THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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

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

Democratic Consistency.

The Message of the President, in relation to affairs in Yucatan, before referred to in our columns, affords another striking example of the ready manner in which the President and his party stultify themselves, as occasion offers. This virtuous Executive, mainly elected by the vote of Pennsylvania—secured to him on the ground of his soundness upon the tariff, was hardly warm in office before the tariff was remodelled, and our workmen exposed to a competition which has well night ruined their interests. His next change of front was upon the Oregon Question, in which his quibbling did not, as in the case of the tariff, cost us so much in money as in honor. The question, however, is settled, and we revert to it only as a case in point, showing an ignominious abandonment of a previous position.

The progress of the war to settle the boundaries of Texas, has been another instance of the dishonesty of his intentions. So far from being a war of settlement, it was one of conquest, as our accessions of territory demonstrate.

These three instances, it seems, are not sufficient; and we are to have another in the Yucatan affair. The peninsula offers to his ambition another opportunity to annex, not under the pretence of extending the 'area of Freedom,' or from humane motives, but to carry out one of his old principles, derived from the teachings of Mr. Monroe. Yucatan now appeals to us for aid, stating that similar requests have been made to the Spanish and English Governments, with the offer to transfer the dominion and sovereignty of her territory to her protectors.

The Executive, in his Message, says—

"Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this 'dominion and sovereignty' either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European Power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, 'we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.' In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that, 'nearly a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the 'American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power.' * * * * * *

'Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is situate in the Gulf of Mexico, on the North American Continent; and, from its vicinity to Cuba, to the Capes of Florida, to New Orleans, and indeed to the whole south western coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and security, if it should become a colony of any European nation.'

This settled policy, one would suppose, was a fundamental part of the Constitution, and that that document reads, in so many words—'occupy Yucatan.' So far from this, it can be shown, from Mr. Polk's own mouth, that this settled policy is based on nothing but a flourish of Mr. Monroe's, made to fill out his message to Congress; and entitled to no consideration, being anti republican, and opposed to the true spirit of our government.

The motive in referring to this docameat of Mr. Monroe, is a shallow device, as will be seen from the following extract of a speech made by Mr. Polk, subsequent to the settlement of the policy referred to:

FROM MR. POLK'S SPEECH ON THE PANAMA MISSION.

He had voted for it (a resolution adverse to the message) because he believed it was declaratory of that uniform course of policy so happily pursued by the Government, from the adoption of the constitution to the present period; because it was, as he conceived, still the true policy of the country; and because, being opposed, as he was, to the proposed mission to the Congress of Panama, under any circumstances, he wished to signify to the President and his Cabinet, by a distinct expression of opinion by the popular branch of the Legislature of the Union, the views which they entertained of THE TRUE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY. That object had been effected by the vote of yesterday. By that vote it was distinctly announced by a majority of the House as their opinion, that our policy with foreign nations is the same now as that laid down by WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address to the American People; that no circumstances had occurred in our foreign relations, or in the political connexions of other Powers with each other, which authorized us to *change that policy, or to hazard the experiment of a new one.* We had distinctly declared it as our opinion, by the adoption of that amendment, that our policy was now, as it ever had been, to observe a strict neutrality between all belligerent Powers; that *'in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, we should have with them as little political connection as possible;' that we should 'preserve peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations; and form entangling alliances with none;' that we should 'not form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or make any separating such alliance, with all or any of the South American Republics; nor should 'we form parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European Powers with their independence, or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization on the continent of America.'* These are sentiments, Mr. P. said, to which he most willingly subscribed. However strong his sympathies might be in favor of liberty and republican institutions, in whatever part of the world they might make their appearance, *the peace, the quiet, and prosperity of his own country were paramount to every other consideration.*"

Here we have a point blank denial of the position now assumed by the Executive, and conclude at once, that at some time in his life, the President has not been a sound Democrat. We see no way to get the Executive out of this dilemma, except by the supposition that Democracy makes a complete change of front once in twenty years; and that a democratic heresy becomes sound doctrine in that time. We join the National Intelligencer, in saying, that whatever is to be found in the President's Message of this day, on that head, must be acknowledged to be forestalled by what is contained in the extract from Mr. Polk's speech in Congress twenty years ago.

"SOUND AGAIN CLARION."—Our friend Wilson McCandless blows a loud blast in yesterday's Post, in favor of James Buchanan, who, he says, is the first and only choice of the Democracy of this commonwealth. Mr. McCandless calls Mr. Buchanan "the great Statesman of the age." Knowing the peculiar fondness of this gentleman for BADINAGE, we were disposed to look upon this as intended for such, but present upon reflection, it was used in sober earnest; however, it is a good joke, and will, we hardly doubt, call up a smile upon the modest features of the great Federalist, and friend to low wages, when he pores over the letter of his devoted friend the Delegate from Allegheny District, who has made the important discovery that James Buchanan is decidedly "*the great Statesman of the age.*"

Mr. McCandless concludes his letter, which is addressed to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in the following true bugle style:

I need not say to you, that if, in the dispensations of Divine Providence, I am permitted, I will be at the Baltimore Convention, and echo the sentiments of my constituents, reverberating from every hill and valley of our good-old State.

Most respectfully and truly,
WILSON McCANDLESS.

We very much fear that the blast about to be blown by our distinguished friend, will prove a blaster indeed to "the Great Man of the Age."

LABORERS WANTED.—One thousand laborers are wanted on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Ordinary laborers can get 67½ cents per day, and mechanics as high as $2,00 per day.

We understand that Governor Shunk, who has been for some time laboring under a dangerous organic disease—we believe of the lungs—has had a very serious relapse, within the last few days, from which it is feared he can not recover.

INFLUENCE OF THE GOSPEL UPON SLAVES.—It is stated that in Liberty County, Georgia, where a joint mission is carried on by the Presbyterians and Baptists, among a colored population of 4,212 one thousand one hundred and thirty nine, (more than one fourth,) are members of some church, and are remarkably correct in all their moral habits.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From the Two Sicilies.

Washington, May 1, 1848.

For want of anything more acceptable to send you this morning, I enclose the following extracts from a late letter, from one of our Naval officers at Messina.

"Both at Naples and Palmero, the greatest excitement continues. King Ferdinand is most unpopular here and was made so by the cruel treatment of his people. Taxes are so onerous, that the poor wretches are starving. If a man buys a pound of wheat, two cents of the sum goes to the King. If he labors at 10 cents a day, four cents of the amount goes to the King's support, and this is the only real cause of the revolution now going on, and of the blood shed which has been so terrible.

Between nine and ten o'clock on the 30th of January, I saw five hundred of the King's soldiers killed on the streets of Palmero. The people were 30,000 strong and the King's troops 11,000. There was a still more terrible conflict at the King's Palace, which was taken after immense slaughter.—The people after getting possession of the guns, turned them upon the soldiers, and the havoc was terrible. At five o'clock of the same day they captured the Bank with a million and a half of money in it, and here the slaughter was great. This done, the insurgents gave the commander of the Fort and Castle twenty-four hours to surrender.

Our Captain was in the city, which was barricaded with large rocks and boats, and every obstruction which could be procured. He was in the Government prison where he saw men, mere skeletons, who were in irons, and literally starving to death. There only offence was the utterance of free opinions.

The *gens d' arms* and municipal police catch and confine every man who is overheard giving utterance to a free thought.

Our Captain also visited the Hospital, where the people on seeing the American flag, hugged the Captain and kissed the flag which he carried in his hand crying out, "Happy Americans,—long live America!"

Dr. Mott, of New York, so celebrated at home, and not unknown in Europe, has been for sometime at Messina. He commanded a large body of the people, and was very successful. After the fiercest battles were over, he came on board and informed us of what had transpired. The people in the city look upon him as a sort of divinity. At the taking of the King's Palace, Mott was seen cheering on his men, and at the same time dressing their wounds, and extracting balls from their bodies whenever he could get an opportunity.—This, has been told me by several gentleman.

A lady by the name of Madame Litta, who lost her husband and two sons in the engagement and also her infant child by a 14 inch shell, thrown from the fort into her house, was the bravest of all. Leaving her house, she went into the street, rallied the "rebels," and took upon herself the command of 120 men, and throughout, fought like a tigress. This was told by the British consul, Other women were also engaged and some of these poured hot oil and hot water on the soldiers heads. As the city is on the side of the mountain, we could see from our ship every gun that was fired.

It is hard to realize the cruelty which was practiced on the political prisoners. The missing men among the people were found here and the remains of many killed. Some were found here with nails driven in their heads, never have I seen such scenes, and such suffering before, and my wish is never to see the like again. J. S.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1848.

The funeral of Mr. ASHLEY is assigned for to-day. The addresses yesterday were two in each House, in honor of the virtues of the deceased; for Mr. Ashore a good name with all parties and all men, and the warmest eulogy was from Mr. White, a Whig member from New York. Mr. Boreland, of Arkansas, (one of the Encarnacion prisoners,) announced the death of his colleague, just one week after that colleague had introduced him, a stranger, to the U. S. Senate. Such are the events between one Monday and the next; and another of the impressive incidents was the visit to the grave of Washington, in perfect health, on one Saturday, and death visiting the visiter on the Saturday following.

Mr. Ashley's life was a good illustration of the lives of many western men. He was born in Massachusetts, but passed nearly all his life, up to 27, in New York. He emigrated first to Illinois, and afterwards to Arkansas, where, by dint of energy and ability, he climbed the ladder until it elevated him to a seat in the American Senate—A wife and daughter administered the consolations of a dying bed, and are now left in the loneliness of those who lose for ever on earth the closest and dearest friends.

Congress will do but little the present week, but in the House the hour of meeting will hereafter be at 11 o'clock; and the General Appropriation Bills are ordered to be disposed of in preference to all other business. E. B.

Local Intelligence.

Methodist General Conference.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference came to order at the usual hour, Bishop Hamlin presiding. Some new members appeared and took their seats.

The Bishops presented in the form of questions, various changes in the discipline of the church.—These changes look to a higher degree of usefulness on the part of preachers, and to their government in various cases.

A large number of petitions and memorials were presented from churches in the south, asking for aid and restoration to the protection of the conference, all of which were referred to the Committee on the state of the Church.

From Bangor, Maine, a petition was presented asking the restoration of certain monies contributed to the Methodist Book Concern in New York after the fire. The petitioners ask this restoration in case the Conference should conclude to divide the Church property with the South, as they had no idea of encouraging slavery, directly or indirectly.

In the course of the morning the Rev. Dr. Dickson, the Delegate from the British Methodist Conference was presented to the Conference by P. P. Sandford of New York. The Rev. gentleman made a brief but very beautiful and eloquent reply to the action of the Conference, tendering him a seat, and inviting his participation in the business. Dr. Dickson enjoys a most enviable reputation in England and won largely upon the sympathies of the conference in his address.

Just before the adjournment, a letter was received from Dr. Pierce, stating that he was a delegate from the Conference of the M. E. Church South, and requested the Convention to determine by resolution whether they would receive his credentials.

The announcement caused a marked excitement in the Conference, and a motion was made to refer the matter to a committee. Various motions were then made, among which was one to lay on the table, which was lost. After some explanation the letter was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. The letter it was argued was an unofficial document, and no action could be had upon it, by the Committee unless attended by other documents, still retained by Dr. Pierce.—When Dr. Pierce shall present his credentials as a delegate from the Church South, the issue will be direct upon has admission. Now his letter simply asks whether the Convention will receive his credentials.

THE BALTIMORE MAIL.—Some improvement should be made in the transportation of this mail, as soon as possible. The passengers who left Baltimore on Tuesday morning, landed from the Lapis M'Lane before 5, P. M., which is the usual hour of arrival by this route. The mail, by stage, reached the Post Office three hours and more afterwards. If the mail came, as it should do, by the boats, merchants could save a whole day in their correspondence, and answer letters by return mail. The facilities with the East and South are slow enough, when sent by the fastest conveyance.—We think Pittsburgh entitled to the most rapid modes of conveyance, and hope to see the mail placed on the boats at once—not as a matter of favor, but justice to our citizens.

DROWNED.—A man—we did not learn his name—was drowned yesterday afternoon, off the ferry boat which crosses from Saw Mill Run to Allegheny City. He was attempting to secure a drove of pigs on the boat, and stepping carelessly backwards, fell into the river and sunk. The body was recovered in about twenty minutes, and attempts were being made to restore animation, but had not been effectual when our informant left.

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Louisville papers inform us that two boats after the model of the new and beautiful steamer Telegraph, are about to be built for the new line between Pittsburgh and Louisville.

New Books.

We are indebted to Messrs. Elliott & English, of 78 Wood and 56 Market sts, for the following new and interesting miscellany, published by the house, of Baker & Scribner, of New York, who are represented in this city, by Messrs. Elliott & English.

"*The Czar, his Court and People.* By John S. Maxwell, Esq." There is perhaps no portion of Continental Europe, of whose social and political character we know less, than that of Russia. At the present time, when she is probably to perform a prominent part in the great struggle for the maintenance of Monarchy, an additional interest is imparted to every thing which throws light upon her history. The author, John S. Maxwell, Esq., of New York, was Secretary of Legation under Col. Todd, at that Court, and consequently apart from his own personal observation, had ready access to all those sources, from which true information was to be derived.

"Preaching a Science. The Preacher an Artist. By the Reverend R. B. Hall, A. M." This is a work more particularly designed for Preachers, and friends of Education generally, as well as for those who have children to educate, and also for clergymen and students of Divinity. The object of the author seeming to be to, give a more general insight into the duties, objects and intentions of school teaching—his work altogether is a somewhat curious one, but is worthy of the attention of all, who are interested in the subject.

"Ireland's welcome to the stranger, or an excursion through Ireland in 1844-45. By A. Nicholson."

This is an extremely interesting work, and gives an admirable insight into the peculiar manners and customs of this warm hearted nation. The author states in his preface, that one of the principal objects of his visit, was for the purpose of personally investigating the condition of the poor of that country,—this he seems to have done most faithfully, and his book abounds with affecting anecdotes relating to this class of her population. The book is written in a plain unaffected style, which after all is the most agreeable. Some of his descriptions are really beautiful.

"*The Owl Creek Letters, &c.*"—These letter originally appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce, and attracted much attention. They purport to be sketches of forest life and scenery in the vicinity of New York. D. S.

"*Making haste to be Rich, or the Temptation and Fall.*" By the well known T. S. Arthur, Esq.,—an author whose previous works have established for him a high reputation.

We have also from the same pen, a similar work entitled "*Riches have Wings, or Tales for the Rich and Poor,*" all of which may be procured as well as every thing else of the Book kind, at the stores of Messrs. Elliott & English.

Canal Meeting.

In accordance with a call of the Hon. Mayor, a large and respectable meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the 2d of May, at 7½ o'clock, at McFaden & Co's Warehouse, to adopt suitable measures to remove the nuisance arising from the shameful and filthy condition of the Canal Basin, by which our city is threatened with pestilence.

The meeting was organized by the election of William Graham, Esq., to the Chair, Messrs Hilary Brunot and Robert Byers were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, Messrs. Joshua Hanna, John McFaden and William Coleman were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

The Committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, the Canal Basin and Canal, from the Aqueduct to the north end of the Tunnel, are in such a filthy condition as to be very offensive to those whose business or residence bring them in the vicinity thereof; and whereas, if not speedily remedied, must produce grievous consequences to the health of that portion of the city: Therefore,

Resolved, That the City Councils be requested to take immediate and effective measures to cleanse that portion of the Canal and the Basin; and make provision for keeping them in a healthy and clean condition in future.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent appropriations by Councils is entirely inadequate for this purpose, and that they be requested to adopt some efficient plan to effect the object, and make provisions for carrying it out.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to confer with Councils upon the subject.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Messrs. Thos. S. Clark, William Wilty, Thomas Hays, and Chas. A. McNulty, said Committee.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet at the call of the conferring committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers.

Meeting adjourned. WM. GRAHAM, Chairman.

HILARY BRUNOT, ROBERT BYERS, } Secretaries.

GEN. TOM THUMB.—More ladies and gentlemen called upon the General yesterday than upon any day since his arrival. He says he knows upon which side of the ditch the dirt should be thrown, and does not thank people to puff his tactics in letters from the army. A few more of those stamp receipts for ladies are still left, which can be had of the general at the Atheneum at any time this week.

"At Cincinnati, when Tom was selling his pamphlet, and greeting the ladies with a kiss, a negro woman bought one and puckered up her mouth for a salute. Tom drew back—

"Ah, ah," says he, "go away colored woman, dis child aint grine to 'malgamate."

"Well, exclaimed the negro woman, in astonishment, "if he wasn't no biger dan a mouse, I'd sure to hab suffin agin de colored people."

ARRIVAL OF THE DANCERS.—Madame Weiss and her troupe of little dancers arrived yesterday afternoon, on the Steamer Brilliant, from Cincinnati, and will appear at the Theatre at once. The lovers of the ballet will have a rare treat in their performance, which is a wonder to all who have witnessed it.

THE POLICE OFFICERS, yesterday, arrested two drunken and worthless young men, from Allegheny City, who were amusing themselves by beating inoffensive passers by, on Market, near Water st. Inoffensive citizens abused most shamefully, and without the slightest provocation, was a man considerably advanced in years, who was struck in the face repeatedly.

The Rev. Dr. Dickson, of England, will preach on Sunday evening, in the East Common Church, Allegheny City.

FIRE IN DANVILLE, PA.—We have received a slip from the Danville Democrat, which says—

That the printing office of the "Danville Democrat," together with the whole magnificent block, known as the "Montgomery Building," was totally consumed by fire this morning, April 26, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

The fire originated in the drug store of Mr. M'Coy, and is fire any assistance could be rendered or the alarm had been very generally given, the whole building was in flames, entirely beyond the control of human aid, and in less than two hours presented a gloomy mass of smouldering ruins.

Besides our printing office, there was a number of stores and other establishments in the building.

There was no insurance on any of the buildings, and the total loss occasioned by this fire cannot fall short of from $15,000 to $20,000.

The amount of our printing materials was but partially insured, and our loss is heavy. Nothing but our subscription books were rescued from the flames, and our day-books, ledger, files, &c have all become a prey to the devouring element.

AN AVALANCHE OF GOOD BOOKS.—Seven millions and a half of books and tracts were printed at the American Tract House, during the financial year which has just expired—an average product of 27,600 per day! During the same period of time, the Society has circulated gratuitously over forty millions of pages of instructive truth, valued at more than $27,000. In addition to the number of Colporteurs already in their employ, last week the Tract Society commissioned 29 new laborers for Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas. The applications are also urgent for the publications of the Society to be sent to France and Mexico.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE.—The reported arrival of Louis Phillippe, in New York, is a hoax. It appears, says the Herrald, that one of the passengers in the America somewhat resembled, in personal appearance, Louis Phillippe, and by way of a joke, his fellow *voyageurs* called him Louis Philippe and when the newsmen boarded the steamer, same way told them that the great dethroned was on board. They made their way to the city and communicated the news to the public, who were induced to swallow it, because it was so general, and verily believed that his ex-kingship was in New York.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.—The American National Medical Association, which was organized in Philadelphia last year, is to meet in the city of Baltimore. The object of the Association is to elevate the standard and produce a uniform system of Medical Education throughout the United States. It is composed of delegates from the various medical schools, hospitals, and associations of the Union, comprising in its ranks both teachers and laity, some of the most distinguished medical men in the country.

Governor of Young, of New York, is now on a visit to Philadelphia.

Later from Mexico.

We have the New Orleans Picayune of the 22nd ultimo, containing late intelligence from Mexico.

The British West India steamer Avon, at Ship Island, brings news from Vera Cruz to the 16th and from the city of Mexico to the 13th of April exclusive.

We have eight days' later proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. A quorum of Congress had not yet met at Queretaro. Mr. Trist and Gen. Cadwallader left the city on the 8th for Vera Cruz—Commissioner Clifford arrived at the capitol on the 11th. The prospects of peace were doubtful.

A great robbery of the house of Marriot and Brother of Mexico, had been committed and a clerk murdered. Lieutenants D. Allen and Hare 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, were implicated in the disgraceful transaction, and had been arrested and were awaiting a trial.

The Indians in the States of San Louis and Guanajuato had revolted, Haciendas robbed and several planters murdered. The general hospital is to be removed to Jalapa.

Col. Jack Hays had arrived at Vera Cruz and his regiment was soon to be disbanded.

The Court of Inquiry was expected to adjourn on the 20th ult.

The parties accused of the murder of Manuel Torrillo, and of the attempted burglary of the house in which he was clerk, were arraigned yesterday before a military commission, of which Col. Burnet, of the New York Volunteers, is president; and after the charges being read, at their request the examination was postponed until this morning, to allow them an opportunity to obtain counsel.—Since I last wrote you, Lieutenant Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sergeant Stuart, of the 7th infantry, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the affair. Armstrong, who has turned State's evidence, and is kept in confinement in the Palace, says that since his imprisonment he has seen another officer who has implicated in the foul deed, but whose name he does not know, frequently pass in and out of the Palace. Measures have been taken for this officer's arrest as soon as he is seen by Armstrong again.

There are now ten persons in confinement charged with this crime, viz: Lieuts. Hare, Dutton and Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers Sergeants H. F. Wragg and Stuart of the 7th Infantry; John Wall private of company E. 7th Infantry; Jesse Armstrong, a discharged teamster John D. Hollister, an American citizen, and John Lovety, a Canadian Frenchman—not an American citizen, as I first stated. Two others—a man named Booth, a discharged teamster, and a Frenchman, named Lavieur, who has resided a long time in this city—both charged with being principals in the crime—have not yet been arrested, and the probability is they have escaped into the interior.

The court of inquiry, it is now confidently said, will adjourn about the middle of next week, and will proceed immediately to the United States to prosecute the investigation. D. S.

There was an active run on the Mobile Bank on the 23d ult., but the notes were promptly met with the specie, and the doors kept open until in the evening for that purpose.

ELECTIONS IN 1848.—We give below a table of the dates of the state elections yet to take place during the current year.—Our readers will recollect that elections have already been held in four of the twenty-nine States: in New Hampshire on Tuesday, the 14th of March: in Connecticut on Monday, the 3d of April; in Rhode Island on Wednesday, the 5th add in Virginia on Tuesday, the 27th.]

North Carolina,	Thursday,	August 3d.	
Tennessee,	"	"	
Alabama,	Monday,	"	7th.
Kentucky,	"	"	13th.
Indiana,	"	"	"
Illinois,	"	"	"
Missouri,	"	"	"
Iowa,	"	"	"
Vermont,	Tuesday,	Sept.,	5th.
Maine,	Monday,	"	11th.
Arkansas,	"	October 2d,	
Georgia,	"	"	"
Florida,	"	"	"
Maryland,	Wednesday,	"	4th.
South Carolina,	Monday,	"	9th.
Pennsylvania,	Tuesday,	"	10th.
Ohio,	"	"	"
Michigan,	Monday,	November	6th.
Mississippi,	"	"	"
Louisiana,	"	"	"
Texas,	"	"	"
New York,	Tuesday,	"	7th.
New Jersey,	"	"	"
Massachusetts,	Monday,	"	13th.
Delaware,	Tuesday,	"	14th.

In the New State of Wisconsin, (that is to be) the election will be held, we presume, on the first Monday or Tuesday in November.

The States which are marked with an asterisk, (*) members of Congress are to be chosen as well as State officers

The Presidential Election, is to take place throughout the Union on Tuesday, the 7th of November. —*New York Express.*

SALE OF DRY GOODS.—We have already mentioned that there was a large sale at New York last week, of printed lawns from the Portsmouth Mills, manufactured by the Hamilton Woollen Company, and Stuff Goods, [Alpaca lustres,] from the Ballard Vale Company, Andover. The Dry Goods Reporter says—The printed lawns, 5000 pieces of which were sold, brought 13½ to 16½ cents, at a point of fabric, finish, and designs, were fully equal to any from England. The Alpaca lustres sold at 12½ to 15 cents, and the Alpacca lustres from 19½ to 28 cents. The last were the greatest sacrifice, but the company wished to introduce them into the market at any price, making the sale perfectly free.

All these goods, says the Reporter, compare favorably with imported goods, and prove the often repeated remark, that where the cost depends on the value of the manufacture, and not on the labor, we can compete with any nation; but when the value is enhanced by the application of manual labor, we cannot pay the present prices to operatives.—*Newburyport Herald.*

ENGLISH ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGN SOVERIGNS.—A good deal of misapprehension appears to prevail on the subject of the possessions held in this country by foreign sovereigns. Louis Philippe's alleged two millions in the British Funds have dwindled down to a mere pittance from a furnished house in Loug Acre; and indeed, that being just now unlet, he is compelled to reside, like a policeman, in Leopold's empty house at Claremont, with the run of the garden stuff to supply him with eatables. If not some of the vitals are destroyed. Cantonment monarchs running over here for shelter, we shall be obliged to get up a benefit for them at one of the theatres in imitation of the liberality o Mr. Lumley, who has just granted his splendid establishment for a performance for the distressed artisans. A series of life-like *tableaux* of the Revolutions in the respective countries where they have occured, would prove immensely attractive, if deposed sovereigns and their ministers would, in the political *pose plastique* which we suggest, sustain their original characters.—*Punch.*

THE ENGLISH SEASON.—Brighton is expected to be very full of crowned heads this season, and several noblemen have already been taken in the best parts of the town, for some of the most distinguished European sovereigns. The Marine Parade will probably be thronged with potentates, and Mr. Frisby, a deposed king from the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Haymarket, will, it is believed, entertain his exiled or abdicated brethern with an offer of fraternity. Those monarchs who are not so fortunate as to possess any income of their own will, of course, be compelled to live in the lumbler style, and perhaps even to follow some useful occupation for a livelihood. The Majesty of Bavaria may open a shop for Bavarian brooms, and the King of Prussia might commence in the original Prussian-blue line, in which we think there is an excellent opening.—*Ibid.*

COST OF TAKING OUR PATENTS ABROAD.—The expenses in England are heavy. To take out a patent there costs $600 to $1,000: $400 to $500 more if Scotland is included, and another $600 for Ireland.

The Governments of France and Belgium will not issue patents to importers or other than the original inventors, unless such importers produce powers of attorney from the inventors themselves, authorizing them to do so.

France charges $100 for a five year patent; $200 for ten years; $300 for fifteen years—payable in instalments of $20 a year. Belgium is more moderate; so are the Dutch. Prussia charges very little fees. Russia will grant a patent for 1 year at $50, or for 6, at $290. A patent for Cuba costs $250, $500, or $750, for 5, 10, or 15 years' privilege, subject to the decrees of Spain.

ONNATERAL.—An old lady, living on one of the telegraph lines leading from Louisville, observed some workmen digging a hole near he door, she inquired what it was for?

"To put a post in for the telegraph."

Wild with fury and allright, she incontinently seized her bonnet and ran to her next neighbor with the news.

"What do you think," she exclaimed in breathless haste, "they're setting up that paragraph right agin my door, and now I reckon a body can't spank a child, or scold a hand, or chat with a neighbor, but that plaguey thing will be blabbing it all over creation. I wont stand it—I'll move right away where there ain't none of them onnatural fixins."

HOUSE'S NEW TELEGRAPH.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday says:

The new Telegraph between Philadelphia and New York was in full operation on Saturday.—We received by it the principal items of the foreign news brought by the America, and issued an extra at an early hour in the afternoon. The office is in South Third street, just below Chestnut, and will be open to the public to-day. It works with House's wonderful instrument, which may be regarded as the perfection of machinery. By this Telegraph words are printed in fair Roman capitals, instead of being indicated by signs, as is the case with those of other inventors.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MARINE.—We have eighteen hundred ships engaged in foreign trade, constantly on the ocean. The value of these vessels and cargoes may be safely set down at 250,000,000 each, producing $450,000,000 as the total value of American property floating on the sea at all times. Besides this there are at least fifteen hundred vessels constantly loading and unloading in foreign ports.

JOHN KULZER'S large distillery in Milford, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday—loss estimated at $20,000—insurance, $5,000. Between 2,000 and 3,000 hogs, which were in the pens, were saved with great exertion.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, May 3, 1848.

SENATE—President's Message in reference to Yucatan, was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Westcott moved to take up the bill authorizing the Illinois Circuit court to hold its term at Chicago. Agreed to.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Com. Barny was passed.

Mr. Douglass moved to take up the bill relating to the grant of land for the construction of a rail road connecting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes, at Chicago. A debate ensued, and the bill was finally carried—yeas 24, nays 11.

The Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A Select Committee reported favorably to Whitney's Rail Road.—The Report was ordered to be printed.

The bill providing bounties of land for promoted soldiers, was discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill facilitating the securing of fugitive slaves, and imposing a penalty of $1000 on any person aiding their escape. Ten thousand copies of the Report on the subject were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report what legislation is necessary to protect colored citizens of non-slaveholding States—which was adopted.

Gen. Taylor's Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1848.

The promised letter from Gen. Taylor, defining his position, has made its appearance, and was written to Capt. Allison. It fully sustains his old assertion that he is a Whig. He reiterates that he is not an ultra Whig. He disapproves of the injudicious use of the veto power, and expresses an opinion that the Currency, Tariff, River, Harbors, Lake and other improvements should be regulated by Congress, and that the President should carry out laws thus made.

He considers that war is a great National calamity, and thinks that in the further prosecution of our Mexican dispute, we should treat that nation with magnanimity, and approves the idea of further subjugation, or the dismemberment of her territory by conquest.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1848.

An immense meeting was held in Baltimore this evening to express sympathy with the French Republicans.

The President of the Newark bank and Insurance Company was robbed of $49,000 this morning, while on his way to New York.

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1848.

The National Medical Convention is now in session in this city.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Philadelphia, May 3, 1848.

Business every where is dull, and the prices of produce nominal. In Baltimore and Philadelphia they are entirely unchanged.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 3, 1848.

Flour—The market is steady, but not active.

Grain—There is a good enquiry for Wheat of good quality; Corn is dull; Oats are in fair request.

Cotton—The market is heavy.

Provisions—There is little activity. Mess Pork $10,12½@$10,25, with sales of 300 bbls. Lard is quiet.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1848.

Flour—The market is firmer than yesterday, and the business is done at a slight advance, sales of 1500 bbls. at $4 15½.

Whiskey—Sales of New Orleans at 14½@15 cts.

Molasses—Sales of New Orleans at 25½c.

Cheese—Sales of 30 boxes at 6½ cts.

Linseed Oil—Sales at 51 cts per gallon.

Cotton—Prices are unchanged.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—Diseases of the Liver are becoming alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed there are few formidable diseases which are not connected in one way or other with a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints which are usually classed under the head of consumption, have their origin in the liver. Any medicine which would insure regularity and healthful action in the liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of suffering thousands. That medicine has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded to it, it has never been known to fail. Reader, have you any disease of the liver, or any thing which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, and they will restore you to health. They are the only remedy ever yet discovered whose use is certain to effect a cure.

The genuine article can be had at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co., 60 Wood street. apt4

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

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

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, and sallow complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—twas thus the ancient Roman Phileso phers cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and mortality resulted from the closing of the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all impurities are dispelled from the skin Ferrera's Lotion, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov19d&wly

☞ 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 soft, Angelic expression of some female 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 Pittsburgh 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