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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.

FOR LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, DOMESTIC, MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, IMPORTS, MONEY MARKETS, &c. see third page.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

CONSULTATION.—A meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Committee of Correspondence, will be held at M'Minnis' (Spread Eagle) Hotel, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, May 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M. A general and punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be laid before the Committee.

DANIEL M'CURDY, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:—

Joseph Long, Wm Algeo, H Heath, E Perceival, G A Berry, Wm Wilson, Jr., J D Cochran, Wm Glass, S Herron, J W Lewis, D Collins, J Willock, A Speer, J Matthews, H M'Elhenny, H Holtz, J Patterson, J W Lightner, A Brawdy, John Wilson, J M Brush, John Maier, Wm Perkins, Wm Dilworth, J S Richardson, G Campbell, J Walker, Jas Ross, John Allen, Henry Stimple, Wm R Gary, John Rogers, P Drover, W Jeffries, W Rogers, A Johnson, E S Cassatt, M Knox, G Y Coulter, M A White, D H Scott, T Jones, R Palmer, Wm B Mowry, Wm Boyd, D Negley, T Davison, A Cunningham, J A Gray, J Beaver, J Graham, J M'Kee, A M'Leis, R L Logan, J Monroe, Dr. Hosy, M Dravo, Wm A Shaw, Jacob Kiester, D M'Curdy, Wm R Vankirk, J Pollock, U Appleyard, Jas M'Clure, J W Decker, J Wilson, Robt M'Harron, Wm G Miller, Wm Campbell, J Patterson, C G Smith, Jas Robinson, R S Stevenson, J Riley, Wm G Means, J Scott, J M'Elhenny, J Semple, S M'Elhenny, F Dull, Wm Morrison, M Scott, E Miller, R R Porter, J Magill, N Conley.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Abolition debate revived and closed.

Washington, April 26, 1848.

The Journal having been read in the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr Wick, of Ia., took his stand in front of the Speaker, to waive the question of privilege, and the debate upon the Institution of Slavery. The speech was read from the rostrum and was much elaborated. It was a speech much more for 'bunkum' than the House, and the author paid his colleagues the very poor compliment of being coarse, low, and equivocal with the obvious impression upon his own mind, that this would be more satisfactory than a plain, straight forward and dignified argument. The speech was a wooing of all sections of the Union, and all shades of opinion upon the slave question, as if there could be any compromise with the question of slavery,—but this is American Democracy. The so-called "Democratic party," rally almost unitedly under the black banner of slavery, while the Whig party from the free States, are found unanimously in opposition to Slavery. It is love of, and defence of, and practice of free principles, is the test of a true Republicanism, where shall we rank the "Dough-faces" of the North,—the "dough-faces" especially of Pennsylvania. One is alternately grieved and indignant to see the manner in which the Representatives of the free people of the North bow down to the Moloch of Slavery, wooing for office and fortune places which are sold for a ready sacrifice of principle.

Of Mr. Gidding's speech, following that of Mr. Wick, I would be glad to say much if there was time and room. Though personally most courteous toward the Southern members, always yielding the floor when it was asked, it was as bold and public an opposition to Slavery as I have ever heard. There was abundant provocation for retort, and Mr. G. did not spare Mr. Haskell, Mr. Bayly' Mr. Venable, or any of the members who had arraigned him. At the start he called upon any Southern member in a tone of defiance to state whether as long as he had been a member of the House, he had ever said aught or done aught to interfere with Slavery in the States.

No one rose for a time, but Mr. Meade, of Va., some moments after responded, by asking impertinently enough, as to the motives of the member.

Mr. Giddings proposed, he said, only to cut the District, the District of Columbia, and the territory of the United States, adrift from the Institution of Slavery. This was a constitutional right, and it was one he would never surrender.

Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, later in the debate intimated that this was interfering with Southern rights. Slaves heard of these agitations and property was thus kept insecure.

Mr. Giddings replied that no such considerations would prompt him to silence. If Slaves were set free from a conscientious discharge of his duty here,—if a defence of truth, should be the means of their liberation, so be it. He would not hold his peace from fear of such a consequence. Southern men expect, that while they sell men into slavery that the voice of freedom was to be hushed in the House.

Mr. Gayle said he knew as little of the quivering flesh as did the gentleman from Ohio, but he did know, that some of his negroes declined to come on with him for here they might be stolen by some of the Abolitionists.

Mr. Giddings. Wretched must be the degradation of that man who fears to be set free.

Mr. Venable, of N. C. was now reached and Mr. Giddings believed that he belonged to the same sect, with John Wesley, who characterized "Slaves as the concentration of all human villany."

Mr. Venable disclaimed. He was no Methodist but a staunch Presbyterian!

Mr. Giddings. Heaven forbid. A Presbyterian, and yet rising from a sacramental supper, to apply the lash, and sell the image of God. The thing was monstrous and impossible.

Mr. Venable fell back in defence upon the bible to sustain himself,—and the hour soon run out,—and with it the debate, for a Mississippi member moved to lay the subject upon the table, and it was carried there, not by a strict party vote, but with general unanimity.

There was an unsuccessful attempt made to revive the question in the Senate, but in the general honor of a discussion there, the motion received but nine votes, some of the gentlemen, holding extremes of opinion, wishing to greet the agitation.

Hale and Calhoun voted together to-day, though on Thursday, the Senator from South Carolina, said he should at soon think of arguing with a maniac, as the gentleman from New Hampshire.—Foote, of Miss., and Hale also voted together tho' the former, fanatic and bigot as he is, declared that if the Senator from New Hampshire, should visit Mississippi, *he would be hung upon the first tree, and he would, if present, be the first to draw the rope!*—Beautiful sentiment this, from a Democratic Senator, and one among the foremost to hurrah for liberty in Europe. Liberty, indeed, anywhere but at home is the Democracy of this class of madcaps.

Congress has revived the debate upon the Bounty land question. Various propositions are submitted, most of them very liberal to those who have seen service in the wars, but at present none of them have assumed a tangible shape. E. B.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.—The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer holds the following patriotic language.

"The great and appalling crisis which has overtaken Europe adds much importance to the political crisis now rapidly approaching in our own country. When nearly the whole civilized world is in commotion, we can as a people find safety only in an upright, wise, and conservative course. If we are to have Presidents who will trample on the constitution, and take the responsibility of plunging the country into a war whenever it suits their ambitious views, leaving to Congress and the People the only alternative either to back out or fight it out, we shall have reason to tremble at the perils which await us in the time *that is coming*, and that *now is*. The time for nominating candidates for the Presidency for the next four years is near at hand: and I am glad to say there is nothing to change the opinion expressed some time ago that the vote of this great State may with certainty be counted upon for the Whig candidate.—The Whigs are determined to go with all their strength for the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. I hope this idea will be widely spread through all the States, so that if any Whigs are wavering, or any States balancing with regard to the policy they may propose or think it best to pursue, they may be strengthened in their resolutions for the right course by the belief that the weight of this important State will be with them. Let every State go into the Convention with an honest heart, and endeavor to give an honest expression to the Whig sentiment of the country, and come out of the Convention with a determination to sustain that sentiment by cheerful and vigorous efforts, and there can be no doubt of the triumph of Whig principles. The country will then, we may trust, be guided by conservative counsels, be kept on a constitutional course, and we may enjoy a feeling of greater security, while the nations of the earth are rocking to and fro in fearful commotion, and working out new problems in human government and social relations."

Local Intelligence.

Source of the Wealth of Pittsburgh.

Taking advantage of a leisure hour, on Friday, we made a tour of observation, to examine some of the workshops which so largely contribute to the prosperity and wealth of the Manchester of America. The works of Messrs. Knapp & Totten were the source of much gratification; and an attempt will be made to give some account of the work in progress. The 'Fort Pitt Works' are more strongly denended than any Mexican castle, at present, by a long row of heavy guns, which are a credit to the mechanical skill of Pittsburgh, and allowed, we believe, by the Ordnance Department, to be quite as good as any in existence.

The works are now devoted to the "Arts of Peace"—a theme more to our taste. The lower floor of the building, upon Etna street, is occupied by the engine builders, and there the heavy work is done. The story above, is used for the finer work, of which there is some in progress that will stand the test with the work of any manufactory in the country. In this room are to be seen two labor saving machines, that are curiosities. One of them, for planing, comes as near thinking as is possible. The iron to be planed is fastened upon a moving platform, which passes under a frame upon which is a chisel, moved laterally by machinery, and tending itself, until the surface is made perfectly smooth. The other machine is rather noisy, but is able to cut as many screws as twenty men, without slighting them, and therefore a valuable assistant, in an establishment where the work presses.

The upper story is filled with 'patterns,' and shows at a glance the varied uses to which the valuable metal has been adapted by the furnace and forge. In the yard was a most incessant "clink of hammers closing rivets up" upon steam boilers, which have destinations varying from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The yard is full of them, and when they are afloat, the steam boat market will be dull. In the foundry, there was in progress several 'revolving hammers,' such as we have before noticed, and which we are glad to say, are as efficient in the rolling mill as could be wished. The 'beautiful Gothic pattern State House' is lying loose round the yard, in a great state of forwardness. The window castings are elegant, and when in place must give an air of extreme lightness and beauty to the structure.

The cornices are of fine proportion; and the building, when completed, will be a standard argument, in favor of home labor, and we hope will have its influence upon the free trade legislators who are to be sheltered by it.

A new article for the South is in course of construction, which must come into extensive use.—It is a wheel, worked by a steam engine, for the purpose of draining lands. It is twenty four feet in diamater, and so constructed as to sweep out an immense body of water from a plantation. Many crops annually ruined by excessive moisture will be saved in future, by this simple machine, which has cheapness of construction added to its other good qualities.

The number of workmen at present employed about these works is about two hundred. Strange as it may seem, not one did we see who looked aggrieved at the fact that his labor is protected by a duty of thirty per cent. Had the subject been named, we doubt not they would have assented to an addition of twenty per cent. more. For ourselves we say, let the hand writher, which would tax foreign iron so lightly as to drive from our furnaces, workshops, and foundries the workmen who must be allowed to win for themselves not only a subsistence, but the means of securing a competence, when the time for labor has gone by. Such was the operation of the tariff of 1842, under which our iron interest grew with vigor, diffusing wealth among the farmers, the furnace men, and the mechanics in our cities. Such is not the operation of the tariff of 1846—that swindling law which swamps our home workmen with the products of potato fed, and rye and oat meal labor.—We want none of their work. It is more American to use iron made by a man who owns a comfortable, nay an elegant house—who has around him a smiling and healthy family, and receipted 'butcher's bills.' Demagogues may think it for the good of our iron workers *to eat no meat*, as urged by Mr. Williams of Massachusetts; but not so do we argue. Neither do we go for black bread, soup societies, and poor houses. All success we warmly wish to the workmen of the Iron City, and uncompromising hostility to any action of the Government which will give to the people of Europe the manufacture of goods that we can make ourselves.

Monongahela Route.

The travel on this route, thus far, this season, has increased over that of 1847 to a most gratifying extent. We are informed by Mr. Miskimmen the efficient agent of this route, that he has forwarded nearly a thousand more in the first quarter of the year, than in 1847. The passengers coming weekly have increased still more than this. The great success of this route should encourage the friends of the rail roads to persevere, and end their exertions only with the completion of the roads. The Pennsylvania road, when completed, will find in the agent of the Monongahela Company a desirable "Master of Transportation," and one fully acquainted with the business in all its variety.

A HINT TO PITTSBURGH.—Some of our Hotel Proprietors inform us that there is a falling off from the amount of travellers arriving in this city during the months of March and April of last year, and the same months of this, of full fifty per cent. A highly intelligent gentleman who arrived last evening from Cincinnati, says that the largest proportion of the travel to the east, is by way of the Lakes, avoiding thereby our low waters and mountain roads. These are grave facts, and should prompt us to action in our Rail Road improvements.

A matter-of-fact person affirmed yesterday that the woman who attempted suicide, by suffocation in the canal, actually selected that dirty puddle, when the river would have been more convenient. Perhaps so—but she wouldn't venture on a second immersion—and that establishes our position,—viz: that even the desperation of the suicide could not overcome the repugnance to the horrible stench and filthiness of the canal basin.

A CURIOSITY.—A model of an electric frigate of forty-four guns, full rigged, with guns, men, life-boat, &c, has been exhibited in Buffalo. The model was built by Mr. E. Hurst, of Canada—the motive power and apparatus by Dr. Albert Henderson, of Buffalo. Electricity is the propelling agent, and her guns are fired, bells rung, &c, by the same instrumentality.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—One of our most respectable merchants on Market st, informs us that his business has increased upwards of one hundred per cent, since he commenced advertising, less than two years ago.

INCENDIARY ARRESTED.—A young man named Simms was arrested, yesterday, we have been informed, charged with having been concerned in the late incendiary fires. He has been bound over for further examination.

W. H. CHANNING AND GEORGE RIPLEY—of the Brook Farm Phalanx, will soon be in the city, and address our citizens upon the doctrines of association.

HON. JOHN P. HALE is expected to visit our city. A letter of invitation has been addressed to him, by a Committee appointed by the Antislavery men, of which committee Neville B. Craig, Esq., was the Chairman.

THE VIENNOISE—Madam Weiss, and this charming troupe of dancers, will be in town next week, and appear under the patronage of Mr. Porter.—The one who does not feel a pleasure in the performance of these little strangers, is hard to please.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Col. C. G. Childs, the accomplished Editor of the Philadelphia Commercial List, has been elected President of the Telegraph Company, leading from that city to the Breakwater. The Company has been fully organised, and Messrs. Townsend will soon hand over the line to the representatives of the stockholders. It bids fair to be both useful and profitable.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.—The exports of produce from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st of September for the past two years, to the 20th of April, are as follows:

		1848.	1847.
Flour,	bbls	155,458	1,420,557
Meal,	"	87,510	325,127
Wheat,	bu	215,139	1,400,942
Corn,	"	2,248,772	8,509,176
Rye,	"	none.	1,894
Barley,	"	"	130,591
Oats,	"	"	158,226

SMALL COIN.—Mr. Niles has introduced a bill in Congress to abolish cents and introduce a coin half the value of a half dime, or two and a half cents. It will not answer. The poor must have a small coin for small objects not of higher value than one cent. An immense variety of articles are purchased for one cent—newspapers for example—and we cannot' under any circumstances, dispense with it. We presume the bill will not pass

Great Britain.

We give the London letter of the New York Tribune, which describes with much vigor the state of political affairs in England and Ireland. The America, with advices down to the 15th of April, will be fully due this morning at New York. The news will be made doubly interesting by this clear statement of the position of the Government and the People.

Foreign Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, April 7, 1848.

You will be surprised to find that I devote this entire letter to one subject—*Revolution in England!* I pass over all the recent events of Europe to write only of England. When I say England, I mean Great Britain. You will be no less surprised to find that I speak of "Revolution in England," because when you look carefully over your files of papers, you will find no word resembling "*Revolution.*" But that is the only term I can apply to the present state of political affairs in England and Ireland. The London journals will deceive you respecting the real condition of the country.

I have taken extraordinary pains to ascertain the state of affairs. I have not asked Ministers or Statesmen what is about to take place; but I have mingled with and talked to THE PEOPLE. I have heard their heart-rending tales, and examined the strength of their last resolution—*to obtain reforms or die in the struggle!*

In London and Dublin, this grand question will soon be decided. We shall soon know whether the millions are to die of starvation, or rejoice in their freedom—whether they are to fall by the bayonet, or rise on the wings of LIBERTY!

The CHARTISTS of England are now a most formidable body of agitators. They demand vote by ballot, universal suffrage, and other reforms; but behind this screen they are preparing to carry out still greater reforms, which are designated by the press "*treason.*" Their real object is, the subversion of the Church—the Monarchy—the House of Parliament—the cancelment of the Public Debt. To accomplish this, they would not hesitate to destroy public buildings, barracks, dockyards and arsenals, *and even the Sovereign!* They laugh at the word *treason*, and point to American "*treason*," when the Americans fought for "*Liberty!*" they also point to France, Prussia, Austria, Italy!

Last week, and also on Sunday last, the Chartists held meetings in various parts of the metropolis for the purpose of organizing their forces for the grand demonstration on the 10th, when it is supposed that 500,000 Chartists will meet in London. A petition to Parliament will be presented on that day, by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and on the following day an answer will be demanded, and the 11th will be the great, and perhaps *the bloody day!* The chartists mean what they say: they do not hold so numerous meetings merely to talk, but to organize *and act*. To show the sentiment of this large and powerful body, it is only necessary to give a few extracts from the speeches of the leaders.

On Sunday last, not only every Chartist club-room throughout the metropolis was discovered to be full, but from 3000 to 4000 Chartists met on Kennington Common, where no man was afraid to preach revolutionary doctrines.

The numerous delegates to the great National Convention met on the same day at their convention room in the Old Bailey. Mr. Vernon, the chairman, spoke at great length on the folly of appealing to the House of Commons for their rights, and although they intended to go through the formality of taking them to grant the prayer of their petition, they expected to be treated with utter contempt. In this case, the people must be prepared to achieve their rights. The grand procession of the 10th must be composed of knots of men, who undertood each other—bold, determined, unflinching men who would rally round him, and carry him off the field, either wounded or dead! Mr. Vernon said they all knew that their lives were in danger, and they must be prepared for the worst. They must be prepared to have their charter made the law of the land, not in an indefinite period, but in two or three weeks. (Treimendous cheers followed these remarks.)

Another speaker said that they had a great work to do, and they must well consider it. If they thought the time was come to strike the blow, *then strike!*

The chairman then rose, and said he hoped there would be no collision on the 10th, but if even a few hundred individuals fell on either side and were killed, it would then not be a trial of physical force and the result must not be taken as decisive, for these would only be the casualties of a mighty movement. (Great cheering.) They must all be prepared, if they would obtain their rights, peaceably if they could, but if they must fight, then *let every man do his duty!* (Vociferous and prolonged cheering followed.)

Mr. Gregory next addressed the crowded meeting. He said that the delegates to the Convention were instructed not to leave London till *the charter was the law of the land!* These delegates had come to the metropolis to defy Parliament, to overawe the Government, and to put the Chartists not only above the Government and Parliament, but to set aside the will of kings and queens. The people might sneer as it liked; 500,000 Chartists, all united, did not care what the press said! All they wanted to know, was what the Government said. If the Government did not yield in a *moral* appeal, then they would address them by *physical* force. But the people would get nothing from the Government until they were prepared to *take it*. It was no use to talk to the people of soldiers. There were not more than 5,000 soldiers in all London, and in the face of these soldiers, they would obtain their rights. They intended to take the petition to the House of Commons on the 10th. Well, what would they do then? The convention would tell them what they were to do on the 11th! (Tremendous cheers!) If Parliament threw out their petition, and treated it scurrilously, as they were sure to do, he would not tell them what to do, but if they liked to take anything beside their hands, that was their business, and if they did not beat the Government, the Government would beat them!—But if the petition was not answered, they must all walk to the palace, and if they could not find admission, *they must force admission.* (cheers.)

This speaker said farther, that St. James' Palace was a wide field, and soldiers would be there, and aristocratic officers would tell them to fire on them, and all they (the people) had to do was to make a rush at their throats *and crush them!* (Cheers.

Mr. Handley, a delegate, then addressed the meeting. He said that the Convention intended to send delegates in every direction with secret instructions to the Chartists, informing them how to act. They intended also to meet the Repealers of Ireland in London, and they were anxious to act with the Chartists. They were all determined to overthrow a constitution under which thousands of people were walking about the streets idle and in a state of utter destitution! It was the boast that one Englishmen was equal to five foreigners, and he would ask, how was it that the oppressive and tyranical Government of France was changed in a single hour? whereas here for ages the people have been chained in slavery! (Immense cheering followed.) It was physical force that effected this great change in France! It was physical force at Vienna and Berlin, and physical force can do the same here!—(Tremendous cheers!)

Several other delegates addressed the meeting in the same strain, and were loudly cheered.

At another meeting, also held on Sunday last, it was stated that deputations from upwards of one hundred trades' union societies were present, who had returns showing that at least 500,000 persons would join the monster procession on the 10th and be ready to act on the following day! At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that all the different trades should assemble on Kennington Common on the 10th, and that each individual should carry a baton (like a policeman's staff) for his own personal protection, and that no interference on the part of the police should be allowed! They would then proceed to the House of Commons with their petition.

The petition is two hundred yards in length, and weighs upward of 100 pounds. It will be carried on the shoulders of six stout men, and taken into the House of Commons, and presented by Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The immense procession will then move through the principal streets of the metropolis and retire at night to Highbury Barn, (an extensive tavern in the northern part of the metropolis) where they will pass the night in forming plans for the work of the 11th. On that day they intend to go the House of Commons armed! They will then and there demand an answer to their petition!

There is already great excitement and alarm manifested by the Chartist meeting on Monday next, but Tuesday will probably be the critical day. The leading journals have not given reports of the Chartist meetings, and they only sneer at the movements of this formidable brotherhood. They did the same thing before the Revolution of February was proclaimed in France. But the present is a critical moment. The Chartists are the downstricken people. They have been organizing and planning for many years, and their phalanx of 500,000 feel that now is the time to act. They know that words will not accomplish any thing, and they are fully prepared to resort to blows! The reports of their meetings that I have here given have been revised for me by a leading Chartist, with the mark that the language is not too strong enough.—They intend to do even more than I have reported!

The whole city is placarded with immense posters, addressed to "The Men of London," calling upon them to be ready for the 10th.

These posters, on every corner in large letters attract crowds who stop and attentively read them. Other posters are also put up, evidently from the Government party, calling upon the men of London "not to heed the bad advice given to them," and directing their attention to the present condition of the laboring men of Paris.

To-day the Government has issued a proclamation peremptorily forbidding the meeting at Kennington Common! What will be the result? Look to the last Reform Banquet in France! Next Monday the whole of London will be in a complete uproar. The meeting will take place in spite of the Government, so I have been assured within an hour by influential Chartist.

The Metropolis, even now, is in a state of the greatest excitement. Some peace loving old gentlemen, who sit in their drawing rooms, clubs or counting houses forever, laugh at the idea of any serious disturbance; but I do not think that this is the proper time for laughter. Nobody knows what may take place. In sixty hours I may be wetting my boots with human blood! But I would willingly spill my own blood if Englishmen and Irishmen could gain their freedom by it. My readers may say that I am warm, but I am among warm men—I am with the people who are in a critical position. I pray that God may help the suffering millions!

The Queen left Buckingham Palace this morning for the Isle of Wight. Is not this significant? Is it a mere pleasure trip on a cold and rainy day? Is it prudent after her recent confinement, to cross the water to the Isle of Wight? Did her ministers advise the Queen to leave London, because they feared that she would not be safe here? It may be the last time that she will leave Buckingham Palace, although I do not believe there is a person in England that would do her any harm." It is is impossible to predict the events of the next week—They look very serious at present. P.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The Louisville Journal does this fellow ample justice and sets him right, before the people of Kentucky. In 1844 a sum of money was raised by a party of gentleman to pay off some liabilities of Henry Clay, and the Journal suspects that Cassius M. Clay contrived to work in among them. The Journal says:—

One objection to the proceeding, and only one, suggested itself to us at the time; but that one struck us forcibly. It seemed to us, that if any one of the contributors should at any time afterwards happen, either with or without cause, to have a quarrel with Mr. Clay, they would have it in their power to taunt him with the fact of their having assisted in the payment of his debts. To be sure we knew that no gentleman would do this, but we apprehended that there might be among the many contributors one or more without just pretensions to that character. This apprehension, we perceive, has been realized for the first time in the person of Cassius M. Clay. He says tauntingly in his letter, "*We pay your debts.*" So now the Hon. Henry Clay knows who *one* of the contributors was, and he will of course call promptly upon Cassius M. Clay for a statement of the amount of his contribution, and require him to take back his money. Whether Cassius, in 1844, availed himself of the opportunity of secretly laying Mr. Clay under a pecuniary obligation with the view of being able to taunt him with it upon some future occasion, knowing at the same time that the illustrious statesman would scorn to accept such an obligation from him if aware of its source, is more than we are prepared to say. There may be still others among the contributors, who, utterly destitute of all gentlemanly feelings and instincts, will at one time or another, say insultingly to Mr. Clay, "*We pay your debts,*" but we can answer for it that Mr. Clay will cancel all such obligations as fast as they are thus brought to his knowledge—always, we trust, taking good care to require vouchers that the amounts contributed are not, from forgetfulness or any other cause, overstated by the contributors.

A little scene is next given from the adventures of Cassius in Mexico, where he begged his life on the score of relationship to Henry Clay.

"A Kentucky officer, Lieut. Davidson, who was captured with C. M. Clay and others by the Mexicans at Encarnacion, stated that upon their being made prisoners, Capt. C. M. Clay protested earnestly in *Spanish* to the Mexican commander that he was the *son* of the Hon. Henry Clay, who was at the head of a party in the United States, and that, if he were to be killed, his illustrious *father* and the whole peace party would turn against Mexico and execute terrible vengeance upon her. Now it also seems as if there must be some mistake about this story, for we should hardly suppose that Cassius M. Clay, for the sake of his breath, the paltry modicum of atmospheric air that goes in and out at his nose, would pass himself off upon an unsuspecting foreigner as the son of a man to whom he avows himself an enemy—

We can imagine but one explanation of the occurrence; it is true. Cassius says he is Mr. Clay's enemy "from the necessity of his nature," and perhaps he played off his chivalric stratagem upon the Mexican officer from the necessity of his nature."

Major Borland confirms the statement, but "does not distinctly recollect whether the petitioner represented himself to the Mexicans as the son or merely the *very near relative* of the Hon. Henry Clay. Lieut. Davidson asserts positively that he called himself the *son*, and no doubt he did. At any rate, his life was spared, and for that life, whatever its value or want of value may be, it seems he was indebted to his exceedingly clamorous claim of close relationship to his illustrious namesake, to whom he now claims the honor of having been on that very time a *personal enemy!*—Chivalry takes many forms, and this, we suppose, was one of them."

So it seems Cassius lost his "fiddles" in Texas, his honor in Mexico, and finally used up his reputation (if any he had) by a malignant and imbecile attack upon Henry Clay, a man as far above his calumniee, as the calumniator is beneath the notice of a man of honor.

News Items.

INTERESTING TO ALL MANKIND RATERS.—Certain butchers in the vicinity of Kensington of New York are in the habit it is charged of collecting the various dead animals around the city, for the purpose of making up cheap sausages. Two were arrested on Saturday on suspicion of having stolen a dead hog, and on examining their cart were discovered to be a dead hog, three young puppies and the carcass of a mad dog, that was slain in the neighborhood on Tuesday last, thus making up a delightful mixture of sausage meat for the lovers of that kind of animal food.

A LETTER written from Paris and published in the Cincinnati Herald, states that Mr. Walsh, United States consul at Paris, has been very active in endeavoring to influence the recent revolution in France. He says, of the last accounts, engaged in drawing up a synopsis of our Constitution, with notes on the applicability of its provisions to the condition of France, and intended presenting the result of his labors to those leaders who requested him to undertake it.

The Cleveland Ohio Plaindealer learns from produce dealer, at Massilon, Stark county, that he has lately been travelling through the wheat regions of Stark, Wayne, and Richmond, Ohio, and finds the crops never looked more promising than now. His correspondence with more distant wheat regions, indicate the same gratifying state of things. He thinks should the weather continue favorable through the month, an abundant harvest is inevitable.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.—London, April 7th 1848—Alabama 5 per cts 1863, 92a95; do Sig. 78 55a55; Illinois 6 per cts 33a36; Indiana 5 per cts 20a25; do equivalent of old bds; do State 5 per cts 46a50; Kentucky 6 per cts 50a52; Louisiana 5 per cts (Baring's) 77a80; Massachusetts, Sig, 91a95 ex div; Maryland 5 per cts Sig 62a67; Mississippi 6 per cts 50a55; do 5 per cts Sig 15a20; Michigan 25a30; New York 5 per cts 85a87 ex div; Ohio 6 per cts 85a87½; Pennsylvania 5 per cts 61a66; do Sterling 5 per cts Sig'68, 70a71; do do '58,'62'68, 83a85; Tennessee 6 per cts 86a89; New York City 76a79.

POVERTY OF LOUIS PHILLIPPE.—General de Chabannes, Aide de Camp to Louis Phillippe, has addressed a letter to the Journal Debates, denying that his Ex-Majesty had purchased an estate in England. "So far from being able to make such an acquisition, Louis Phillippe" says the General, "lives in the greatest distress at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold.

A COURT MARTIAL, for the trial of some midshipmen, is now in session at Annapolis. The following officers compose it:—Commodore Morris, Commodore M'Cauley, Commander Ritchie, Commander Buchanan, Commander Faragut, and Commander Barron; Hunkey Whyte, Esq., of Baltimore, Judge Advocate.

A few days ago, Mr. Morrisett, State Senator of Alabama visited Mobile with his daughter. While there, he was grossly insulted by a mob on account of some vote or act in the Legislature. The insult to the father so preyed upon the spirits of the daughter, that, while returning home, she leaped from the steamboat and was drowned.

It is stated in the Rochester papers that Mr. Zachary Potter and his father, of that city, have left home for England, under the well founded expectation of entering upon the speedy possession of an estate, in the county of Durham, England, valued at 3,000,000 sterling, or $15,000,000.

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—Some improvement has taken place in freights to New York and New Orleans, owing to heavy shipments of railway iron and other rough freight, combined with great scarcity of vessels, which the arrival of the last few days have, in some measure, relieved.

MR. BAKER, who had a splendid benefit at Pittsburgh, was called out, and said that he was going away for several years, but should always look back upon Pittsburgh as one of *the very green spots* that he had passed through.—*New York Star.*

Rather an equivocal compliment this.

THE NANTUCKETERS are reaping over a row of trees that somebody has set out in Center street—Poor creatures! many of them are born, live to a good old age, and die without ever having seen a tree or a vegetable—inhabitants living principally upon whales boiled in oil.

DEATH OF BISHOP RUSSELL.—The English papers announce, that this eminent divine of the Scottish Episcopal Church, was found dead in his bed early on Monday morning, (the 3d inst) after having conducted public and family worship on the afternoon and evening previous.

SPECIE FROM IRELAND.—The London Morning Chronicle of the 7th, announces "as a remarkable and very unusual occurrence," the arrival from Cork of ten boxes of specie; being the second importation of nearly a like quantity from the same source, within a fortnight.

"FANNY FORESTER."—The Acadia's mail brings a brief but very beautiful and expressive letter from this lady (now Mr. Judson, of Maulmain,) A Maulmain Free Press of December 24th, 1847, announces that a daughter has been born to Mrs Judson on the morning of that day.

Capt WILLIAM C. DE HART, of the 2d Regiment U. S. Artillery, died last week at Elizabethtown, N. J., his native place, where he has been confined since his return from Mexico, some months ago, with a wasting illness contracted in the service.

SOLDIERS KILLED AT BERLIN.—The number of soldiers killed at Berlin, by the people has been officially ascertained to be 132 officers and 575 privates.

THE RICHMOND WHIG speaks in the most cheerful terms of the prospects of the party in the coming elections throughout the State. The Whigs are united.

The Washington National Era states that slaves are now held in Oregon. Slaves now exist in the Indian Territory west of the Missouri, and in that portion of Texas north of 36 deg. 30 minutes.

Since the revolution in February, no books except a few insignificant pamphlets have been published in Paris.

THE WASHINGTON, steamer, having thoroughly repaired the damage to her machinery which caused her return, left on Tuesday with four additional passengers, and $50,000 more specie.

Beranger, the poet, declines the offer made to him to become a candidate for a seat in the Assembly. He says, "that France wants good legislators, and not the services of an old balladmonger."

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The Salamander Works at Woodbridge, N. J., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

LOW WATER.—The water in Lake Erie at Buffalo, on the 18th, was six inches lower than it had been for thirty years before.

TELEGRAPH STOCK.—Most of the stock of the contemplated telegraph line between Boston and Montreal has been taken.

THE RECEIPTS at the Post-Office, in New Orleans, for the year ending March 31, 1848, amounted to $95,168.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, April 28, 1848.

SENATE—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Land office, giving an account of the number of permits issued to soldiers under the Florida occupation act.

The bill proposing to pay Alabama the interest due on money advanced to the government, was considered, and laid over informally.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether there are any officers in service, whose nominations have not been submitted to the Senate. The resolution was laid over.

The California claim bill was then taken up on motion of Mr. Benton, and after some discussion the amendment of Mr. Mason rejected, and the bill passed, Executive Session, was then gone into, and Nugent, the correspondent of the New York Herald ordered to be discharged from custody.

HOUSE—Private bills engaged the attention of this body all day.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1848.

The Cotton Factory of Messrs. Jones, of Rochester, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Drug store of Messrs. Norton & Babcock, Maiden Lane, New York, was burned down today, in consequence of the boiling over of a quantity of alcohol. Two of the clerks were badly injured.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1838.

There is no change whatever in the markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York. Everywhere the greatest anxiety prevails to receive the intelligence from Europe—and Wall street stagnates till the result of the Chartist demonstration is ascertained.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In reply to an article in the Gazette of yesterday we take leave to state that by reference to our own advertising columns, it will be found that due notice was given by the Commissioners of the opening of books in Mansfield, Wooster, Massillon, Canton, New Lisbon, Salem and Pittsburgh.—This notice was in exact conformity to the Charter granted by the State of Ohio, which was in itself a perfect Charter, and so authorizing the opening of books of subscription, no one has any right to complain. The books were to be opened one day at each place, in order to procure the amount necessary to organize the company. In Pittsburgh the Commissioners opened the Books, and waited a whole day for subscribers, and but one person called, and suggested they should wait on individuals likely to subscribe, in person, which was done, and the necessary amount to get the charter and organize the company having by this means been obtained, they gave the proper notice of election of Directors. We know they called upon several who declined to subscribe, and those who were expected to take stock, but were put off on the plea that they would take time to consider. These very men, and no others that we hear of, complain. X.

MILITIA TRAININGS.—We see it stated in a number of papers that a bill was passed at the recent session of the Legislature, abolishing militia trainings, and substituting a tax of twenty-five cents upon each individual liable to militia duty, in lieu of personal service upon training days. This statement is founded in error. A bill containing provisions of that kind was passed by the Senate, but it failed to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives. So that the law remains unaltered.

BUILDING IN CITIES.—It is a curious fact that stone buildings in cities do not last as long as in the country. One reason is, that in cities the smoke and other injurious vapors assist in decomposing the stone. Another reason is that in the country the walls become covered generally with minute lichens, which protect the stone from the storms and atmosphere. A remarkable instance of this is seen in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The stone on the south and southwest side of this building is fast mouldering away, while blocks hewn at the time the church was erected, but left in the quarries unused, still retain the minutest marks of the chisel.

LEAP YEAR.—Miss Fanny Finger has sent a letter to Tom Thumb, avowing her love for him, and stating that she is 11 years old, weighs 70 pounds, and is 24 inches high. The general does not appear to be disposed to reciprocate this tender declaration. We suppose that he has kissed so many women that he sets small value on *only one.*

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.—We are pleased to learn that in the present unsettled state of Europe, the London Bankers very generally give a preference to bills from the United States, and this class of paper is anxiously sought after.

W. D. WALLACK, Esq., of Washington City, has become connected with the New York True Sun, as associate and corresponding editor, and will remain at the seat of Government during the session of Congress.

The government of Nassau has sequestrated the celebrated estate of Johannisberg, belonging to Prince Metternich.

For the Gazette

All that's bright must fade,
All that's fair decay;
All we love was made
But to be born, then pass away.

Like April's fleeting showers,
Like Summer's fading flowers,
Like childhood's sportive hours,
So passeth life away.

Like morning dews of Heaven,
Like Autumn's drear decay,
Like the setting sun at even,
So glideth life away.

Like hopes which cheat the breast,
Like music's melting lay,
Like childhood's peaceful rest,
So fade life's scenes away.

Pittsburgh, April 28. S. H.

☞ We would invite our readers and the public generally, to examine Dr. Barrett's Electro-Galvanometer