government, and bills are pending before Congress now for the purchase of the Libraries of Madison and Hamilton. Mrs. Hamilton, (daughter of General Schuyler,) at the age of 92, is here urging the passage of one of these bills, and Mrs. Madison, at a very advanced age is urging the passage of the other. Both of these ladies are no less remarkable for their extreme years, and the honors they have shared, than for the qualities they possess. Their memories of the past, revive reminiscences that none but actors in the early part of the history of the country could awaken. If their husbands were remarkable men their wives were no less extraordinary women.

E. E.

FROM WASHINGTON.

There was an animated debate in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, in which Mr. Giddings participated, upon a question for his own protection. He told the House, that from a body from which he had received so many insults, and from which he had been practically expelled by a vote of censure, he expected no favor, and asked for none. He knew his rights and duties, and intended to exercise both. We shall give a brief sketch of some of the points of this speech to morrow, which had the effect of prompting, upon a Southern motion, the close of the debate.

The Abolition excitement had entirely subsided at Washington, but in Congress there was a disposition to agitate the question more and more.

Local Intelligence.

MR. JAMES SAMPLE, formerly of Allegheny City, who lost his leg at Chapultepec, left yesterday on the Lake Erie, for the residence of his father, Thomas Sample, Esq., near Mahoning, Beaver County. He is so emaciated by long confinement and intense suffering from his wound, as hardly to be recognized by his familiar acquaintances.

He, poor fellow, held the post of Assistant Commissary, and might have avoided danger, but at the fierce struggle of Chapultepec, thinking the force of his countrymen too weak, he volunteered, went into the ranks, and in the fight lost his leg.—He, we understand, is the only survivor of seven belonging to his regiment, whose limbs were amputated—himself a hospital patient for seven months—brought home yet tortured with his unhealed wound; and but now, after some weeks' treatment by Dr. Dickson, able to hobble on.—This is the price of glory!

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The wife of a drayman, residing near the canal ware-house of Mr. Henry Graff, plunged into the Canal Basin, near to the bridge which crosses from Liberty and Grant to Washington street, yesterday, about half past 12.—She got out immediately, but declared her determination to destroy herself, and, rushing to the brink of the canal, was about to jump in again; but, after leaning over the basin for a moment or two, beholding its filthy condition, and inhaling its fetid odor, she concluded to postpone drowning till she could meet with cleaner water.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—This renowned and unique gentleman, who has created an immense excitement both in Europe and America, will make his bow to the good people of Pittsburgh on Monday next. This announcement will no doubt cause an excitement amongst the juvenile portion of our community, as well as the lovers of the curious.

THE large boats are now adapting their freights to the low stage of water. The Clipper No. 2 brought up only a few boxes of specie consigned to Messrs. D. Leech & Co., with a few packages to other consignees. The Tagliori, Wyoming, and other boats leaving yesterday, were also calculating closely for the stage—allowing for a little rubbing occasionally.

TRAVEL ON THE CANAL.—The entire capacity of the packets is now taxed to accommodate the travel, and extra boats are often required. Among the next arrivals may be expected a best load of clergymen, to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which convenes on Monday.—The party numbers seventy Odd.

Another fashionable and crowded house witnessed the performance last eve of Mr. Anderson in the King of the Commons. To night he will appear in "the Robbers," which is claimed by his friends as his finest character. He has performed a most arduous round of characters during his engagement, and firmly established his reputation among the lovers of the drama here.

"PURVIANCE'S NEWS AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER," was issued on Tuesday in Allegheny city. It is a fine looking sheet and can hardly fail to succeed.

MRS. ANNE CHASE—of Tampico notoriety—was at the Monongahela House last evening.

Affairs in England.

The following extract from the London Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives a sad picture of the State of English politics.

Having thus taken a review of foreign affairs and given you some idea of the gusts and eddies of the storm that seems as yet only in its commencement, I must devote my remaining space to a consideration of our own position. I grieve to say that, proud as that position appears at present, I look upon it with a heavy heart. The general movements of the time have of course communicated themselves by a kind of electric sympathy to this country.

Intelligent minds cannot help recognizing that we have an ignorant populace, a brutal soldiery, and 500 millions sterling of debt, and although the Anglo-Saxon character is essentially conservative, it is dangerous at such a moment as the present to have little to rely upon, but this untaught instinct. What is desired is a government that should advance and not wait to be driven. One that should take the lead, by boldly announcing social and legal reforms, such as equality of religious sects; abolition of the gross inequalities and injustice of the income tax, stamp, excise law and legacy-duty laws; the abolition of entails and of primogeniture; the substitution of a Christian in place of a revengeful code of criminal jurisprudence; abolition of game laws; a general reduction of expenditure; extension of the right of suffrage, and so forth, not in a revolutionary spirit but with the distinct understanding that common sense and common honesty shall be applied to the amendment of these and all other portions of our laws and institutions, without regard to class, interests, and obsolete ideas.

Such a course would be truly conservative, but it is alleged that the present Government mean to act on the diametrically opposite principle. They fear rousing the public mind, and they think by avoiding these topics to get on till the storm has subsided. To my apprehension no course could be more fatal, and seeing as I do that throughout Europe the *prestige* of the old, official, treaty-of-Vienna style of Government is dead and buried forever, and that the intellectual and moral nature of the people has now revealed its power and become inastiable for progress, I cannot help recognizing that this country, either by the aid of its Government or without its aid, will take a part, and a great one in the drama. Already the lower classes are on the move, and it is painful to see the Government utterly ignorant of the nature of their demands or of the real intelligence whence these derive their force. There is not, I believe any class of men more completely blinded to the actual views of moral philosophy which prevail among the more intelligent portion of the operatives of England than those who compose our Legislature, and more especially the members of the Government, and hence there is reason to fear a constant resistance and a perverse delay in every concession, which will unceasingly expose us to the perils of a crisis.

When I said just now, that we had an ignorant population, I alluded to the majority, consisting of the agricultural labourers, but in all our towns there are vast numbers of active beings who, steeped in poverty, possess those nervous temperaments which are already restlessly seeking for information, and these people possess a clearer sense of the simple, rational, and eternal principles of morality than those above them. Hence a feeling of contempt on their side, as strong and perhaps quite as just as that which they are called upon to endure from others, and if this feeling, goaded by want or excited, as now, by an unfavorable sympathy, should ever unite with and take as its instrument the brutal animal nature of the purely ignorant portion of our population, as we see it among our agriculturists and soldiers, we should then have to reap consequences such as have never yet been visited on any land.

THE CHARTISTS.

All attempts at warning, however, seem almost vain, and the most distressing evidence of the fatuous blindness and complacent self-esteem of the middle and higher classes is to be observed in the fact that the Chartists and others, whether in the House of Commons or elsewhere, are never spoken of in words of kindness or conciliation. "Put down the rascals now" is palpably the predominant feeling, and the greater attempt seems to be specially to set the middle classes and the operatives in direct hostility—a plan which up to the present time has so far succeeded that if any one in what are called the responsible ranks were to attempt to bring about a better state of things, he would cut out that the grievances complained of should be seriously taken into consideration and discussed in a spirit of mutual good will, he would at once be voted a rascal, and his vulgar sympathies that unit him for good society. He would in fact be shunned and hence it is that good men cryin the streets in vain. Those who are the best friends of order are looked upon as enemies, and the mistake is only discovered when it is too late. In the printed debates of the House of Commons the words "*Oh and a laugh,*" will generally be found to indicate those rare portions where some comparatively plain spoken and independent member—such as Mr. Hume—gives vent to his deprecate any of the most unfavorable constructions that are put upon the power and intentions of the agitators among the poor.

During the last week or two, *London* has been in a state of excitement on account of a Chartist meeting appointed to be held at an open space called Kennington common, about a mile and a half from the Houses of Parliament, on Monday next, the 10th of April, with the view of accompanying the delegates of their body in the presentation of a petition to the House of Commons. The objects of that petition comprise the six points of what is now called "the people's charter"—namely: 1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualifications. 4. Annual parliaments. 5. Payment of members, and 6. Equal electoral districts; and it was announced that the procession would consist of 300,000 men—an amount of course greatly exaggerated, although there can be no question that the actual numbers would be formidable. To meet this the Government have found it necessary to resort to direct interference, and a notice has consequently appeared this morning, declaring the proposed meeting illegal. The Chartists have, however, held a conference this after noon, and they have decided to disregard the prohibition.

IRELAND.

The last topic upon which I have to touch is Ireland—and here, all is uncertainty and gloom. We are about to enter on a new epoch, to such a cause there can be but one end. No man can feel more deeply than I do the absolute advantage to Ireland of a union with England, and I regard it as one of the most solemn duties of our country to endeavor to preserve that union by every means within its power. It is a duty we owe not only to Ireland but to the whole civilized world, but it is a duty which causes to be in abeyance, if not, we can no longer perform it with the consent of the Irish people. If the Irish are so mad as to believe that they can get on better without us, we have no more right to force ourselves upon them than the French have to coerce England. Our only right to force is the right of conquest, and the subsequent action of union agreed to by her people. The right of conquest will hardly serve for a plea in the year 1848, and as to the act of union, there can be no question that if the people hold the power to agree to it, they also must also be competent to put an end to it. Still although the English feel that they have never derived any advantage from Ireland that, she has always been a drain and a torment to us—I believe that they would never submit to anything rather than her independence.

The matter is one of pride and nothing else—it would be disagreeable to our self-esteem to be forced to give her up, and for the gratification of that fagotty to which in its legitimate action we are willing to sacrifice ourselves, while at the same its morbid indulgence is and always has been at the root of all our calamities; we are now I fear upon the verge of a contest in which either success or defeat would be alike deplorable. The excitement which the people are arming throughout Ireland, and the eager spirit by which they are animated, forbode a struggle that can be averted only by some providential interposition, of which at present there are no signs.

You will observe that a deputation of the Irish leaders have had an interview with M. Lamartine, at which they received a very proper answer and that must for the moment have created disappointment, but they still feel sure that the moment they begin to act France will lend them a helping hand. Meanwhile we have 40,000 regular troops in her pay, and an act of parliament is to be introduced into the House of Commons to-night, to increase the power of the law in proceeding against the chief orators for sedition.

Ireland could wise for a moment subdue our pride and give free play to the action of the moral sentiments, our course even now would be clear. The Minister would go down to the House of Commons and address it thus: "England has always desired a union with her Irish friend. She desires it now, and she believes that it is in her power to promote the happiness and advancement of the Irish people.—Still, if the majority in Ireland think differently, England, who desires no union, save one of voluntary friendship, will never make use of her giant strength to subdue what she cannot win.

"Let the Irish people in a national convention decide upon the proper means to take the sense of the majority, and if that majority decide for independence; they shall from that moment be entirely free. In parting from them, however, let it be understood that we do so with regret—and above all things let Ireland remember that if ever, through sudden calamity—the pressure of famine, foreign aggression, or financial distress—she should fall upon a time when friendship may be needed, there is no nation on earth where she will find it more freely tendered than by the neighbor from whom in friendship she now separates." A declaration of this kind would invoke the loss of an unprofitable and resentful slave and the gain of an ardent although independent friend. Pride, however, says "a slave is better than a brother," and upon that war cry it is to be feared we are now prepared to move.

SPECTATOR.

P. S.—In the above I have not touched on the condition of business or money matters. Suffice it to say that consols, which were 94 when I last wrote, have since been down to 80 and are now 80½. Business of all kinds is clecked, and gold continues to pour in, owing chiefly to the distrust which prevails in all the countries of the continent. Wheat is from 3s to 4s per quarter lower, and cotton has also slightly declined. The railway calls for the present month are £2,510,795. We have had no failures except the Manchester house of Birley, Corrie & Co. in the East India trade. They were in difficulties in October last, but at that time received assistance

☞ Men never attempt to counterfeit a worthless article, hence valuable medicines are frequently imitated. The knave who counterfeits a medicine commits as great a crime as if it were a bank note, or the coin of the United States. B A Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which is the only safe and certain cure for worms, has been counterfeited in many sections of the country, and persons should be on their guard when purchasing to get the genuine article, prepared at Pittsburgh, Pa. ap24

To the Commissioners of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN:—The great changes which within the last few years have occured—and the still greater which within a few more must occur in the course and direction of travel and transportation between the Atlantic cities and the Mississippi valley, by the introduction of railroads demands from those situated like Allegheny county, at the gateway leading to that valley, unceasing vigilance to protect their own interests. We are located at the head of steamboat navigation on the Ohio, and present to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore the most eastern point within that valley—at which those cities should realise the golden harvest of the teeming west. The importance of this position has been recognized ever since first discovered by the Military eye of General Washington in 1753, and even the close of a century unexampled in its changes in the west, cannot diminish that importance unless our indolence surrenders to the triumphs of modern art, the advantages conferred upon us by nature. In this age industry and activity can alone retain our ascendency. We have indefatigable competitors struggling to open new channels of commerce.

New York and Boston on the North are stretching out their arms from seven to draw within their grasp not only the entire business of the Lake country, but also large portions of the trade and travel of the Ohio valley. Their lines of Railroads are already completed to Buffalo, and in rapid progress along the northern shore of Lake Erie—across the Peninsula of Michigan to Chicago and the Mississippi river. The New York and Erie road is approaching the southern shore of Lake Erie and its branches from Cleveland, Sandusky, and other points will every where penetrate the Ohio valley and thus by Canal and Lake navigation in summer—and Railroads in winter—will the trade and travel designed by nature to enrich our merchants and manufacturers be carried to enrich our more enterprising northern neighbors.

Virginia on the South is struggling to open her road to the Ohio, and Maryland through the agency of the Baltimore and Ohio company by an entire disregard of her own interests has determined by a "route of tunnels" to reach the Ohio, at a point below us—in the hope of drawing off our trade. This company appears here to have definitely disclosed their future policy to wit, an effort to extend her road westward by the appropriation to the annual profits of the part already completed. Probably one half of their annual profits are levied upon our trade and travel. Shall we longer submit to see our resources thus expended? Shall we continue to contribute two or three hundred thousand dollars annually to sap the foundation of our own prosperity.

To counteract these insidious efforts is our plain duty and our obvious interest. If we are true to ourselves—all these efforts will be vain. If not our fears and their hopes will be realized. If our trade and travel are once permited to be withdrawn by a diversion of a million of money may be required to reclaim them. Thus situated, longer delay is treasonable—to protect ourselves requires action vigorous, prompt and energetic.

Philadelphia with a degree of enterprise worthy of all commendation has commenced the opening of a railway communication to Pittsburgh. The citizens of Allegheny county equally interested must co-operate in a corresponding spirit. The Pennsylvania railroad company has already under contract, and will have completed during the present year her road to Lewistown. The remainder of that work to the Eastern base of the Allegheny mountains at or near Hollidaysburgh is now ready for—and will on the 17th of May be under contract—the money for its construction being already secured. A temporary connection with the Portage railroad will bring that work to Johnstown at the Western base of the mountains and within about 70 miles of Pittsburgh.

An efficient corps of Engineers has been for months engaged in surveys, preliminary to the location of the Western Division. This location can be completed and the work ready for contract by July of the present year. All that is necessary to ensure this division being put under contract in a short time—is that the Directors shall have a sufficient amount of capital stock pledged to justify their prompt action. The city of Philadelphia under an ordinance already passed, has authorized the Mayor of said city to subscribe $1,000,000 additional to the capital stock of said company whenever a corresponding amount is subscribed from other sources. A subscription by individuals, counties or corporations in Western Pennsylvania to the amount of one million of dollars would at once entitle that company to an equal subscription from the city of Philadelphia. These two millions which the Directors have pledged themselves thus to appropriate would be sufficient to construct the road from Pittsburgh to Johnstown.

Prompt action on our part will thus secure us a railway connection with the Atlantic cities in two years, and then we can bid defiance to all attempts of rivalry on the part of the North or South. If however, we do not promptly co-operate, this road may linger for years before it reaches us.

The speedy completion of the Pennsylvania road to this point is vital to the interests of those lands already projected to the Lakes, the West and the Southwest. Philadelphia will then equally with Pittsburgh, be interested in the speedy extension of these branch roads. The President and Directors of the Pennsylvania company have already solemnly pledged themselves that as soon as these roads can be surveyed and located, Philadelphia will at once contribute to them at least an equal amount to what Allegheny county may now subscribe to this Eastern road. Her interests and our are necessarily the same, and both will be best promoted by a liberal county subscription to that road which is already surveyed and promises immediate returns upon the investment.

The Pennsylvania Legislature at its late session passed an act calculated to have an important bearing on the interests of this Pennsylvania railroad. By the first section Allegheny county among other things is authorized to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, any amount not exceeding 5 per cent. upon the assessed valuation of real and personal property, the company to receive her bonds as cash and the county is empowered to appoint one Director in the Board for every 10,000 dollars so taken and held by her.

The second section declares "the Directors of the Pennsylvania railroad Company be and are hereby authorised to pay to the shareholders entitled to receive the same, in the months of May and November in each year, interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum on all instalments paid by them; which interest shall be charged to the cost of construction and continue to pay the same until the said road shall be completed, and that no a dividend shall be declared all the profits and earnings of said railroad shall be credited to the cost of construction."

The object of this law is thus clearly stated in a recent report of that Company:—"In recommending the payment of interest the Board do not propose any new experiment. This plan is sanctioned by the practice of the English companies, as well as those of New York and Massachusetts and has been followed by the most beneficial results.

Although it is understood that no provision exist in the charters granted in these states for the payment of interest, yet for the last 6 years such payments have been voluntarily made by all the companies under control—the money for the construction being already secured. A temporary connection with the Portage railroad will bring that work to Johnstown at the Western base of the mountains and within about 70 miles of Pittsburgh.

Very respectfully

C. P. Q.

Pittsburgh, April 26, 1848.

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 69 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

☞ PILES, SORES, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Linimen is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. novlsd&wdtf

"That whiter skin of hers than snow,
And pure as monumental alabaster."

All females have skin like the above, who use Jones' Spanish Lily White. It maketh pure snowy, yet naturally white. Sold at 69 LIBERTY street. mar18

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and be no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless. Mr. W. Jackson, of 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa, certifies on the 3d of February, 1847, that Mrs. Jackson's head, on the top, was entirely bald for 15 years, and that by using two 2s bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the hair is growing fast and thick.

Sold in Newark by S. OLDS & SON, 279 Broad st, R. VAN ZINDERSIKRK, corner of Broad and Nantucket st. mar18

☞ TO THE HALT AND LAME.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Extract, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov15d&wtf

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twin shilling box of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whilst your teeth, &c. Sold at 69 Liberty st. nov15d&wly

HAVANA SUGAR—40 hhs White and Brown, for sale by ap28 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SUGARS—13 bbls Levering's crushed Sugar;
" 12½ " Loaf Sugar; for sale by
ap28 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GLASS—133 bxs 8x10 Glass; 60 do 10x12 do; 34 do 10x12 do; for sale by
ap28 WICK & M'CANDLESS

CHEESE—10 bxs Havana Cheese; 10 Cigars, for sale by ap28 WICK & M'CANDLESS

POTATOES—400 bbls for sale by
ap28 FRIEND, RHEY & Co

COTTON—25 bales Batting Cotton, for sale by
ap28 FRIEND, RHEY & Co

CORN—300 bus Corn, just received and for sale by
ap28 R ROBISON & Co, 192 Liberty st

POTASH—8 casks just rec'd and for sale by
ap28 R ROBISON & Co

OILS—1 cask of pure winter bleached Sperm;
" " " Winter Sperm;
4 bbls Crude; 3 do Tanners'; in store and for sale by:
ap28 O BLACKBURN & Co

PITCH AND TAR—10 bbls Pitch; 4 do Tar; in store and for sale by ap28 O BLACKBURN & Co

MOLASSES—8 bbls S H Molasses; in store and for sale by ap28 O BLACKBURN & Co

N. O. SUGAR & MOLASSES—100 hhds N O Sugar; 8 200 bbls Molasses; in store and for sale by
JAS A HUTCHISON & Co

COTTON—293 bales Mississippi Cotton, in store and for sale by ap28 JAS A HUTCHISON & Co

MACKEREL—25 bbls large No 3, for sale low to close, by ap28 JAS A HUTCHISON & Co

JUST RECEIVED—10 bbls Alcohol.
ap28 J KIDD & Co

JUST RECEIVED—8 doz Traphagen's Sarsaparilla
ap28 J KIDD & Co

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—1 doz for sale by ap28 J KIDD & Co

TURPENTINE—10 bbls Spa. Turpentine; just rec'd and for sale by ap28 J KIDD & Co

Chronicle copy.

LOUISVILLE LIME—300 bbls Louisville Lime, just received on consignment and for sale at a reduced price, by A. GORDON, front st
ap27:d3t*

FOR STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS—We have on hand a large assortment of Iron Stone Ware, suitable for steamboats and hotels, which we will sell low. GILL & GETTY,
sign of the Big Pitcher, wood st
ap27

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF ROUNDS—6,000 lbs sugar cured Dried Beef, in prime order, put up for family use; just rec'd per American Star, and for sale by ap27 SELLERS & NICOLS

OILS—10 casks pure Sperm Oil, bleached; 1 do Winter Whale do do; 2 do common do do; 5 bbls spring do do, bleached; 12 do Lard Oil; 30 do Linseed do; in store and store and for sale by
ap27 SELLERS & NICOLS

FEATHERS—25 sacks to arrive; for sale by
ap27 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, front st

ICE CREAM SAUCERS—26 doz plain and gold band China Ice Cream Saucers, for sale at a low price by ap27 GILL & GETTY

CORN MEAL—13 bbls fresh Corn Meal, just rec'd and for sale by
ap27 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SALERATUS—38 casks Cleveland Saleratus, for sale by ap27 WICK & M'CANDLESS

BACON—223 pcs hog round, for sale by
ap27 WICK & M'CANDLESS

WHITE BEANS—40 bbls fresh small White Beans, for sale by ap27 WICK & M'CANDLESS

POTASH—30 casks prime, for retailing, for sale by
ap27 WICK & M'CANDLESS

POTATOES—13 bbls for sale by
ap27 WICK & M'CANDLESS

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., AT WHOLESALE—300 doz Hose and half Hose, for men, women and children, with a large lot of silk, cotton and lisle thread Gloves and Mitts; just received from the importers and for sale wholesale and retail, by
ap26 F H EATON & Co

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES—A fresh supply of Oiled Window Shades and Trimmings, just rec'd and for sale by
ap26 F H EATON & Co

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, April 27, 1848.

SENATE—A resolution was passed directing the presentation to M. Vattemere, of one hundred copies of Hickey's constitution of the United States, in the name of the Senate.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution, calling the Secretary for information in relation to the public archives.

The House bill providing for the transportation of Foreign Mails, was reported with amendments.

Mr. Badger's resolution to purchase Brow's portrait of Gen. Taylor, was called upon and laid upon the table after amendment.

The California claim bill was then discussed until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The first business of the day was the printing of the Scott correspondence, which elicited a warm debate.

Mr. Clingman, who was entitled to the floor, made an able speech, charging Mr. Secretary Marcy, with using Mr. Henly for the purpose of pelting upon the House and the country, a deliberate falsehood. He attacked Mr Marcy with the greatest vigor and defended Gen. Scott from aspersions heaped upon him by the friends of the Administration.

The debate was continued upon this subject for a long time, in the warmest manner, the whigs charging the Administration with fear, in refusing to trust the letters to the House, because the Mexican government might get them, while at the same time the letters were dishonorably transmitted to Gen. Pillow, to be used by him against Gen. Scott in the Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Stephens moved to put the whole war correspondence together, to the number of 10,000 copies, which was adopted and the House adjourned.

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1848.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention has recommended Lewis Cass as its first, and Levi Woodbury as its second, choice for the Presidency. The present incumbents of State Offices were renominated.

James B. Bowling has been nominated for Congress in the St. Louis (Missouri) Congressional District.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1848.

Flour—Sales 500 bbls, Western, at $5 87½c.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2 25 per bbl.

Rye Flour—Sales at $3 75 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of 3,000 bushels prime yellow Southern Corn at 51 cts per bushel. Oats are held at 42 cts.

Provisions—Sales of Baltimore rendered Lard at 7c. There is no activity in any article—quotations are steady.

Groceries—Sales of common N. O. Sugar at 4@4½ cts. Rio Coffee at 7½@7½ cts.

Whiskey—Sales at 22 cts.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 27, 1848.

Flour—Sales, yesterday, for Genesee $4 25@$4 37½.

Grain—Prime red Wheat, $1 28; and white, $1 37 cts. Prime yellow Corn, 50@52 cts.

Whiskey—Sales at 25 cts.

Provisions are quiet for all descriptions—the demand is confined to the retail trade. Lard tends downward.

Cotton—No change from last report.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Howard Street at $5 68½ c