THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ 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.*

☞ 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,
KER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

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

DANIEL MCCURDY, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:

Joseph Long, Wm Algeo, H Heath, E Percival, G A Berry, Wm Wilson, Jr., J D Cochran, Wm Glass, S Horner, J W Lewis, D Collins, J Willock, A Speer, J Matthews, H M'Ehenny, H Holtz, J Patterson, J W Lightner, A Brawdy, John Wilson, J M Brash, John Major, Wm Perkins, Wm Dilworth, J S Richardson, G Gumbert, J Walker, Jas Ross, John Allen, Henry Stimple, Wm R Gary, John Rogers, P Dover, W Jeffries, W Rogers, A Johnson, R S Cassatt, M Knox, G Y Coulter, M A White, D H Scott, T Jones R Palmer, Wm H Mowry, Wm Boyd, D Negley, T Davison, A Cameron, J A Grey, J Slater, J Graham, J M'Gee, A M'Lain, R L Logan, J Monroe, Dr. Huey, M Dravo, Wm A Shaw, Jacob Kleaser, D M'Curdy, Wm R Vankirk, J Pollock, U Applegate, Jas M'Clure, J W Decker, J Wilson, Robt M'Pharron, Wm G Miller, Wm Campbell, J Bates, C G Smith, J R Robinson, R S Sampson, J Riley, Wm Means, J Scott, J M'Ehenny, J Semple, S M'Ehenny, F Duff, Wm Morrison, M Scott, E Miller, R S Porter, J Magill, N Conley.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Presidential Question—Affairs of Yucatan—Death of Mr. Ashley.

Washington, April 29, 1848.

There is a deep game playing here among the gamesters upon the political chess-board. Mr. Polk has been the most successful thus far by keeping his moves entirely from the public eye.—While Cass, Buchanan, Dallas, Woodbury and others, have been kept at loggerheads and their friends by the ears, Mr. Polk, sitting in the "big arm chair" of the Executive mansion, has been peeping out on the world abroad and enjoying the sport. His friends gave out, and he has often said himself, that he was no candidate, and hence the political batteries, the pens of the press, the words of the politicians, the anathemas of cliques, the invectives of commentors were all turned, in a general cross-fire, in opposite directions. Mr. Polk escaped them, and has been playing the part of an Iago towards all. Some have suspected all this, but with an oily tongue, and Executive sops, he has blunted the edge of the weapons aimed against him, or set them aside altogether. As the time approaches, however, for the settlement of the controversy, and the thermometer gets heated, Mr. Polk is coming in for a share of the general notice. It is doubted no longer in this quarter that he is a candidate at last, and although it will be a bitter pill to swallow, it will be swallowed with becoming grace and composure, if the deed must be done. I have heard many harder things said against Mr. Polk by his political friends than by his opponents. "If," said Mr. Hannegan upon the Oregon question, "the President should yield one inch of territory, this side of 54-40, he will reach a depth so deep and a damnation so profound that the hand of resurrection cannot reach him!" Well, he has done all this, and for the best—as Mr. Adams used to say—we shall see what we shall see. Nothing is said against Mr. Polk now, but there are some few, at last, whom I wot of, among the silent, who are 'nursing their wrath to keep it warm.'

The President has laid before the two Houses of Congress, to day, an important message and correspondence upon the subject of the affairs in Yucatan. It is known that the Indians are driving the white race there as leaves before the wind.—Hundreds have been murdered, without discrimination of age or sex, and a war of extermination is going on in the borders of the country. The aid of the Government has been invoked, as you will see by the Message of the President; and the President improves the time of such an appeal from a neighboring and suffering people, to descant learnedly and politically upon planting European Colonies on the North American Continent. Mr. Monroe's memorable Message of December, 1823, is revived, and much length by Mr. Polk in 1845. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, though, of Mr. Polk's party, rebuked the President for a misapplication of Mr. Monroe's Message, and practically threatening war upon any European power who might, from any motive, lend a helping hand to the distressed Yucatan, which had invoked the assistance of Spain and G. Britain to come to her relief. And why not? Or why interpret evil, where good is asked?—or threaten foreign nations, when their alms and hospitality is entreated? Mr. J. R. Ingersoll reminded the House that the commissioner sent from Yucatan had made the most earnest appeals to the Executive Department—beginning as early as the 7th of March. All these appeals were in vain, until public opinion had compelled the Executive to bring the subject to the notice of Congress.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was ready to do all that he had the power to do, as one of the Representatives of the people; but he doubted the authority of the General Government to lend its aid as it was asked to do. At least he wanted time enough to investigate the subject. At the last session of Congress his own sympathies had been awakened for Ireland, and he had voted for her relief, but the interposition of arms was a different question.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, thought the House was all wrong. It had been sympathizing for the blouses of France—why not for the Indians of Yucatan who were only driving out their masters, the aristocrats. The Yucatanos were the oldest inhabitants, and were only ejecting the innovators upon their own soil. Was our sympathy all a mockery, or were we friendly to the oppressed? Mr. R. believed there was more in this question than appeared upon the surface. It smacked to him a good deal of another annexation scheme, and like the last, we might wake up some bright morning, and find ourselves engaged in war with a foreign power.

The debate was waxing warm, when a success ful motion was made to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Calhoun made a brief but important speech on the subject in the Senate, and the same reference was made there.

At noon, information was received at the Capitol that Mr. ASHLEY could not live beyond the day, and the Senate adjourned. At two o'clock, intelligence of his death was received at the House, and there was an adjournment there also. But a week since to-day, Mr. Ashley was a visitor at the tomb of Washington, but now his own death is mourned. This is the tenth death among the members of the present Congress. E. R.

HORACE GREELY delivered a lecture in Washington, on Sunday evening, upon Association.

CHAS. F. ADAMS leaves Washington this week with his venerable mother for the family mansion in Quincy. We understand that Mr. Adams left Mrs. A. the privilege of receiving her thirds of his estate, or $3,000 a year.

THE SMITH CASE IN CINCINNATI.—The jury appointed in the case of Paschal B Smith, who was said to have spent some $30,000 of his property at the bidding of a pretended Mormon prophet, who was also a Mesmerist, have returned a verdict that he is now insane and incapable of managing his pecuniary affairs. This will put a stop to the swindler's operations.

SPECIE BY THE ACADIA.—The New York Journal of Commerce says, "there is gold on board the Acadia for investment in American stocks." Perhaps so says the Boston Traveller, but the amount invested must be very small, as the total sum in specie bought over, by this steamship, is but $13,552.

IRISH BRAVADO.—The Liverpool Albion states that two Irish vessels, on the point of leaving that port a short time since, hoisted the Irish national flag. Upon this being perceived, they were immediately pursued by a Government vessel, whereupon they promptly lowered the obnoxious emblem.

A man lately died in Ireland, of whom the Dublin Packet remarks; "he was a highly respectable gentleman, of good fortune, but by no means remarkable for his observance of law or good morals."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT BOSTON.—Nineteen passenger and three freight trains leave the Worcester Railroad Depot daily, and as many arrive, making in all forty-four trains.

The News by the America.

The most prominent topic of interest and speculation—not in itself, as the result shows, but in the anxiety with which it has been contemplated—is the great Chartist demonstration of the 10th, of which we give below a sufficient though condensed account. It will be seen that even our very moderate anticipations of trouble were much too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguinary, valicinations put forth by many of our contemporaries were wild, in comparison with the reality, as the flight of a balloon. The procession was given up—and the meeting on Kennington Common proved to be one of the quietest and least eventful of all possible demonstrations.—*N. Y. Com.*

From the London Herald, April 11.

The Great Chartist Meeting.

The great Chartist Meeting was held yesterday, and a less formidable demonstration it would hardly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not present any one of the fearful characteristics which the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis had, for some days been led anxiously to apprehend. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the intelligence upon which the Government must have acted in this matter was not a hoax, and whether the multiplied and unwonted precautions they had adopted to meet imaginary perils could have been anything but a dream.

As a display of strength, as a menace to a government and to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, the whole affair was a downright and almost a ludicrous failure. In every respect, the men and boys who joined in the procession to the place of meeting, were as harmless as could well be imagined. Poor fellows! by far the greater portion of them, with their pale faces, and puny and ill-clad frames, were calculated to inspire much less of terror than of sympathy and pity, and must have impressed every one who beheld them with the belief that their wants were of that description for which legislative changes could not in the first instance, at least, supply a fitting remedy. We must add, that they all continued most orderly, and seemed under the complete control of their leaders.

Some rain had fallen during the night, and the dawn broke gloomily. At about eight o'clock, however, the sun became visible, and continued to shine brightly throughout the remainder of the morning. The streets of the metropolis presented at an early hour, little beyond their usual appearance. Here and there might be seen a detachment of police marching to their quarters, or a few special constables hastening to their place of meeting. A few mere eight-seers were to be met occasionally, anxious to reconnoitre, *en militaire*, the supposed preparations for street warfare. But no such preparations were visible; there were neither artillery, soldiers, nor police stationed in the open air, at any of the points supposed to be most menaced.

Many of the shopkeepers, even in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting, opened their shops at the usual hour. A large number of them, however, allowed their fears to prevail over every other consideration. The general feeling on the subject of the proposed demonstration, as far as we could judge, was a determination to treat the whole affair as a case of "much ado about nothing," although this feeling was somewhat checked by the dread of unknown consequences.

At the preliminary meeting of the Convention, only the delegates and reporters being present, Mr. F. O'Connor addressed the body in a pacific strain, insisting on the illegality of the Government notice, but advising that no resistance be attempted,—that the procession should be abandoned. After some debate, the meeting was adjourned to Kennington Common.

From the Daily News.

During this discussion, two newly constructed cars had driven up to the doors of the institution. The one intended for the conveyance of the monster petition was on four wheels, and drawn by as many splendid farm horses.

The van or car in waiting for the delegates was upward of 20 feet in length, with seats arranged transversely, in so commodious a manner as to afford comfortable accommodation to the delegates, as well as several representatives of the press. The body of the car was inscribed on the right side with the motto, "The Charter. No surrender.—Liberty is worth living for, and worth dying for;" on the left, "The voice of the people is the voice of God;" while on the back of the car was inscribed, "Who would be a slave that could be free?—Onward we conquer; backward we fall."

Mr. F. O'Connor was the first to ascend the car. The hon. gentleman was received with loud cheers by the crowd which thronged John street, and took his seat in the front of the van. He was followed by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Harney, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Hunter, and other leaders of the convention. The rest of that body having also taken their seats, the cortege set forth amidst large cheers.

At the Waltham obelisk, the alderman of the ward, Sir James Duke, was in attendance with his deputy, but up to this spot not a policeman was to be seen. The windows of the houses at Blackfriars Bridge street were filled with spectators, and amid much applause, the moving mass took an onward course across Blackfriars bridge. At this time a (11 o'clock) a strong detachment of the battalion of pensioners under arms, were observed to have just landed at the city pier from Woolwich, and were loudly cheered by the vast concourse that now crowded the bridge.

On reaching the Surrey side, the first display of the civil force appeared. On each side of Albion place were drawn up, in military order, a strong body, in double file, of the L division of metropolitan police, while the city police maintained the ground on each side of the bridge, which was within the limits of the city jurisdiction. Opposite the end of Stamford street, a party of mounted police, 15 strong, under the command of an inspector, was stationed. In its passage along the Blackfriars road to the Elephant and Castle, the crowd continued to increase and hem in the vehicle on both sides; still every thing was peaceable, orderly, and well conducted.

At the Elephant and Castle a new mass joined the rear of those who, walking eight abbreast, had followed the train from the place of departure. On reaching Newington church the appearance of the masses was most bewildering. Proceeding along the Kennington road the common was reached at half past eleven o'clock. Here had already assembled the Irish confederatists and the trade bodies of the trades of London, who had intimated their intention of joining in the demonstration.

These had taken their position in numerical order on the common, having arrived from their different rendezvous some time previously.

The numbers assembled at this time have been variously estimated at from 200,000 to 500,000. We have learned that a careful estimate was formed by several military persons of great experience in making such computations, and they, on comparing their different calculations, agreed that no more than 15,000 persons were present, as spectators and as forming part of the procession.

On arriving at about the centre of the common, the carriage in which Mr. F. O'Connor and the delegates were seated, halted, while that in which the monster petition was deposited took its station on the south side.

In a few minutes after the halt had been made, an inspector of police approached Mr. O'Connor, and communicated to that gentleman that the police commissioners desired to confer with him—Mr. O'Connor immediately descended from the car, and accompanied by Mr. M'Grath, proceeded on foot across the common in the direction of the Horse Tavern, where it was understood the commissioners and magistrates had assembled. In a short time Mr. O'Connor, with Mr. M'Grath, was observed wending his way back, and his reappearance in front of the car was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. O'Connor addressed the assemblage at great length, still urgently advising quiet and good order and the abandonment of the procession. He concluded by putting the question to vote, by show of hand.

Here we resume the report from the News:

The dense mass surrounding the carriage, as one man, obeyed the summons, and

Mr. O'Connor resumed—It appears to me that my voice is heard to a considerable distance, and I take it for granted that all those who held up their hands represent the feelings of all others who are present. [Cries of 'We do.'] That being so, then this petition shall be taken down to the House of Commons by the executive committee in cabs, and not by a procession, which may render you liable to be shot by the armed forces now guarding the bridges. I will go down by myself to the House. I will present and support your petition boldly, and die on the floor of that house ere I will consent to see it abandoned.

On Friday next the discussion on your petition takes place, and I entreat you not to jeopardize or damage the good cause by any intemperance or folly on your part. Then, I; ask all of you who think the executive have acted wisely and bravely—that the petition should be taken down by your executive committee to the House of Commons, and that I as your representative should go there alone, and that by these means a collision with an armed authority shall be avoided—hold up both your hands. Again a forest of hands were simultaneously displayed amidst loud cheers.

Once more I beseech you hear and adopt the advice of your father, friend, and leader. If you act otherwise, you will be the first to lend your arm to divert the petition, but knock him down. [Cheers and laughter.] And do not let it be said we are thieving chartists. When you have heard all the speeches which will now be delivered by your champions, disperse quietly but not in procession, and return to your several homes. But let every man now take off his hat and vow to heaven that he will not to day violate the law. [The crowded assembly at once answered the appeal with much apparent devotion.] My breath is now nearly gone, and I will only say, when I desert you, may God desert me.

To have by your conduct to-day more than repaid me for all I have done for you, and I will go on conquering until you have the land, and the people's charter becomes the law of the land.—(Loud and long continued cheers, in the midst of which the hon. and learned gentlemen, who was evidently laboring under severe indisposition, sank exhausted on the shoulder of a private friend.)

Mr. Clark then moved the adoption of the following petition to the House of Commons.

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of the metropolis of England, in public meeting assembled, showeth: that your petitioners have heard with feelings of indignation and astonishment that, by a bill which is now before your honorable house, for the ostensible purpose of providing more efficiently for the security of the crown and the Government of these realms, it is sought to alter the law relating to the indefinite charge of sedition and to punish by transportation that which is at present punishable by fine and imprisonment.—That your petitioners regard this bill as an attempt to deprive the people of the right of expressing their just horror at the atrocious legislation which is generally practised by your honorable house, and your petitioners beg your honorable house to stamp this infamous measure with condemnation, by its unanimous and ignominious rejection."

Mr. Rydd seconded the motion, which was also supported by Mr. Reynold, and after a futile attempt on the part of a person named Spurr to interfere with the proceedings, it was carried unanimously.

The meeting was then declared to be dissolved at a quarter past one o'clock.

The four large bundles forming the petition were removed from the carriage and placed in cabs, and taken in charge of the executive committee to the House of Commons.

The delegates then mounted the carriage, which was dismantled of its trimmings and decorations, and with its companion conveyed to a neighboring stable yard, and at two o'clock not more than 100 persons were to be seen upon the common.—Many of these consisted of its usual occupants, boys playing at trap ball and other games, and by a quarter past two a stranger to the day's proceedings would never have guessed from the appearance of the neighborhood that anything extraordinary had taken place.

The only interruption of peace, even to a partial extent, seemed to have occured in the progress of dispersion, after the meeting on the common.

Presentation of the Petition.

The demonstration was not very strong or alarming in its appearance. It consisted principally of two hackney cabs, containing three members of the deputation, and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the house, and delivered over to the proper authorities. The deputation returned immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on its way.

The great event being brought to a close, the crowd began gradually to disperse, and in a comparatively short space of time the thoroughfares were clear. A portion of the police, however, remained for some time on the spot and in the immediate neighborhood.

The monster petition has been subjected to a scrutiny, by order of the House of Commons, and its dimensions are grievously curtailed by the ordeal. See the following report of the committee to which it was referred. The committee on public petitions, &c., &c., have agreed to the following special report.

The hon. member for Nottingham stated, on presenting the petition in question to the house, that 5,706,000 signatures were attached to it. Upon a most careful examination, in which examination thirteen law-stationers' clerks were engaged for upwards of seventeen hours, with the person ordinarily employed in counting the signatures appended to petitions, under the superintendence of the clerk of your committee, the number of signatures had been ascertained to be 1,975,496, (hear, hear, and loud laughter.) It is further evident to your committee, that on numerous consecutive sheets, the signatures are in one and the same handwriting.

"Your committee have also observed the names of distinguished individuals attached to the petition who cannot be supposed to have concurred in its prayer, and as little to have subscribed to it; among such occur the names of her Majesty in one place, as 'Victoria Rex, April 1,' the Duke of Wellington, K. G.; Sir Robert Peel, &c.

"In addition to this species of abuse, your committee have observed another equally in derogation of the just value of petitions, namely, the insertion of names which are obviously altogether fictitious—such as 'No Observer,' 'Pug Nose,' and 'Cut Nose,' &c. [Roars of laughter.]

"There are other words and phrases which, tho' written in the form of signatures, and included in the number reported, your committee will not hazard offending the house, or the dignity and decency of their own proceedings, by reporting; though, it may be added, that they are obviously signatures belonging to no human being.'

The reading of this report was followed by a scene between Mr. F. O'Connor and Mr. Cripps—formerly, we believe, of this city—a member of the committee. Matters went to such a pass between them that Mr. O'Connor was arrested by the sergeant at arms, under the order of the Speaker, [having left the House, with a parting hint to Mr. Cripps, that he might consider himself challenged,] but on his being brought before the House in custody, mutual explanations and apologies were made and the affair dropped.

Later.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald writes as follows—

PARIS, April 13.

The germs of discord are actively developing. The *Presse*, which is now written with some reserve, owing to an engagement taken by the editor to abstain from irritating remarks until the elections are over, nevertheless contains the following striking summary of accounts from the provinces.

"The accounts which we receive from the provinces are deplorable. *Emeutes* at Havre, *émeute* at Troyes, disorders at Raziers, in the Lauds (neighbourhood of Bordeaux) &c.—agitation everywhere—such is the *resume* of the situation. As freely as the departments have accepted the Republic, so do they with equal order take their stand against dictatorship."

The same journal observes:

"We have before us a list of candidates to the National Assembly proposed by the central committee of Paris, and published by the Ami du Peuple, 18 columns. It would appear that the number of Republicans that inspire confidence is extremely limited, for we see the same names reproduced *ad infinitum*.

"Not only do the writers of the National figure upon the list of 34 candidates for the department of the Seine, but there is hardly a departmental list which is not decorated by their names. Almost at each line you find the name of a writer of the National repeated for the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth time."

On the other hand, the *Reforme* sounds the tocsin of alarm:

"The counter revolution marches in open day.—Everywhere the Republicans of the country are showing themselves, and acting with combination and discipline. They have their watchword and their rallying. Calumnies and injuries are their habitual arms, and they use them with full liberty.—The benevolence of government agents allows them full swing, and if it was not for the endurance of the citizen Minister of the Interior blood would flow.

"At Paris the people, enlightened by late events, and especially by eighteen years of misery and despotism—the people are on their guard against intrigues and reaction, no matter from what quarter they come—but it is the departments is it so? Who, then, will go and enlighten the ignorant population of isolated provinces? Who will spread the word of life among citizens who have been strangers to our daily struggles?"

A CORRESPONDENT of the National Intelligencer brings to mind, the beautiful columns in the Capitol, where "the ear of corn" is introduced as an architectural ornament. They are just within the northeastern door of the ground-floor of the east front of the extension leading into the Supreme Court room, about eight feet in height, with the ear of *maize* sculptured on their capitals. Each capital has nine of these ears standing upright in one row around it, with the leaves of the *husk* partially opened in front, so as to fill the intervals between the ears. The shafts of these columns rest on a pedestal, and have base-mouldings, and an astragal at top resembling a rope. These shafts appear intended to represent a bundle of cornstalks, every joint of which rises about an inch above the preceding one, from left to right, so as to form a spiral line of seven turns; the rope-band, or astragal, above mentioned, serving as the footing for the ears of maize which ornament the capitals. The design of the architect was novel, but the result made a handsome column.

BUSY TIMES COMING.—The Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency will take place at Baltimore, on the fourth Monday of May, which falls on the 29th from Monday last. In reference to this convention John Van Buren remarked as follows, at a meeting of the Barnburners, at Hudson, last week:

"The delegates selected by the Utica Convention," he observed, "are the only rightful representatives of the Democracy of the State; they will be received at Baltimore. (Sensation.) Their brethren throughout the Union will neither desire nor dare to reject them; let them be thrown out, or neutralized by the admission of thirty-six irregular delegates; and let the test imposed by Alabama and Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, be applied to the nomination of the Presidential candidate, and while I do not undertake to say what I shall do, I do venture to predict that the political, like the meteorological almanac for November next, should read 'about these days expect strong gales from the north and west.'" [Laughter and applause.]

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—A youth named Keeler, whose parents reside in Laurens N. New York, died after paroxysms of raving madness. The boy was bitten some six months ago by a cat, supposed at the time to be rabid, but no evil effects were observed at the time or shortly until a few hours before his death, when the symptoms of hydrophobia became apparent and assumed a most violent and distressing form.

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and be no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless. Mr. W. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., certifies on the 3d of February, 1847, that Mr. Thos. Jackson's head, on the top, was entirely bald for 15 years, and that by using two bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the hair is growing fast and thick.

Sold at Newark by S. OLDS & SON, 223 Broad st, R. VAN BUSKIRK, corner of Broad and Nainficket st. mar20

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

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON'S, 89 Liberty street. mar24

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray .Is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If this thou, you can make it soft, silky and fine.
Dark and healthy, and beautious as this hair of mine
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have had half you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ The public are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of The Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity for promoting the interests of education, at 74 o'clock, this (Thursday) evening, the 27th inst., in the Temperance Ark, Allegheny city.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—Essay, Mr. John Sterret; Phonography, H. Williams.

☞ The members of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the funeral honors to the remains of Commodore Barney, Lieut. Parker and S. D. Sewell, are requested to meet at the Monongahela House, on Thursday evening, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. apr27 J. W. BUTLER, Chairman.

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Try this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

Local Intelligence.

Proceedings in Select Councils.

Select Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Messrs. Bakewell, Black, Hill, Kincaid, Lorenz, Laughlin, Laying, Murray, Porter, Simpson, Totten, and Mr. Shipton, President.

Unfinished business being first in order, the ordinance entitled 'An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Wiley st. from Elm to Poplar st.' was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Black amended by striking out payable in cash, and substituting payable in bonds, having ten years to run and bearing 6 per cent. interest. The ordinance was then read a third time as amended, and passed.

The ordinance entitled 'An ordinance increasing the width of Gibson st. in the 8th ward,' which was read twice and referred to Com. on streets, March 1, was then taken up; when Mr. Bakewell moved to amend by inserting, 'providing that it can be done without expense to the city,' which was lost. The ordinance was then read a third time and passed.

The ordinance entitled 'An ordinance for building a sewer in Liberty st. from the eastern side of Ferry st. to connect with the sewer to Hay st. which in C. C. March 27, was read and referred to Com. on sts. &c. and reference concurred in, in S. C. April 10, was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Black amended by striking out 'cash,' and substituting 'payable in bonds, having ten years to run, and bearing 6 per cent. interest.' The ordinance was then read a third time, and passed as amended.

Mr. Porter, on leave, presented the petition of Elizabeth Leonard, asking Council for damages sustained to her property by grading Second st.—Read and referred to Com. on streets.

The President presented the petition of the Allegheny Fire Company, asking Councils for supply of hose. Read and referred to Com. Fire, Engines and Hose, with instructions to confer with the Firemen's Association.

Mr. Hill presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer for $200, in favor of the 'Good Intent Hose Company,' and charge the same to App. No. 4. Read twice and referred to Com. on Fire Engines and Hose, with instructions to confer with the Fireman's Association.

The following resolutions, reported to this Council by the Street Com. April 15, were then taken up.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets, Grading, &c. be authorized to expend the sum of $200 to make Forbes st. passable from Chesnut to Stevenson st; also, that the sum of $100 be expended on the opening of Spring alley from Lumber to Morton st. or as far eastwardly as now practicable. Read 3 times and adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets, Grading, &c. be and they are hereby authorized to cause Webster st. to be graded and paved from High st. to Tunnel st. to be paid for in cash or bonds as the Committee may deem expedient.—Read twice and, laid over.

A Resolution authorising the Street Com. to report an ordinance for opening Prospect st. through 7th st was read twice and laid over.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioners to lay a plank on side walks in any portion of the city, where the streets are not paved, providing the inhabitants necessary shall be furnished without expense to the city, was read twice and laid over.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Lorenz moved an adjournment, Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Laying called for the yeas and nays and the motion for adjournment was lost by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Bakewell, Lorenz, Murray. 3.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Hill, Kincaid, Laying, Laughlin, Porter, Simpson, Totten and President. 9.

Mr. Bakewell offered the following Preamble and Resolution.

Whereas, from various causes the water in the Canal Basin has become very dirty, offensive, and serious apprehensions are entertained, that unless proper measures be taken to cleanse the same, its exhalations may become during the summer a source of disease.

Therefore Resolved, That the sum of $150 be appropriated for cleaning the Canal Basin, to be expended under the direction of the Canal Committee, and that the Mayor be authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same, to be charged to the contingent fund, read 3 times and adopted.

Mr. Kincaid presented the report of the Police Committee, on the case of Gabriel Kelly, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Hill presented a bills of A. W. & J. H. Foster for $8. Also two bill for Bryan & Clark of the same, which was read 3 times and adopted.

Mr. Laughlin presented the report of the Sanitary Committee which was read and accepted.

Mr. Hill presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be authorized to make an ordinance for opening Grant st. from Penn to Liberty st. and the Pittsburgh and Allegheny st. in the 7th Ward.

Mr. Simpson Presented a Resolution directing the St. Commissioner of the 2d District to open Mulberry alley from Locust st to the alley line.—Which was read 3 times and adopted. Also a resolution respecting the Greensburgh Turnpike road within the city line which was read and referred to Com. on Streets.

Mr. Totten presented an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance authorizing the St. Commissioner to open the side walks in the east side of Webster st. Read twice and referred to Com. on streets.

Mr. Leyndy offered a Resolution authorizing the St. Commissioner for the 2d District to open Kirkpatrick st. in the 7th ward from Center Avenue to Duncan st. providing the cost is not more than $50. Read 3 times and adopted.

Council then concurred in the reference of some petitions from C. C. and at 11 o'clock. adjourned.

Methodist General Conference.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference came to order at 8 o'clock—Bishop Morris in the Chair—and proceeded to call for the names of members appointed by the delegations to constitute the Standing Committees.

Petitions were next in order, of which a large number were presented.

Dr. Durbin presented a petition from the Philadelphia Conference, requesting that the power of appointing a preacher at the Dickinson College station, be given alternately to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences. After a little debate, the petition was received and referred.

A petition from the journal was presented by the Genesee Conference, asking for a division of the Conference.

A memorial was presented from the "Ebenezer Society" of St. Louis, Mo.," asking aid from the Conference, and to be included under its protection. In this memorial was an implication that the influence of Bishop Morris had been exerted against this church in the matter of the separation of the Conference in 1844. A motion was made to refer this part to the Committee on the Episcopacy, upon which a debate arose of some warmth. The motion to refer was carried.

A petition was also presented from the Green Street African Church, St. Louis, asking to be taken under the protection of the Northern Conference.

A petition was also presented from the Cape Girardieu Conference, asking for the same, and also making an earnest protest against the separation which excludes them from the Northern Conference. The petitions were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Messrs. Ritchie, Green and Ryerson, the Canadian delegates, appeared and were introduced to the Conference.

A resolution was introduced by Bro. Wilson, to instruct the Committee on Boundaries to define at an early day the geographical Southern line of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After some remarks, the resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

GENERAL TOM THUMB having found Apollo Hall inadequate to the accommodation of his numerous friends, will appear at the Atheneum in Liberty street. The question does not appear to be who shall go to see the clever little fellow, but who shall stay away. His stay will be short in Pittsburgh, and it is safe to say that his like will not soon be seen again. All go now, or a sight will be missed.

SIBBET'S WESTERN REVIEW AND COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—The May number of this excellent work is on our table. The publisher, Mr. Singerly, has very materially improved the Detector, since it has come into his possession. It is without question the most reliable Money Review in the country. The present number contains upwards of three hundred fac simile engravings of current coins.

An Exhibition of the 4th Ward Public Schools will take place to morrow evening, at the school house in Irwin Street. Free tickets may be procured of any of the Directors, or at the school house. The exercises will commence at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Among the arrivals in the America, at N. York, are Capt. and Mrs. Schenley, and family.

☞ TO THE HALT AND LAME.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov19d&wly

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1848.

The members of the House repaired to the Senate, to attend the funeral of Senator Ashley. The President and members of the Cabinet, Army Officers, and a few Foreign Ministers were present.

A Prayer was offered by Rev. R. R. Gurley.—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Sliccr. The ceremony was very solemn.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1848.

Flour—Sales of Western at $5 75.

The weather has been rainy all day, which has checked out door operations, and the markets are all dull, in consequence of the bad weather.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 2, 1848.

Flour—There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market is, if any thing, duller.

Grain—There is a steady demand for Corn and Oats, and a good inquiry for Wheat, for milling.

Provisions—The sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand. Lard, however, is very firm, and held higher. Sales of 200 bbls. at 6 cts; Sales of 100 bbls. Western Mess Pork, at $10 per barrel.

Cotton has advanced ¼ of a cent, but the market is heavy.

The markets generally are without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1848.

Flour—Howard Street is offered at $5 75, without buyers: City Mills is held at $6 12½.

Grain—The market is unchanged.

Provisions—Are without activity—quotations steady.

Whiskey—Sales at 22 cts.

Groceries—Are without change.

Killed Hogs—Sales at $4@$4 18½ cts.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 2, 1848.

Flour—Sales of 400 barrels at $4 12½.

Grain—The market is without change.

Whiskey—Sales of 500 barrels at 15 cents per gallon.

Molasses—Sales at 26 cents per gallon.

Coffee—Sales of prime Rio at 7¼@7½ per lb.

Sugar—Sales of prime New Orleans at 4½c.

Provisions—I hear of no sales to day, worthy of report.

The market is dull, for all descriptions.

The rager continues rising.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To those