THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1848.

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

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

OUR SUBSCRIBERS—An accident to our steam engine, now repaired by a new one, has caused the late delivery of our Daily and Tri-weekly editions. These accidents, if annoying to our subscribers are a thousand times more disagreeable to us, we hope this apology will prove satisfactory.

The Nominating Convention for Congress.

The Whigs of the District have named, as has been seen already, the 10th of June for the appointment of Delegates, to nominate a candidate for the 31st Congress, as well as for State and County offices. The primary meetings, it is not our purpose to interfere with in any manner whatever. They are local in their character, and the Whigs, one and all, unbiassed in opinion, uninfluenced by cliques, are urged to take the choice of such delegates into their own hands. We have confidence in their judgment, and shall cheerfully abide by their decisions, preferring to sink any individual preferences in the general good, and the earnest wish we have of Whig harmony and Whig success.

There is no lack of good and capable men in this county. We could name a hundred,—but this is not our purpose. Among so many, however, it is not strange that preferences should be expressed by the friends of each, but it is not every man who may be preferred, who would be willing to serve. Going to Congress is not the greatest good under the sun, as every wise man will agree, good under the sun, as every wise man will agree, who has been there. It is not more honorable than other vocations, nor with a prosperous man half as profitable. Any successful business man would find more money in his purse out of Washington at the end of a year than in it,—and a vast deal more contentment, for the hot bed of politics is not the house of a contented and healthy mind.

But some one must go, and we side our time for the result. Whoever is nominated must be elected, and we think all whose Whig principles are stronger than their personal prejudices will agree to contribute to this result.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., one of our most esteemed and eminent citizens, having been requested by many of the people to allow his name to be used, has declined in the following letter to the Journal.

From the Commercial Journal.

Mr. Editor.—You have done me the honor of suggesting my name as that of one of the prominent candidates for a nomination by the Whig Convention to represent this district in the next Congress. The like suggestion has appeared in other quarters accompanied by terms of undeserved eulogium and seconded in many instances, by personal appeals of the strongest character. To these I have made no public reply. My unwillingness to occupy the position which the partiality of my friends would have assigned me, had been so distinctly and repeatedly declared in private conversation with prominent members of the party, that I supposed I might fairly avoid the necessity of a public declination. I is intimated however, as I might have inferred from the language of one of your own correspondents, that the impression prevails and has perhaps been encouraged by my own silence, that although I would not permit myself to be placed in an attitude of antagonism, I might be induced to accept a nomination if it was tendered to me without any agency of my own. I feel constrained therefore to avail myself of the occasion which your remarks have furnished, to say, that if any such impressions exist, it is founded in an entire mistake in regard to my views and feelings—that while I am not insensible of the honor which such a selection would confer, I have no political aspirations whatever to gratify—and that moreover I could not possibly accept of a nomination, come in what shape it might, without an amount of personal sacrifice which would be far more than compensate with any services which I could expect to render the public.

May 9, 1848. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The news by Telegraph published in all the papers, in relation to the movements of the people of Europe, cannot be relied upon, and we regret our friends persist making any predictions founded upon these statements. The intelligence reaches us, first through the hands of British merchants, and next through American Whigs, who instinctively give an unfavorable coloring to any thing that transpires in the new republics of the old world. For current news in relation to the state of affairs in France, and other countries, we must await patiently the arrival of the mails, bringing papers and letters, from men of all parties. *Post.*

For fear the patrons of the Post, who are more liable to be gulled, than any class of readers we wot of, may be very materially led astray, by the telegraphic reports furnished at present for the Pittsburgh Press, we advise the Editor of that journal to decline participating in its reception and force his readers to wait for the regular course of mail. This at all events, will save expense, which is at all times a desirable object. The charge of the news being made up by American Whigs for the purpose of giving a coloring in any way other than the simple statement of facts as they appear in the European Journals, from which they are carefully collated, we pronounce a gross and unwarrantable charge. We ask the public as an act of justice to those by whom these reports are made up, and forwarded to Pittsburgh, to compare them with the news which will come by mail, and see whether they agree. This is also due to the press here, which pays a large sum for receiving the Despatches by this medium, and who desire not to be deprived of the credit of receiving accurate and reliable reports, which is in fact the only remuneration they receive for giving it to the public.

The Despatch received here on Monday giving the Britania's news, was one of the fullest and best reports ever sent over the wires in any direction, it occupied a whole column of our Daily and contained a very able detail of the state of affairs in Europe, as well as full reports of the markets, and they have been highly commended by many of our most respectable citizens. If the Editor of the Post however, doubts their reliability, and has fears that they are got up by American Whig Reporters, for the purpose of giving a false glare to the state of things abroad, we advise him in all seriousness, to import for the especial benefit of the Democratic Press, a few foreign reporters, who may be able also to afford their party aid at the Ballot Box in November next, when their services will probably be most needed.

WESTERN INTERESTS.—The Post seeks by a personal sneer against one of the Editors of the Gazette, to draw off public attention from the Improvement of Western Harbors and Rivers. The question is much too important for any evasion, equivocation or personality. The West is entitled to a share of the common benefits of Government. Millions are expended upon the Atlantic, and but little or nothing upon the Lakes and Rivers of the Great West. The Administration opposes Western Improvements, and time and again the measures of the Representatives of the people have been vetoed by so-called Democratic Presidents. There is an eye single to the good of the East, at Washington, and this we complain of. The clearing of a Western River or the improvement of a Western Lake does not enter into the constitutional idea of Government. Commerce means external, and not internal, salt water and not fresh east of the mountains and not west of the mountains, and this too, we complain of. But such is the democracy of the times, partial, unjustifiable, professing high regard for the good of the whole people, but in reality doing nothing for the whole.—The President is ready to sign any bill for an Eastern fort or Custom House, but is not ready to do anything for the improvement or the safety or convenience of the great valley of the Mississippi.

HOLT, of New York, who ruined himself by building the Mammoth Hotel, on Fulton, Pearl and Water streets, New York, has retrieved his fortunes and will re-open the house soon, as its owner.

NEARLY fifty birds were found to have fallen victims to Crutchett's large lantern on the dome of the capitol, at Washington, last week.

The Secret of Inquiry.

In a letter from the City of Mexico, the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta holds the subjoined language in reference to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Pillow:

"You have no doubt read the proceedings with a great degree of interest; if you have not, I hope you will. The proceedings of the Court are well worth the study and attention of all military and civil lawyers. The decisions of the Court remind me of the story of a raw recruit, whom the drill sergeant could not make recollect his right hand from his left. In order to strengthen the memory of the recruit, the sergeant blacked one hand, and told him that was his right hand; then taking hold of both hands, and turning them one over another in quick succession, asked the recruit which was his right hand. "Why," replied the fellow, "you have mixed them up so that I cannot tell t'other from which." So it is with the Court; they have got the decisions so mixed up, that I do not believe they or any one else can tell what has been the rule carried out any two days in succession, unless it is that Gen. Scott is always wrong, and the defence always right, let the question be what it may. If precedent were law, the decisions of this Court would support an attorney in an argument on any side of any question whatever. One day Gen. eral Scott complains of the course of proceeding of one of his antagonists, and the Court says, "It is a matter over which they have no control." In the course of a few days, a complaint is made that Gen. Scott has done what the Court had said they could not control, and then the Court decides that it is "indelicate and improper." Put a peg there, and save the mark! Gen. Pillow asks a witness for his opinions, or the reasons for his belief in a certain matter; the Court at once decides he must state them. In five minutes after, Gen. Scott asks the witness what were his opinions in reference to another matter; objections are made, the Court is cleared, and, after some forty minutes' wise, knowing, and very honest consultation, decide that the witness may state the facts which led him to conclusions or opinions, but he must not state what those opinions were. And so it has been from first to last. I have endeavored to find out what system or rule has governed this Court in their decisions, but without effect; and I am sorry to say that I look upon it as an anomaly in military jurisprudence.

"However, the evidence and documents brought out in the course of the trial, show most conclusively the determined and deliberate effort on the part of the Administration to overthrow and break down General Scott—to consign to infamy and disgrace the warrior chief who has accomplished the most wonderful achivements recorded on the pages of American history, and who has done all this with the prejudices and influence of the Government at home against him, and the political aspirants in his own camp playing second fiddle to them. The private bureaus and the confidential correspondence of the Departments at Washington, have been ransacked, and every paper that could be brought to bear, directly or indirectly, on the questions at issue, have been copied and sent to the defence, in hopes to influence the decisions; private correspondence to the military bureaus, written at a time when it was impossible to forward regular official communications from here, have been published in the Union, and letters, with the names of the officers, sent to the defence, in hopes that it would prove that persons belonging to General Scott's general or personal staff, had written letters for publication, or that it was the practice of officers to write letters in order that they would find their way into the public prints.

"But the Administration have made a great mistake. When they aimed at the object of their destruction, they selected a gun with too small a caliber."

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Pay and Expenses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1848.

There *must* be radical reform in Congress, and the best Members concur in the opinion that the reduction of the pay is indispensible. I have no hope without it. Here are gathered a great number of real men of business—lawyers in good practice, merchants, manufacturers, extensive planters and thrifty farmers, who cannot by desire that the Nation's business shall be promptly despatched so as to allow them to go home and attend to theirs. But there is another class—noisy if not numerous, and enabled by the present Rules of the House to control its proceedings, to whom Washington is a Paradise; who live higher, drink freer, are of more consequence, and get more money here than they ever did or ever will anywhere else. Many who here pocket $36 per week and do the nearest to nothing for it that can well be conceived, and would have to look very sharp to pick up $25 per week elsewhere. Now just so long as the People will tolerate the present exhorbitant rates of pay, this kind of Members will spin out Sessions and prevent anything being done. And the fault is not so much in their necessities, their covetness or their shiftlessness, as in the shirking indolence and carelessness of the People who will not enforce the remedy.

The mileage is a still less excusable abomination. Texas sends hither two Senators and two Representatives, who receive in addition to their pay, some $2,500 each every session for merely coming here and going away again, (I would sooner pay them twice the money to stay away,—$10,000 in all for traveling expenses which are not actually $1,000. Arkansas will take $6,000 out of the Treasury this year merely for the travel of her Senators. When we come to have members from Oregon and California, we shall have to negotiate a loan expressly to pay the mileage of the members.

Nobody pretends to justify this, and yet it defies every effort to reform it. A member starts up from Bangor, and comes here in more or less it is, makes half, paying some $25 and pocketing $250 clear profit. Coming from Galena or Chicago, or Natchez, or Little Rock he will clear from 75 to $150 per day, lounging on a steamboat and living like a prince; he takes the cars at Auburn in the morning, has a capital night's sleep on the North River, and awakes in New York, having in one day cleared over $120. Does any body imagine that those who make money like this will carefully watch the Treasury against the inroads of others?

YUCATAN.—The New York Herald is in receipt, by the brig Mary Ann, Capt. Wait, of files of the Merida La Patria, up to the 14th ultimo.

'The Indian troubles are still continuing, and the leading articles of La Patria are all devoted to the inspiring the Yucatecos to do their best to withstand the savage assaults of the ferocious Indians. The hopes of their government seems to be all centered on the assistance of the United States, and they are anxious to annex themselves to us. The calling of an extraordinary Congress to make a direct offer to the government at Washington, is recommended.

The English have sent from Belize, Honduras, about 200 troops, and located them at Bacalai, in the south and east part of Yucatan.

This peninsula of Yucatan is in a deplorable condition. The Indians have driven the whites from the interior to the sea board, destroying some thirty or forty towns and villages, and many hundred human beings. Nearly every house has been decorated, and even the wells filled up; all domestic animals had been killed, and very many women captured.

Two Spanish men of war were at Sisal, having received on board, on their passage from Havana, at Rio Lagartoes, about 1,000 poor objects, men, women, and children, driven from their homes by the Indians. The distress in this region is truly horrible;—thousands wandering on the beach and through the streets of Sisal, most of them not half clothed, and no money; nor provisions to stay their hunger. We have from Captain Wait, and the papers at hand, some other interesting details.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—We have received by late arrivals from San Jose, the California Star, from November to December. A petition is published in one of the papers, praying Congress to extend its jurisdiction over Oregon. A new and excellent channel has been discovered at the mouth of the Columbia River. This makes three entrances to the river through which ships can pass. There are nearly two thousand wagons on their way to Oregon. Thanksgiving was celebrated at San Jose. Notwithstanding this mark of piety, some rogues have crept within the pious community, for we see that at an inquest over the body of a drowned man, one individual lost his purse, containing $50, picked from his pocket.—Street scavengers are scarce in California, and sweeping the streets is not the profitable job it is in New York. It is done in a very primitive style in San Francisco, for the town council has passed an ordinance, that "any person killing or maiming the carion fowls or birds within the limits of this town, shall be fined one dollar for each offence, upon conviction thereof." They have a steam boat at San Francisco. The editor of the Star gives a glowing account of an excursion in it round Wood Island, which he describes as a delightful one, after the doubts of the 'oldest' had been removed. These few extracts will show the state of society in the progress of improvement in California and Oregon.

A REVOLUTION IN HAYTI—Late accounts (to the 16th ultimo) from Hayti give the particulars of some important changes which have occurred at Port au Prince. As soon as the news of the French Revolution had reached there, a great number of citizens assembled in the Champ de Mars, and demanded the abolition of the constitution of 1816, the restoration of the constitutional revision of 1816, and a dismissal of the Ministry. The army concurred in the same demands. President Soulouque issued a proclamation, April 9th, announcing that their wishes would be complied with. On the same day he issued another decree, announcing the retirement of Gen. Paul from the ministry of Instruction, Gen. Gabriel from that of the Interior, and General Dupuy from that of Finance, and the provisional appointment of General Dufresne, citizen Vaval, and Judge Francisque, of Gonaives, to fill their places respectively.

This complete overthrow of the constitution has created two parties, one of the mulattoes clamoring for the re-establishment of the constitution, and the other of the negroes, and the President sustaining the present one. The people in the south part of the island are in arms, and on their march for the capital, with a determination to put down the President and re-establish the constitution. Civil war, it is expected, will follow.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH.—An experiment was tried on Saturday, with House's Telegraph between Philadelphia and New York. It was eminently successful. Messages were sent and answers returned with the utmost rapidity. Four hundred letters per minute were printed, and, all distinct and legible.—The wires of this Telegraph it should be remembered, have been carried across the North River, and the machinery and arrangements throughout are of the most perfect kind. This new Line will prove a great public accommodation.

Three newly born dead infants were found in New York last Wednesday.

Local Intelligence.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum.

The 12th annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum was held on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at the Asylum.

The Rev. Dr. Swift was elected Chairman, and B. B. Campbell, Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman.

The annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were then read and adopted.

After a Hymn was sung by the Orphans, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. M'Clure, Kenney, and Campbell.

The Society then went into an election for Managers for the ensuing year, and the following ladies were chosen:

Mrs. Denny,	Mrs. Gazzam,	Mrs. Sellers,
" Robinson,	" Grier,	" Wade,
" Bidwell,	" Logan,	" Williams
" Campbell,	" M'Cormick,	Miss Hern,
" Edington,	" Murray,	" Holmes.

The Society, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dyer, then adjourned.

E. P. SWIFT, Chairman.
B. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The Managers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum present their Annual Report to the patrons of this institution, with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret—pleased that the society feels so much interest in this day's meeting, as to come here to see for themselves the comforts and arrangements of that abode which their bounty has provided for the homeless and the destitute;—and regret, that even this sanctuary has not been secure from the ravages of disease and death.

The epidemic which, last summer, desolated so many households, came to this place also; and, with few exceptions, attacked the entire family.—The skill of the physicians, the vigilance of nurses, and the almost maternal care of some of the Managers, were blessed by a kind Providence to the recovery of all but three of the children. The number of those who died was smaller in proportion than in private families, but enough to depress the feelings and grieve the hearts of the friends of the Asylum.

Nor was this the last inroad of the destroyer.—The period of watchfulness and anxiety was scarcely past, when the scarlet fever made its appearance, and was fatal to a promising, and previously healthy, child—making, in all, four deaths during the year.

Apart from this calamity, the affairs of the Asylum have been uncommonly prosperous. The amount of the donations and annual subscriptions have superceded the necessity for those appeals to the churches, which have always been received to a last resource; and while that interest which this day's attendance manifests shall continue, there is little danger that the Institution will not be sustained.

The late energetic Matron, Mrs. Foster, has resigned her situation, after two years of activity and zeal. Mrs. Frost, her successor, appears well qualified for her situation, and equally deserving.—Mrs. M'Connell, formerly Miss Anderson, continues to instruct the children with assiduity and success.

Owing to the deaths above mentioned, and the number of children who have been bound out, the present number in the Asylum is smaller than usual, only amounting to twenty six. Seventeen children have been received—some of them at public sales, others, as permanent inmates. Of this latter class. 8 have left—7 of whom are placed in families, carefully selected; and one, Catharine Kelly, who was retained to help in the house—having served her time faithfully, was dismissed with the usual outfit, and the good wishes of the Board.—The remaining case was a peculiar one, Charles Wesley Fritzgerald was taken in at the age of eleven months. His father had not been heard from for some time, and was supposed to be dead.—When the infant was first admitted to the Asylum, it was apparently in a dying condition; but with good nursing recovered, and became an object of special interest to the Managers. Last spring the father came and claimed his child, and after warm expressions of gratitude to the Society, and offers to make such remuneration as his funds permitted, departed with his boy.

The Board cannot, in justice, omit to mention their deep sense of the unremitting attention paid by the physicians during the continance of the last year. Dr. Dale's philanthropy in this respect, has long been gratefully acknowledged, and Dr. Bell, in the absence, and during the illness of the former gentleman, proved himself a worthy coadjutor in this work of love. To the Rev. Dr. Swift, for his attendance at the funerals, the Managers desire to return their warmest thanks.

In conclusion, the Board, in the relinquishment of their stewardship, are actuated by feelings of hopefulness and trust. Discouragement and difficulties meet all who attempt any enterprise that is good or great; but to a cause so holy as the one in which this Society is engaged, the Apostolic injunction forcibly applies: "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. By order of the Board,

N. W. CAMPBELL.

	DR.
1848, May Robinson, Treasurer, in account with Allegheny Orphan Asylum.	
Cash in the Treasury,	$359 99
Donations and subscriptions,	682 85
Interest on money loans, &c.,	240 00
Ground rent,	115 50
Boarding Children,	21 50
Dividends from State of Penn's.	27 00
Fines,	8 50
Fee from Dr. Kerr,	5 00
	$2033 83
	CR.
Visiting Committee,	$810 05
Matron's Salary,	145 00
Teachers' do	100 00
Farmer's expenses,	46 60
Girl's wages,	44 62
Coal Bill,	75 00
Insurance,	19 75
Interest on money loans, &c.,	3 00
Sick nurse,	31 00
Marketing,	56 00
Error in State dividends,	3 50
Cash on hand,	651 09
	$2033 83
Balance on hands, 1st May, 1848,	$651 31

The papers favorable to this institution will please copy.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—We looked into the Conference, yesterday, with a New England Clergyman, visiting the West for the first time.—His remark was, that New England could not turn out such a body of vigorous and healthy men among all her clergy. We have rarely seen a more marked assembly, and never a clerical one where there was such fine physical developement. The contrast between the Eastern and Western clergyman is very peculiar in this respect; and we can only account for the fact, by the supposition that exercise of body, as well as of mind, is deemed part of a religious life.

BREAKFASTING WITH THE PRESIDENT.—A Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, who left the city yesterday, remarked that, "day after to morrow morning, he would breakfast with Jimmy Polk." And these breakfasts and dinners, and the fine promises accompanying them, in the way of a desert, are among the incidents which will contribute to the nomination of Mr. Polk. The seekers for the office, indeed, have no fair chance to compete with the one man power already in possession.

THE CROPS.—The wheat in the valley of the Monongahela, and also the Potomac valley promises a most plentiful harvest. The country never looked better, and the wheat harvest east and west, north and south gives at this time promises of a large yield.

COLD STORM.—There was a severe hail storm at Charleston, (S. C.) on Wednesday evening. A vast number of the hailstones were picked up, of the size of pigeon's eggs, and many fully equalling the dimensions of a large hen's egg, and of the most solid consistence; some measuring 7, 7½ and 7½ inches in circumference, and weighing from two to three ounces; one thus measured, after being some minutes in the hands of the gentlemen who picked it up, *nine inches* in circumference. Some were found weighing three and four ounces, and one, weighed on the instant after it fell, reached *five ounces.*

A DAY OF DISASTERS!—During Sunday and Sunday night last, accidents occurred on six of the seven railroads between this city and Buffalo! We have already given the particulars of the fatal accident on the Utica and Schenectady road.—The Syracuse and Utica road was flooded near Syracuse, by a break in the canal. The train run off the track from one of the switches on the Syracuse and Auburn road. A similar accident occurred on the Auburn and Rochester road. Between Rochester and Batavia the locomotive was thrown off by a snake-head; and on the Attica and Buffalo road, two engines were thrown off the track by running over cattle.—*Albany Journal.*

HOW IT WORKS.—ARRIVAL OF RAILROAD IRON.—The Ship John, from Newport, Wales, arrived at Jersey City on Friday last, with over 600 tons railroad iron for the Patterson & Ramapo railroad. This is the second arrival of the kind this Spring.

To pay for this lot of Iron, some $35,000 must go out of the Country, which might be in the pockets of American Mechanics. So works the Tariff of 1846. No wonder we have scarcity of money and prostration of business.—*Reading Journal.*

GENERAL PROSPERITY.—The Alexandria Gazette states that:—"An eastern manufacturer has offered, in preference to reducing the wages of operatives, to give them the use of his mills, machinery and his own services for three months without any charge, and let them, at the end of that time divide the profits among themselves for their wages. His operatives have been long in his employ and he dislikes to part with them."

BANK REFORM ADVANCING.—The Locofocos of Ohio have placed at the head of their electoral ticket a man who declared whilst a member of the Legislature, "*That he asked no better light to lead Aliens on to duty, than the burning edifice of every bank in the State!*"

Shall we judge the entire ticket by the leader?

The family of the late Senator ASHLEY, left Washington on Monday for Arkansas. He has left a widow, a daughter and a son to mourn his loss.

Small pox is said to have made its appearance in Carlisle, Pa., derived from Harrisburgh.

News Items.

STILL THEY COME.—Six vessels arrived at New York on Thursday last from Europe, with 1354 steerage passengers. Capt. Higgins, of the Woodside, from Liverpool, was arrested for having seven more than the law allows, according to tonnage. Fine $50 each. There arrived at New York last month 15,927 immigrants, against 21,113 during the same month last year. In the four months from Jan. 1st to May 1st, 31,299 in 1848, and 31,291 in 1847.

The Osage Chief *Black Dog* is dead. He died, says our informant, about the 21th ult., at his village. He has been lingering for two or three years under a tormenting disease. During his sickness he made two trips upon the prairies by the assistance of his hand. He was literally a self-made hero. As a warrior, he had no equal among his people. He was courteous in his Indian ways, warm-hearted and generally believed. In stature, Black Dog was about seven feet, weighing some two hundred and seventy-five pounds.

MISSING VESSELS.—Two more vessels have been put upon the missing list, viz: the barque Dana, Captain Henry Smith, from London, and sailed for Boston, and the brig Smith Tuttle, Captain Sylvester, of and from Newburyport, for Sandwich Islands. The Dana left Deal 138 days ago, and has never since been heard from. The S. T. sailed November 25, 1846, and is supposed to have been lost in the same gale in which the steamer Atlantic went to pieces.—*Boston Traveller.*

ACCIDENT.—An accident of rather a serious nature occured at the rolling mill of Messrs Baily & Brown on Monday afternoon. A number of workmen were carrying melted metal from one part of the mill to another when the mass of red hot iron accidentaly fell into some water and burst, burning and scalding a number of the workmen, several pieces of the iron struck one of them in the face and side and his life is despaired of.—*Telegraph.*

STRIKING FACT.—The following fact speaks volumes as to the prospects of England and the U. States:—"At the dedication of the Hancock School in Boston, Mr. Mann stated as an interesting fact, that for the last ten years; the expenditures of the city of Boston for schools were equal to the whole expenditure for schools in England, by the government, for 17,000,000 of people. They had kept pace with each other from year to year.

NEW YORK CANAL FREIGHTS.—The charge on a barrel of flour, in the first days of navigation this year, from Buffalo to Albany, 60 to 65 cents, last year from $1,25 to $1,50. More than 1500 new boats were built last year, equal to an addition of 50 per cent. to the tonnage. The freights of this year are only half what they were for the corresponding period last year.

A letter from Mobile, in the New Orleans Mercury, says: "It is rumored here that several large houses have suspended payment, and also some of the small fry, but I shall give no names at present."

Some Locofoco in New York writes to the editor of the Washington Union, "persuere in your patriotic course. Hower you may, success will quelified for her situation, and equally deserving.—Mrs. M'Connell, formerly Miss Anderson, continues to instruct the children with assiduity and success.

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Dividends from State of Penn's.	27 00
Fines,	8 50
Fee from Dr. Kerr,	5 00
	$2033 83
	CR.
Visiting Committee,	$810 05
Matron's Salary,	145 00
Teachers' do	100 00
Farmer's expenses,	46 60
Girl's wages,	44 62
Coal Bill,	75 00
Insurance,	19 75
Interest on money loans, &c.,	3 00
Sick nurse,	31 00
Marketing,	56 00
Error in State dividends,	3 50
Cash on hand,	651 09
	$2033 83
Balance on hands, 1st May, 1848,	$651 31

The papers favorable to this institution will please copy.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—We looked into the Conference, yesterday, with a New England Clergyman, visiting the West for the first time.—His remark was, that New England could not turn out such a body of vigorous and healthy men among all her clergy. We have rarely seen a more marked assembly, and never a clerical one where there was such fine physical developement. The contrast between the Eastern and Western clergyman is very peculiar in this respect; and we can only account for the fact, by the supposition that exercise of body, as well as of mind, is deemed part of a religious life.

BREAKFASTING WITH THE PRESIDENT.—A Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, who left the city yesterday, remarked that, "day after to morrow morning, he would breakfast with Jimmy Polk." And these breakfasts and dinners, and the fine promises accompanying them, in the way of a desert, are among the incidents which will contribute to the nomination of Mr. Polk. The seekers for the office, indeed, have no fair chance to compete with the one man power already in possession.

THE CROPS.—The wheat in the valley of the Monongahela, and also the Potomac valley promises a most plentiful harvest. The country never looked better, and the wheat harvest east and west, north and south gives at this time promises of a large yield.

COLD STORM.—There was a severe hail storm at Charleston, (S. C.) on Wednesday evening. A vast number of the hailstones were picked up, of the size of pigeon's eggs, and many fully equalling the dimensions of a large hen's egg, and of the most solid consistence; some measuring 7, 7½ and 7½ inches in circumference, and weighing from two to three ounces; one thus measured, after being some minutes in the hands of the gentlemen who picked it up, *nine inches* in circumference. Some were found weighing three and four ounces, and one, weighed on the instant after it fell, reached *five ounces.*

A DAY OF DISASTERS!—During Sunday and Sunday night last, accidents occurred on six of the seven railroads between this city and Buffalo! We have already given the particulars of the fatal accident on the Utica and Schenectady road.—The Syracuse and Utica road was flooded near Syracuse, by a break in the canal. The train run off the track from one of the switches on the Syracuse and Auburn road. A similar accident occurred on the Auburn and Rochester road. Between Rochester and Batavia the locomotive was thrown off by a snake-head; and on the Attica and Buffalo road, two engines were thrown off the track by running over cattle.—*Albany Journal.*

HOW IT WORKS.—ARRIVAL OF RAILROAD IRON.—The Ship John, from Newport, Wales, arrived at Jersey City on Friday last, with over 600 tons railroad iron for the Patterson & Ramapo railroad. This is the second arrival of the kind this Spring.

To pay for this lot of Iron, some $35,000 must go out of the Country, which might be in the pockets of American Mechanics. So works the Tariff of 1846. No wonder we have scarcity of money and prostration of business.—*Reading Journal.*

GENERAL PROSPERITY.—The Alexandria Gazette states that:—"An eastern manufacturer has offered, in preference to reducing the wages of operatives, to give them the use of his mills, machinery and his own services for three months without any charge, and let them, at the end of that time divide the profits among themselves for their wages. His operatives have been long in his employ and he dislikes to part with them."

BANK REFORM ADVANCING.—The Locofocos of Ohio have placed at the head of their electoral ticket a man who declared whilst a member of the Legislature, "*That he asked no better light to lead Aliens on to duty, than the burning edifice of every bank in the State!*"

Shall we judge the entire ticket by the leader?

The family of the late Senator ASHLEY, left Washington on Monday for Arkansas. He has left a widow, a daughter and a son to mourn his loss.

Small pox is said to have made its appearance in Carlisle, Pa., derived from Harrisburgh.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1848.

Flour—Moderate sales of Western at $5 87½ $6 per bbl.

Grain—The market is without change. Holders of wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them: Corn and other grains are in steady demand at previous rates. Oats are active.

Provisions—There is more movement in Pork, but I notice no change in provisions, excepting a downward tendency in pickled meats, which are plenty.

Groceries—The market is quiet, with no change in quotations.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 11, 1848.

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

Grain—The market for wheat has an upward tendency. Corn and other grains are in fair demand. The corn market is steady—oats are quiet. Sales of prime white wheat at 1,48@1,50 ⅌ bu. Prime white corn is selling at 51c ⅌ bu; of prime yellow at 50c.

Provisions—There is less movement in pork, the market being heavy, prices are without change.—Mess Beef is selling at $9,75 ⅌ bbl; prime beef at $6 ⅌ bbl. Sales of lard at 6@6½c ⅌ lb, market firm. Sales of Western bacon sides at 4c, and of dry salt sides at 2¾.

Cotton—A better feeling prevails in the market with an advance of ¼c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1848.

Flour—Sales of H S brands, at 5,75 ⅌ bbl. The market is steady but not active.

Grain—Sales of prime white wheat, at $1,48@1,50 ⅌ bu; and of prime red at 1,40@1,43c. Sales of prime white corn at 43@46c, and of prime yellow at 47@50c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article and quotations remain steady.

Groceries are without change.

Cotton—The market is quiet, and nothing doing.

Tobacco—The market is quiet, with small sales at previous rates.

Beef Cattle—Sales are effected at $3,12½@3,18¾ cts per 100 lbs, gross.

Killed Hogs—Sales at $4 25@$4 50 cents per 100 pounds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Foreign News, as given by the Baltimore papers, from English Journals, differs in no respect from the telegraphic accounts.

The whole of that part of Europe, says the European Times, which skirts the Rhine and borders on France, seems quite disorganized. The wild-est radicalism has taken root in the Grand Duchy of Baden; and the secret societies of German, Swiss, Baden Radicals, and French emissaries seem organizing an armed invasion.

From the Liverpool Mail, April 22.

IRELAND.

Irish affairs are becoming a little more settled—Messrs. Meagher, O'Brien, and Mitchell are preparing for their trials, which are expected to take place about the 12th of May, and, in the mean time, are exhausting their vocabulary of sedition. The divergence between the Repealers, headed by Mr. O'Connell, and the party led on by Mr. Mitchell, becomes greater every day. The O'Connell's manfully declare that they will take their stand upon, at the very no plus ultra, the utmost bounds of the law and constitution, and will adhere to the counsels bequeathed to them by their father, to obtain repeal by peaceable and constitutional means only. If the association transgresses this line, the O'Connells' will take no part in their proceedings.

The run on the saving banks in Ireland is still on the increase.

Money in Paris was more plenty, and best bills were discounted at 3½ ⅌ cent.

The financial crisis was apparently subsiding although business and trade were still much depressed.

BRAZIL.

An arrival from Rio Janaro, states that the Emperor of Brazil has changed his ministry for a more liberal one.

LIVERPOOL INCE MARKET, April 29.—Metals—Since our last report of last week the transactions in Iron have been on a limited scale, and there is a greater disposition on the part of speculators to press sales; buyers evince much caution in operating, and the market on the whole has still a downward tendency. Scotch Pigs, No. 1, 41s to 42s, and mixed numbers 40s to 41s, cash; there are, however, some buyers in the market at 40s for all No. 1, and 39s cash for mixed numbers, but few sellers. Rails are in most of two and 3½ to £5, and there are several parcels on offer. Welsh Bars can be had at £6 10s to £6 15s, but no buyers to be met with. British manufactured Iron is steady at our quotations. Foreign is firm, and but little on offer.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.—The annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, is now in session at the Bethel Church, in Philadelphia, and is attended by about 120 ministers. It has among other things been resolved to establish a publishing house, upon a permanent basis. On Friday resolutions upon the subject of slavery were under consideration, and elicited much debate. It is proposed to prepare a memorial upon the subject, to be sent to all churches as and evangelical societies throughout the country, inviting concert of action in reference to the question.

A DROLL DEFINITION OF A YANKEE.—As the Yankees are creating no little excitement in the commercial, political and military world, I hope my definition of a real genuine male Yankee may not be considered a *mistake*—A real genuine Yankee is full of animation, checked by moderation, guided by decision, and supported by education. He has weeration corrected by toleration, with a love of approbation and emulation; and when reduced to a state of aggravation can assume the most profound dissimulation for the retaliation, always combined, if possible, with speculation. A Yankee can be kept down, but will be found not deficient in the following qualities; He is self-denying, self-relying, always trying, and into everything prying. He is a lover of piety, propriety, notoriety and the temperance society. He is a dreaming, freezing, boiling, burning, thriving, swapping, jostling, bustling, wrestling, musical, quizzical, astronomical, poetical, philosophical and comical s