# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1848.

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

[F]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.*

[F]ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors *before 4 P. M.*, and as early in the day as practicable.

[F]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.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

**The Major Generals—Public Vessels—Lands, &c.**

Washington, April, 27, 1848.

The Administration members of Congress, under the excitement incident to a near approach of the Presidential question, have combined, though with not very full party ranks, to resist all despatch of business. Because their miserable TEN REGIMENT BILL, designed to bestow patronage upon five hundred officers, is not considered, dog-in-the-manger fashion, they oppose all measures of real public utility. Thus to-day a Bill was ordered to be engrossed for the purchase of American Hemp upon the average price of the sum paid during the five years past. It was opposed in the mere stubbornness of opposition, and action deferred for the reason I have named.

A Bill of more public interest, proposing the repeal of the act of 1846, authorizing the President of the United States to dismiss one of the Major Generals,—Scott or Taylor,—at the close of the war, was obstructed in like manner. The shrewd friends of the President were not quite ready to defeat or to pass the bill, but the most of the President's friends were for preserving the obnoxious Executive power.

Mr. McKay, as a more experienced tactician than some of the rest, moved that the dismissal should not take place within three months after the close of the war. This would carry the question beyond the Presidential nomination and election, and save Mr. Polk from the exercise of an act of great responsibility, and from an act of which, I believe, he is anxious to be relieved. Taylor or Scott must fall, if the unjust law (the act of the last Lecoloco Congress,) is not repealed, and steering between Syla and Charybdis, there is danger that the President himself may be shipwrecked upon the one side or the other. Some of those who opposed the bill probably wished to plunge him further into difficulty, and they were so charged by one or two, who were for relieving him from what at present is an unpleasant dilemma. Mr. Botts urged the repeal with that plainness of speech which distinguishes him upon all occasions. So did Messrs. Holmes and Hart of S. C.

The idea of dismissing SCOTT AND TAYLOR from the public service by an arbitrary act, seemed monstrous in the eyes of many of the friends of the Administration,—and yet upon two records, eighty at one time and seventy-three at another, the vote was given to continue this power with the President, and to dismiss one or the other of the Major Generals! One can hardly believe after the severe service these Generals have seen, and at their time of life, too, that so deliberate an act of injustice could enter into the souls of even men rabid with their popular prejudice or passion.

Something was said pending this debate, of the probable Peace Establishment. Mr. Bart somewhat skilled in these matters, put it down at not less than twenty thousand men, with the country secured as proposed under the pending treaty with Mexico, others think it will be more. It was also said by Mr. B. in regard to the number of officers serving in the valley of Mexico, that they were beyond example. Colonels were compelled to command brigades, Captains regiments and second lieutenants companies. No service abroad had ever seen the like of this before.

The Naval Committee have reported a bill to establish a retired Naval list,—and another for the building of twenty gun brigs, of not less than 450 tons burthen. Half of the number it is proposed shall be by contract, in which the Government shall not interfere, and half at the Navy Yards under the direction of the Commodores, between whom and the private contractors there are always wide differences of opinion upon the question of construction.

A Bounty Land Bill passed the House of some importance to those who have seen service and are entitled to the benefits of the Law. It proposes that all public lands may be entered by the holder, but where the market price is more than $1,25 an acre, as it is in some choice parcels of land, this price must be paid,—the soldier receiving his value of 160 acres, either by reducing the quantity or paying the money for the difference in price.

The Committee on Commerce have under consideration an appropriation for the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh. Mr. HAMPTON hopes he may procure $20,000 towards completing this work.—The River and Harbor Bill lingers behind yet, owing to the obstinacy of Southern members opposed, and some of the Northern men with Southern principles" from the free States. It will be reached anon, and vetoed anon too, I fear. The Baltimore nomination, however, will be made ere that time and if Mr. Polk is the nominee, as he is trying to be, so successful has he been in the practice of bold humbug, that he may be ready to try the game over again. Z. B.

**The Revenue.**

*"Free Trade triumphant! The protective system exploded!"* Such is the heading of an article in the "Union" of Sunday last, announcing the fact that the revenue of the country will reach the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.—As free trade is triumphant, we propose to examine the effect this success has had upon the prices of our agricultural products, that go to market via New Orleans. We propose to show that this success is demonstrated by a *decline* in this great source of national wealth, and stand upon the figures.

See how the prices of leading articles of produce demonstrate the gain of the agricultural interest, compared with the previous times.

| | NEW ORLEANS PRICES. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mid Cotton, Ap. 12, '48 | 5½@6 | Oct 13,'47 10½@ |
| Ct's Pork | $9@9,50 | 13@13,50 |
| Brine " | 7@7,75 | 12@12½ |
| Beef M's We | 11,25@12 | 17@18 |
| Corn bu | 26@37 | 50@60 |
| Hemp dew rot | 100@115 | 120 |
| Lard lb | 5@6½ | 8½@13 |
| Liverpool f'rgt | | |
| Pork, | 4s 6d@5s 6d | 12s |

Will the "Union" show the people of the great valley of the Mississippi, and the immense territory dependant on New Orleans, to determine the value of their produce, how much they have gained by the operation of free trade. You say your *free* trade put prices up, now explain why they are not kept up, by its triumphant operation. Is it strong at 11 months old and worthless and inoperative at six months more?

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

The news by the America is much more favorable than we were led to anticipate by the advices of the previous steamer. The great Chartist meeting passed off quietly; and we are induced to believe that no immediate difficulties are likely to occur in England. In Scotland, all is quiet, and in Ireland the disposition for a revolution seems to be quelled for the present.

On the Continent, things wear about the same aspect they did by the advices per Acadia, with the exception of some difficulties in Prussia. It will doubtless be a long time before the Continent will settle down into any thing like tranquillity. Altogether, however, we look upon the news as far more satisfactory, than from the nature of circumstances we had a right to expect.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Our citizens who subscribed so generously to this work will be glad to learn that the ceremony of laying the corner stone, will take place at Washington on the evening of the 4th of July. The obelisk is to be raised to an elevation of five hundred feet.

The next news from England will be by the new Steamer Europa, of Cunard's Line, now nine days out.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The City Councils of Philadelphia have invited General Scott to visit that city.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.—The deaths in the army stationed in and about the city of Mexico are said to number from 500 to 600 a month.

**May Day.**

BY MISS ANNIE BUTLER.

Merry May comes lightly tripping
Through the woods and meadows gay,
O'er the grassy carpet skipping,
Welcome, welcome, merry, merry May.
Now the blue-eyed heaven's glances
Brightly on the waters play,
Where the silver bubble dances
Welcome, merry, merry May!

Birds in sweetest song united,
Warble on the blooming spray—
How they charm the ear—delighted,
Welcome, welcome, merry merry May!
And the plant throughout the hours
Of the bright and gladsome day
Carols forth its song in flowers,
Welcome, merry, merry May.

Through the mead the streamlet straying,
Murmurs music on its way,
With the bright-eyed flowers playing
Welcome, Welcome, merry, merry May.
While all nature thus to meet her
Joins in one harmonious lay,
Let us also sing to greet her—
Welcome, merry, merry May!

May, sweet rose of May—as Shakspeare says, with all her variegated beauty, is once more upon us. She comes ushered in by the merry laugh and joyous romp of gay and happy childhood, that blessed season, when every thing assumes a *couleur de rose*, and when, as Rogers observes in the Pleasures of Memory, the heart promises what the fancy draws. Most appropriate seems it to us, to dedicate this day to pleasure, to throw aside the cares and occupations of busy life, and with our families, hie away into the pure atmosphere of the green hills and bright valleys, which lie so enchantingly around us. Happy, happy period, who does not look back with pleasure to the days when they went gipsying; and cold, indeed, must be that heart which cannot enter into the pleasures of this peculiar season when Flora decks herself in all her sweetest charms, with the humblest of which says the Psalmist, Solomon in all his glory could not be arrayed. Truly and appropriately is May Day dedicated to the amusement of young and innocent childhood, of which it is a fitting emblem; Byron says:

"Sweet is the laugh of girls, the song of birds,
The lisp of children, and their earliest words."

Heartily do we echo the sentiments of the noble Poet. Of all sounds, the laugh of childhood ever breaks the sweetest on our ears, happy, happy period, who does not revert to it with a sigh, and wish once more to be a child. May Day is peculiarly an English festival, and in our parent country is kept by all ages and sects. We are glad to find that the custom of observing it as a festival, is becoming more general in our own land. We hope our young friends will one and all go forth and enjoy their May Day, and while they are gaily gathering from hill side and dell the early flowers which Spring produces for their pleasure, may they lay to heart the beautiful moral which she silently but most eloquently conveys, and endeavor through life to strew each others paths with flowers.

RUSSIA AND HER SERFS.—The character and condition of the people of this great Empire have been suddenly made a subject of much interest. The fact that the revolutionary spirit of Southern Europe, has infused itself into the masses of Russia, makes the reader anxious to know what kind of material the spirit of liberty has to work upon. In Marshall's "Czar, Czar! &c." we find the following description:

"There are forty millions of serfs in Great Russia, the largest slave population in the world. Forty millions of men, glebæ ascripti, attached to the soil on which they are born and on which they die! Upwards of twenty millions of these serfs belong to the crown, the remainder to the nobles. Previous to the sixteenth century the peasantry of Great Russia retained the privilege of moving from place to place, held the free disposal of their persons and sold their services for a term of years.—In 1589, when Boris Godenot ascended the throne sought the support of the nobles, he made a law by which the peasant was bound to the soil and became the property of the noble.

The value of an estate in Welki Russia depends more upon the nature of its peasants than its acres. Some occupy a vast extent of country, and contain as many as 100,000 souls. The proprietor pays an annual tax of about $1,60 upon every serf. The condition of the latter varies according to the circumstances and disposition of the mass. As a general rule he has a house and a piece of ground, and the privilege of feeding a cow upon the common near the village. For these he pays with his labor. The steward of the lord assigns him a daily task, which is easily accomplished before noon. The remaining hours are at his own disposal, except in harvest, and certain other times, when he and his wife must turn into the field. He cannot leave the estate or learn a trade without permission. The master must maintain him, furnish him with food and medicine when necessary, and is liable to a fine if he is found destitute or begging on the highway. Stray serfs, runaways, or peasants whether free or bond, roaming about without passport, are detained and advertised; and if not reclaimed or relieved by the owner or some responsible person are sold at public sale. The proprietor cannot oblige the serf to marry against his inclination; and on the other hand the clergy cannot marry him without the permission of the master. The serf cannot be sold off the estate, or separated from his family, and many other humane provisions have been made for his happiness and safety.

But it is futile to speak of rules and regulations in a country where wealth and birth give despotic power. The proprietor is governed entirely by his interest, and he treats his peasants precisely as he pleases. He sells them whenever a high price is offered, and he sends them wherever it suits his convenience. He makes them weave or plough: he hires them out by the month or year as it pleases him to do. In the same way, he may treat them with kindness or with blows; but as they are generally regarded as insensible and ungrateful, they get more kicks than favors. The serf cannot accuse the master. If the blows of the latter cause death within three days, he is fined; but if the serf lives more than three days after severe punishment, the master is not liable. If the serf is killed without premeditation, by any other than his master, the killer pays the master three hundred and eight dollars. If he is killed with premeditation, there is no indemnification for the master, and the murderer is responsible to the police." * *

"The posadki, or freedmen, cannot hold lands or serfs; but they have other privileges, and in distant provinces display, as we have mentioned, all the natural vigor of the race, and are distinguished for industry and the most indefatigable perseverance in the pursuit of gain. But the serf has not the same inducements, and exhibits none of the activity and industry so remarkable in the posadki. He is the creature of apathy, and all the stirring qualities of his nature are latent and undeveloped.—He works as he is directed, and manifests the same rude apathy in any employment he may follow.—He is ordered to be a musician, a mechanic, or a manufacturer, and he becomes either of the with astonishing facility, though he excels in none. Neither the fear of the lash, nor the promise of reward, can force him to work with the plane or saw; but with the hatchet, which he always carries at his girdle, he will hew the forest trees, prepare his logs and plank, build a house, and make his furniture.

He never exerts his full strength. If the burden is a heavy one, he calls for assistance. It is a common thing to see a hundred men holding to a rope, and hauling a stone or piece of timber that would have been handled with ease by twelve or twenty Englishmen. On such occasions, before the united effort is made, the Russian workmen sing for two or three minutes in chorus, and the end of the song is the signal for the pull altogether. After two or three pulls, they stop; and the singing begins again, and so on to the completion of the work—more than half the time at least being passed at these musical interludes. The task is therefore often a light one, and easily performed. When it is finished, the laborer is at liberty to employ himself as he pleases. Should he do double duty, however, he would not be rewarded, and instances are know within the observation of the writer, where the offer of the peasant to perform an extra task had been rejected, and for the reason, than any such proceeding was unusual, and calculated to produce confusion. So the serf, leaving his wife to cultivate his garden and tend the loom, loiters away the balance of the day in indolence."

**Local Intelligence.**

**Pittsburgh Novelty Works.**

The "Curiosity Shop of Iron Manufactures" would be a more appropriate name for the establishment of Messrs. Livingston, Boggin & Co., to which we made a flying visit on Saturday. These works, we need not say, are famous for the manufacture of malleable iron, which is as comparatively little known as it is highly valuable. The first shape in which this kind of iron was made known to the public was in the shape of garden rakes and potato hoes. Beginning with these coarse implements, it has grown into favor, and its use has now been applied to all the varied purposes for which small iron is wanted.

The consumption of iron for their two cupola furnaces is two tons per day; and is formed into a variety of castings too numerous to repeat, though it is safe to say, none weigh over half a dozen pounds. After the castings come from the moulds, they are made malleable by a most simple process, that may be thus described. The pieces are packed in square iron pots, with a mass of oxide of iron.—These pieces are then placed in a furnace, and exposed to a steady heat for a long time; and by the process become decarbonized—the action of heat upon the iron aided by the oxide of iron, having the same effect upon the castings as the puddling of iron, upon metal in preparation for blooming.—The castings are then put into a large cylinder—cleaning and smoothing each other by friction—making hand work unnecessary, as in cleaning ordinary castings. They are then sorted and trimmed, ready to put together, in the shape of coffee mills, of which five hundred are made daily—thumb latches, door locks, counter scales, and the wide variety of saddlery hardware, from the bit in the horse's mouth, to the trace hooks that fasten him to the carriage. The japanning process is done by immersing the small articles in the liquid, and applying it to the larger ones with a brush. The articles are then 'baked,' to harden the japan—leaving them ready for use.

Among the large articles made at these works are platform scales, which are of the capacity of an ounce to 100 tons. These scales are too generally used in our city, to need commendation here. The force of these works is one hundred and fifty hands, widely diversified in their labor—indeed the division is carried to a greater extent than in any factory we have yet seen, and the workmen turn out the goods as though specially adapted to fill that part of the business. The varied process necessary to complete the excellent goods made by these works is done under one roof—from the melting of the pig iron, up to the marking of the manufacturers' name upon the boxes in which they are sent out to compete, successfully, in point of finish, goodness, and cheapness with the same articles—no matter what their origin.

The greater part of the workmen in this establishment are lads and young men, who appear not to know what 'idler' means. Order reigns in every department, and the rule of the works—'a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.' With such excellence in the infancy of this manufactory, what may we not hope from it, when age and experience shall be added to the progress made in the vigor of its youth. When one says there is nothing new in Pittsburgh, let him visit the Novelty Works, and change his opinion, after examining a long list of articles which we have omitted to notice, from inability to remember all we saw.

**An Infirmary.**

We are gratified to learn that an effort is now on foot to establish such an institution in this community. The persons engaged in this movement are some of our most respectable citizens, and their names cannot fail to create confidence in the enterprise. The proposed Infirmary is to be in connection with a Training Institution for the education of matrons and nurses for hospitals, insane asylums, &c., on the model of the celebrated training schools of Prussia. The arrangements for the establishment of a branch of the Parent Institution in this city, were made two years ago by our townsman, the Rev. Mr. Passavant, and a number of our citizens, convinced of the importance of such an institution have encouraged him with their countenance and support.

A large and suitable building has already been rented for this purpose, and is now being furnished for the reception of the sick and disabled. It will be ready for the reception of patients by the middle of June, and the whole will be under a staff of our most skilfull physicians.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the Training House, as well as the Infirmary, are favorably regarded by the friends of the General Hospital, a number of the Board of Directors having contributed liberally to its support, and otherwise encouraged those engaged in this enterprise. This is no more than right, for the main object of the Institution is the training of nurses for other hospitals, the Infirmary being principally to afford a field of practice to those wishing to qualify themselves for usefulness in this capacity.

APOLLO BUILDINGS.—This fine block has received the finishing touches, and is now complete.—On Saturday, an elegant block letter sign was placed upon the front, surmounted by a lyre, resplendant with gilding.

The store nearest to Wood street is occupied by A Jaynes, the agent for the sale of the Emperor of China's tea, and where the genuine Pekin can be had in all its fragrance.

J. L. Read, the agent of the Methodist Book Establishment, occupies the store nearest to Market st., and has made it look very attractive. The Editorial and Business matters of the Christian Advocate are also there; and, during the session of the Conference, it will be a place of great resort.

The upper part of the building is occupied by the fine carpet rooms of Mr. Lynd, which we have before mentioned. The remainder of the story is occupied by "Apollo Hall," a very comfortable music room; and chosen as the head quarters of Gen. Tom Thumb, during his stay in Pittsburgh.

Rev. La Roy Sunderland has yielded to the urgent solicitations of a large number of his hearers, and will remain during the present week. He has made many converts, more especially among the ladies, to whom he has addressed several afternoon lectures.

PORTRAITS OF LAMARTINE AND LEDRU ROLLIN.—We are indebted to Messrs. J. J. Gillespie & Co., of Wood st., for two very beautiful lithographic Portraits of these distinguished gentlemen, now at the head of the Provisional Government of France.—They are published by Messrs. Gouil, Vivert & Co., 289, Broadway, New York.

MR. ANDERSON.—This distinguished and popular actor takes a benefit to-night, on which occasion he performs Charles de Moor, in Schiller's celebrated play of the Robbers, in which character he stands unrivalled. During his engagement here, he has attracted full and fashionable audiences, and we have no doubt an overflowing house will greet him on this occasion.

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a Concert of Sacred Music will be given in the Lutheran Church, 7th street the proceeds of which are to be directed to the support of the sick in the Infirmary.

THE GENERAL.—It will not be forgotten by our May Day friends, that General Thomas Thumb will be happy to see them at the Apollo Hall to day.

TABLE CUTLERY.—We beg to call the attention of those in want of beautiful Table Cutlery, to the advertisement of Mr. John W. Blair, 120 Wood street.

PROFESSOR RIELEY, with his two sons, arrived in our city yesterday, from the South.

SALES of Pittsburgh Copper Stock were made at Boston on the 25th at 61¼@62.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR ASHLEY.—We learn from Washington, that Senator Ashley, of Arkansas, is so seriously ill that his life is despaired of. His disorder is inflammation of the bowels.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Maryland Taylor Convention, recently held in Baltimore, proved a failure—only one half the Districts were represented.

The present population of the United States, according to the Commissioner of Patents, is 20,748,400.

WAYNE COUNTY NEW YORK.—The Whigs of Wayne, at their late county convention, declared for Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The Wayne and Seneca District Convention is to be held at Lyons on the 15th of May.

MAJ. EDWARD WINDER.—The remains of this lamented officer are daily expected at Boston, and preparations are making to do the last and honors to the gallant dead.

Forty families of colored persons are preparing to leave New York city for the interior of the State, during the present Spring, to settle upon lands in Franklin and Essex counties, given them by Gerret Smith.

**Words in Season.**

The editor of the N. Y. Tribune, in reply to a correspondent, makes the following just remarks in relation to the rights of correspondents and editors.

"We have never understood that a man, by the mere fact of subscribing to a paper, becomes one of its Editors, any more than by riding on a steamboat he becomes associate captain, pilot, mate or engineer—or any more than by boarding at a hotel he becomes associate landlord, waiter or boots. The newspaper is a commodity, which he chooses to buy or let alone, just as he buys Woodbridge's or some other Geography, Adams's or some other Arithmetic. Just imagine a man insisting on the insertion of a page of his own in Woodbridge or Adams, because he had bought several copies of either.

—As to "the People," etc., our correspondent has probably heard of the three tailors in Tooley st., London, who held a meeting and issued an Address beginning, "We, the People of England." We can tell him that a paper in which each taker should have a "recognized right" as a subscriber to insert a finger-length or so, (and if anything why not a column?) would be the most indigestible hodge podge that ever encountered, and would very soon cease from troubling.

The Editor, on the very lowest assumption, fills the place, and must discharge the duties of an umpire between those who may struggle for a hearing through his columns. He must judge, (since it is impossible that a general vote should in each case be taken,) whether a majority of his hundred thousand readers would probably agree with that one who insists that his article—perhaps a puff of some musical gridiron or steam school master he has just invented—shall be inserted, or would rather prefer a letter from Paris, or part of a debate in Congress. And whenever it shall be settled that a correspondent has a right to *demand* the full insertion of what he sends us, we think most Editors will black their faces, and get some kind friend to sell them to the cultivator of a Carolina rice swamp, if nothing else offers in the way of earning an honest livelihood beside editing.

—Of course we recognize the right of a correspondent to say, "Publish every word of this, or publish none of it." Such a request would be entitled to implicit deference. In the absence of any thing of the sort, however, an Editor may fairly presume that the writer intended to enlighten and aid, rather than embarrass him, and would prefer that he should publish such portions of his article as he deems of general interest, rather than none at all.

*To the editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

I have noticed that public opinion is somewhat divided as to the Railroad subscriptions which it is contemplated to make in this city and county.—Now it appears to me it is only necessary for the people to take a plain business-like view of the subject to enable them to determine whether this capital should be expended east or west of Pittsburgh, and from which of these two points the most benefit is to be derived. We all know that our business is in the west and the city of Pittsburgh owes her present prosperity and greatness mainly to the markets that have been opened in that quarter for the sale of her manufactured articles. How much do we sell in the east? do we sell any at all? It may be that we do to the amount of a few thousand dollars of our superior glass ware—and this is all. It certainly should be one object to *open up avenues of quick travel and transportation between us and our customers.* After we do this it others wish to carry them further *let them do it at their own expense.* My word for it if we succeed in making Pittsburgh the terminus of the Western Road—and succeed in getting the cars to work on it—the money will be forthcoming somewhere in the east to connect the Atlantic and Ohio with a continuous road. Philadelphia now owns enough of stock in the Central Road to control it and if we should divide our means, that city can easily get the control of the Western Road also in which being the case, it does not require any foresight to tell *that it would be of great advantage to us.* What would be thought of an individual who in place of bringing business to his own door would give his money and his influence to carry it past him to his neighbor? The world would say he was acting a very foolish part and did not understand his true interests. Well then, will not this rule hold as good in corporations as in individuals? It certainly will.

If the authorities of the county of Allegheny or of two cities have any money to spare let them invest it in stock in the Western Road. As for the Eastern road *it is abundantly able to take care of itself.* "ALLEGHENY."

WE PAID YOUR DEBTS.—The Louisville Journal of the 21th made the following correction of a part of his remarks on the 22d upon this insulting expression in Cassius M. Clay's late letter:

CORRECTION.—We have reason to believe, that in our remarks yesterday upon Cassius M. Clay's letter, we were led into error in regard to a single point by the writer's phraseology. He says to the Hon. Henry Clay, *"We paid your debts."*—This seems to mean Cassius M. Clay was one of the contributors, but at page 8 of his letter he represents that the Whigs, the Hon. H. Clay's political friends, paid his debts. Whatever the *intention* of the remark may be, we are assured that Cassius M. Clay did not contribute a dollar, and that the contributors, instead of being many in number, were only three, all gentlemen of vast wealth and all living in distant States. An individual, commissioned by those three gentlemen, visited Lexington, in 1844, without seeing Mr. Clay, and paid the sum of his indebtedness in bank, paid the amount, and, without even seeing Mr. Clay, ascertained the sum of his indebtedness in bank, paid the amount, and departed, no one in Lexington knowing whether Cassius M. Clay was alive or dead.

It should be borne in mind, that the debts of Mr. Clay, thus paid by these three affluent friends, were security debts and not the result or any imprudence or mismanagement of his private affairs.—He had abundant means to discharge them by the sale of a part of his property, or he could have been discharged them by the practice of his profession but his three generous friends chose to relieve him from the necessity either of selling a portion of his estate or of expending in his old age the arduous practice of the law. The relief was great to him, though to each of them the amount contributed was a trifle. In view of the facts, the public can judge what right Cassius M. Clay has to say "we paid your debts."

We regret having been led into error by Cassius M. Clay's absurd if not deliberately false phraseology, for we know that the bare suggestion in a newspaper that Mr. Clay is under a pecuniary obligation to Cassius M. Clay must be exceedingly mortifying to the feelings of the great statesman although he knows there is no foundation for it.

**Mercy Hospital.**

We copy the following appeal from the Pittsburgh Catholic. It is in behalf of a noble charity, and we trust that it will be generously responded to by the friends of the poor and sick of our city.

"Next Monday (to day) the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sligo, will be solicited for their mite. Unless the collectors do their duty, and we have confidence they will, and unless the people at large, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant, do their duty, and we have confidence they will, the opening of the new hospital must be retarded, until perhaps many more be hurried to the grave for want of that assistance which the hand hearted only can deal. For the sick poor, then, and in the name of God, be liberal, that the hospital may be speedily finished, that many who are now suffering in sheds and miserable rooms may find an asylum during their sickness, where the best medical aid and kindest attention can be paid to their wants. Those who have already contributed will, we are sure, again set the example. Having contributed on former occasions, will not, with the truly charitable, be a reason for refusing on this occasion. We hope the city papers, which have been the best advocates for this and similar charities, will advocate the claims of the poor for the Mercy Hospital, and prepare and express the general feeling, so, that the collectors may find their labors light, and the contributions heavy."

REVOLUTIONS & RAILROADS.—The intended insurrection in Belgium was defeated by the arrangements upon the railroad. Several thousand Belgians left Paris to raise the standard of insurrection. A conductor of the railroad train, with anti-revolutionary propensities, instead of stopping at Valenciennes, the last town on the French territory, from which the invading legion was to march on foot into Belgium, proceeded directly into Guievrain, notwithstanding the orders of the legion. On the arrival of the train at Valenciennes, where the French engines as usual, approached and was attached to the train. The train was in the act of moving on, when the alarm was given by some one in the station that the whole party was betrayed. About one hundred immediately jumped off the carriages; but the engineer, having had his instructions, proceeded at the top of his speed across the frontiers, and did not stop until he and his cargo safely arrived at Guievrain. The train ran directly into the Guievrain station. Here were drawn up a body of troops and 12,000 peasants who surrounded the invaders and took the whole detachment prisoners. Several other detachments entered Brussels. Some retired on learning the fate of their comrades. One met the military, and after fighting with gallantry for a while, were assailed with "a little more grape" from the artillery, when they fled, leaving about four hundred of their number behind in killed and wounded.

THE PARISIAN COURT CIRCULAR.—His Majesty the Populace, this week promenaded in the streets of Paris, and sang the Marseillaise in various parts of the town. His Majesty visited the garden of Luxembourg, in which he planted a tree of liberty. The tree was decorated by the hand of His Majesty with flags, flowers, and bows of riband. The clergy of St. Sulpice were present. The cure and vicaire assisted at the interesting ceremony, by pronouncing an oration and a benediction, after which His Majesty danced round the tree, and let off a number of muskets and crackers. His Majesty subsequently visited the principal quays, and other open places, in which he planted more trees of liberty trimmed with ribbons. On each occasion the clergy in the neighborhood were in attendance and one of their body delivered an impressive discourse, the sermon being again followed by a dance and a display of fireworks. In the evening, His Majesty was graciously pleased to command all persons whose houses adjoined the trees of liberty, which he had planted to illuminate, himself setting them his Royal example, by lighting pitch fires in the principal thoroughfares. Towards midnight, His Majesty thought proper to amuse himself by dragging a bust of his predecessor, Louis Philippe, round the garden to which was tied a label, with "A la lanterne" writed upon it, about the streets. His Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, as may be concluded from the above particulars, in the highest spirits.—*Punch.*

A Whig State Convention will assemble in Baltimore on the 11th of May.

# BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.**

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP**

# AMERICA.

**SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**Progress of the Revolution.**

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1848.

The new steamship America, Captain Judkins, was telegraphed at 11 o'clock, and reached Jersey City at half past one bringing one week's later news from England, and late news of interest from the continent generally.

The Chartist meeting, held on the 10th, passed off quietly. The number in attendance was estimated at 200,000 persons, who marched in procession. The Petition was presented to Parliament by a deputation.

Ireland is quiet, and the Government has, for the present, overawed the Revolutionists. The manufacture of arms continues, and the peasants practice in shooting as before.

Manufactures in England still continue inactive.

The Repeal Press continues to be very violent in the agitation of political questions.

Mr. John O'Connell has had an interview with Lord John Russell, and asked of him large concessions. These were refused, and the Prime Minister refused to declare the intentions of the Government in the present crisis.

The London Money Market is better. Consols closed at 82½@¾. Three per cents, 81½@81¾; and Exchequer Bills, 39@40.

Denmark has commenced a war in Schlessing and Holstein; and a severe battle was fought near Flensburgh, in which the Danish troops were victorious, but the loss was heavy on both sides.

Prussian troops had been ordered to advance to the support of Holstein; and, should the King of Denmark attempt retaliation, by stopping the passage of the Sound at Elsinore, his territories will be invaded.

An insurrection had broken out in Hesse Cassel, and a frightful riot a Cologne.

News has been received from Spain down to the 10th, at which time Madrid was quiet.

Austria has been defeated at all points by the Lombards.

The Polish Committee of Safety in Posen have established committees throughout the Duchy, and calling upon the people to arm. The peasants, armed with no other weapon than sharpened scythes, have driven off the Prussian soldiers.—The mails were cut off—the Prussian Eagles torn down—and the treasure of the Government seized.

Holland and Belgium are quiet.

The Emperor of Turkey has recognized the Provisional Government of France.

The Arch Duke Stephen has been declared king of Hungary.

The preparations for the elections in France continue to be made.

Berlin, Rome, Palermo, and Milan are quiet.

Russia promises to remain neutral, if her possessions are not invaded.

Louis Philippe is reported to have arrived in the America.

**Commercial.**

There is a better feeling in the flour market, and sacks may be quoted 1 shilling higher, and barrels 6d. Corn Meal 11 to 12s. for 196 lbs.

The demand for Cotton is generally good, and the sales of the week reach 25,350 bales, at 2½@5¼d. for New Orleans, and 3½@4¼d. for Mobile.

Provisions are firm.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1848.

A quantity of gunpowder, in a fire works establishment, exploded to day, destroying the building. Two persons were killed and three wounded.

IOWA WHIG.

ST. LOUIS, April 29, 1848.

Official returns from Iowa show that Mr. Harlan (Whig) has been elected Superintendant of Public Instruction, over Benton, (Loco Foco) by seventy five majority.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Accounts have been received in this city from El Passo, down to the 3d of March. It is stated that the whole military force has left for Chihuahua, under the immediate command of Gen. Price.

The probability is that we shall hear of another rebellion at Santa Fe, as the Mexicans are getting to be very impertinent.

THE RIVER AND MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1848.

The markets are without change, worth notice, and dull. It has been raining all day, and the river in fine order for navigation.

*To the Hon. Gabriel Adams, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.*

We, the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh, respectfully request you to call a public meeting of the citizens, at M'Faden & Co.'s Warehouse, on Tuesday evening, the 2d of May, at 7½ o'clock, to adopt suitable measures to remove the nuisance arising from the unhealthy and filthy condition of the Canal Basin, by which our city is threatened

April 29, 1848.

S. Moore, H. Parry,
Wm. M. Bell, Walter Bryant,
C. Curtis, Geo. Albery,
Jno. H. Mellor, C. H. Paulson,
F. A. Rinehart, A. Bidwell,
C. J. Shaffner, William Douglas,
Thomas Herring, A. Jaynes,
Wallingford & Co., William Bell,
Clarke & Thaw, J. Farren & Co.
Geo. R. Miltenberger, John M'Faden & Co.
H. H. Ryan, C. Teutle,
Henry L. Burkholder, D. Leech & Co.
Joseph Knox,

In compliance with the above request, I hereby call a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, at the time and place above mentioned.

G. ADAMS, Mayor.

April 29, 1848.

The city papers are requested to copy the above.

NEW YORK LEATHER MARKET, April 26.—*Hides*—Continues to arrive freely, and prices without much change. Some 20,000 La Plattes, Rio Ayres, &c. have been sold within a few days, in parcels, at 9 cts; 4¼ per cent off, and 6 mos. Over 4 lots of Southern have also been sold at 7@7½; merchantable damaged half and two thirds price. The stock in first hands is large, and the impression is pretty general that prices must recede still farther as the hot season approaches.

LEATHER—There is a scarcity of all descriptions of Leather; there being scarcely any receipts from tanneries, owing to causes which we have before alluded to, viz: the want of bark among the tanners to tan out their old stocks. We quote Hemlock as follows: light and middling lots 14@15c; Over do 13@14c; good damaged 11@12c; poor do 7@9c. Oak tanned Sole lots—Light middling 18@21c; over weight 17@22c. Calf Skins and Upper Leather in good demand. The stock on hand is about 25,000 sides.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The drop curtain of the Broadway Theatre, New York, was accidentally set on fire about six o'clock on Saturday evening when, in order to save the building, an order was given to cut the cords, which suspended the roller and it of course fell down. In its fall it struck Mr. J. Pray, the carpenter of the Theatre, on the head, fracturing his skull and causing his death in about an hour. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.—In Philadelphia, on Monday last, the colored men of that city had a simultaneous meeting in Independence square. No objection was made to this demonstration by the authorities, and the meeting is spoken of in the Philadelphia papers as having been very enthusiastic and spirited. This fact does honor to Philadelphia and to the enlightened spirit of her colored citizens, who, more than any other class, have reason to rejoice in the establishment of a Republic, which has decreed the freedom of thousands of their brothers in bondage.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY, N. Y.—A fire broke out on the corner of Beaver and Greene streets, on the 25th sweeping both sides of Greene and Hudson streets—about eight stores and houses, on each side; also, Beaver street, midway from Greene to Brodway. About twenty-five buildings were destroyed. The loss of property by both fires will exceed $100,000. The Insurance in part as follows:—$26,050; North American Insurance Company, $1,000; Columbus (Ohio) Insurance Company, $700.

**DIED.**

On Saturday night, April 29th, MARY ANN MORRISON, daughter of Alexander Miller, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (last inst.) at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, Fourth Street Road, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The inventor of a great remedy for a formidable disease, has no right to keep its use from his fellow-creatures. So thought Dr. M'Lane when he was induced to offer his great remedy for worms to the public. A profound physician, enjoying a very large practice, he did not fear to be confounded with the herd of quacks who impose upon the public their worthless stuff as patent medicines. He was therefore induced by Kidd & Co., druggists, to dispose of his right as discoverer, and the Vermifuge is now for sale in nearly every village and town of the country. It is the sovereign remedy for worms. For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co., 60 Wood street.

my1

THE great confidence physicians have in Dr. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, proves its invaluable efficacy.

DEAR SIR—In several cases of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, spitting blood, and other diseases of the lungs and liver, I have made use of your medicine, and I am happy to say it is indeed a valuable specific, and one I am pleased to recommend to all afflicted with Pulmonary complaints. It is extreme folly to neglect a cough in its first stages. As a spark of fire will occasion a great conflagration, so may a slight cough, easily cured at first, end by neglect in consumption and death. If any thing is wanting to prove the efficacy of your healing remedy, I need only observe I have tested its wonderful curative powers, and in all cases it has proved successful. I will say to those suffering with coughs, colds, spitting blood, pain in the side, asthma, &c. &c., "TRY IT!" Respectfully, &c.,

F. BUCHANAN, M. D.

FROM DR. RODGERS.—As a general remedy for diseases of the Lungs, I am fully satisfied, from long experience, there is no medicine equal to Dr. Taylor's Bals