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 8 p. m., and as early in the day as practicable.

☞ For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Marine, Foreign News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NEH RIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

The Yucatan Question.

This question is assuming a new interest at the seat of Government, and is one of the greatest public importance. The President after being deaf to the appeals made to him through a good part of this Administration—for this Yucatan question is by no means a new one—seeks at the eleventh hour to involve the Government in another war by taking a side with the oppressors of the Indian in Southern Province of Mexico. We have not been asked in the first place, that the aid asked was founded on the fact that we have heard only the complaints of the few, and not of the many.—We do know that the Indians under the Government of the White race in Yucatan, have been a severely oppressed people, and this oppression has been on the increase from year to year. Bad as it has been however, we believe the recent instance did not begin with the more civilized class of the Indian race. Some of these people are fully equal to free and self-government, and to carry on a crusade against them in the name of humanity, or in the name of justice, would be to satisfy mercy and all just ideas of the rights of the oppressed. We hope the very moment in which we are sympathizing with nations and men, struggling to be free in the old world, will not be improved by us to take sides with the enemies of freedom in the new world. It is quite enough that we have Slavery, supported by our own Constitution, without rivetting the chains of others, seeking both a moral and physical emancipation. Moreover, we deny the constitutional right of our Government, thus to interfere in a foreign war. It is a miserable subterfuge for us to do so upon the ground that Yucatan is an integral part of Mexico, after recognizing in every form of official authority, her neutrality during the war. It is said, too, we have taken from Mexico the power to protect the people of this Province. This is not true, but if it were, it would not excuse us for violating the rights of neutrality or for interfering in a quarrel between the people of an independent State.

A war of the white races with the Indians is not a new thing in the modern wars of South America. The Indians triumphed long ago in Guatemala, and it is said have made a better Government there than the Spaniards who preceded them in authority.

We think, too, that we have had quite as much as can well be attended to in the present commotions of the world, and with one war on hand, to take care of ourselves. This Mexican war, the present Administration bids fair to bequeath to its successor, with a National Debt of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Is it not then time for the Government to pause in its land-robbing, war-making, death-dealing, debt-creating measures?

In connection with this subject, the following account of the actual condition of the Indians will be read with interest. It is from the pen of Stephens, whose travels in Mexico and the East, have been read with so much interest.

The Indians are of two classes; vaceros, or tenders of cattle and horses, who receive twelve dollars per year, with five almudas of maize per week; and labradores or laborers, who are also called Lauceros, from their obligation, in consideration of their drinking the water of the hacienda, to water the master without pay on Lunes or Mondays. When they marry and have families, and, of course, need more water, they are obliged to clear, sow, and gather twenty almudas of maize for the master, on Monday being twenty-four, square yards. When the bell of the church is struck five times every Indian is obliged to go forth with to the hacienda, and for a real a day and a ration of three cents' worth of maize, do whatever work the master or his delegate the major domo may direct. The authority of the master or delegate over these is absolute. He settles all disputes between the Indians themselves, and punishes for offences, acting both as judge and executioner. If the majordomo punish an Indian unreasonably, the latter may appeal to his master; and if the master refuse to give him redress, or himself punish an Indian unreasonably, the latter may apply for his discharge. There is no obligation upon him to remain on the hacienda; neither is he in debt to the master; but practically this binds him hand and foot. The Indians are all improvident and anticipate their earnings, never have two days' provisions in store, and never keep accounts. A dishonest master may also, by bringing them in debt, enslave them; they are really so. If able to pay off their debt, the Indian is entitled to his immediate discharge; but if not, the master is obliged to give him a writing to the effect following: "Whatever account this Indian may owe, let no person or alcalde take him, provided he pays me the debt he owes me." If the master refuses him this paper the Indian may complain to the justicia. When he has obtained it, he goes round to the different haciendas until he finds a proprietor who is willing to purchase the debt, with a mortage on him until it is paid. The account is settled, and the master gives the Indian a writing to this purport:—"The account of my former servant —— being adjusted, he owes me twenty dollars, and having paid me the said debt, by his present master give him this receipt," and with this enters into the service of a new master. There is but little chance of his ever paying off the smallest debt. He will never work merely to clear off the incumbrance, consid ering it the chief aim to get on his body clear gain and virtually from time he receives his first dollar, goes through life in bondage, varied only by an occasional change of masters. In general they are mild, amiable and very docile; bear no malice; and when one of them is whipped and smarting under stripes, with tears in his eyes he makes a bow to the major-domo, and says "buenos tarde, senor;" "good evening, sir." But they require to be dealt with sternly; and kept at a distance; are uncertain and somewhat like the creatures of impulse; and one bad Indian or a bad Mestizo may ruin a whole hacienda. They inherit all the indolence of their ancestors, are wedded to old usages, and unwilling to be taught any thing new. Don Simon has attempted to introduce improvements in agriculture, but in vain; they cannot work except in their own old way. Don Simon brought out the common churn from the United States, and attempted to introduce the making of better and cheaper; but the Indians would not be taught the use of them, the churns were thrown aside, and hundreds of cows wander in the woods unmilked. The master is not obliged to maintain the Indian when sick; though as he derives a profit from his labor, it is his interest to do so; and on broad grounds, as it is an object always to increase his labradores, it is his interest to treat them in such a manner as to acquire among the Indians a reputation as a good master.

Movement of Metals.

We compile the following table from authentic sources, showing the course of the precious metals—iron, silver, and gold, at New York. We find the movement of iron and coin towards New York, from January 1st to April 30th, 1848, and 1847, to have been as follows:

IMPORT OF IRON AND COIN.	1848.	1847.	Increase.
Bar Iron, tons,	8,846	6,677	2,219
Pig " "	15,337	10,720	5,617
Specie (coop bills)	48,072	38,996	9,076
			Increase.
Coin,	$202,225	$6,052,518	$1,850,293

It will be noticed, that the coin import *does not* quite keep pace with the import of iron, though we have not heard of any changes in the tariff, which played—according to the Administration presses—last year such an important part in producing imports of specie.

The export tables of New York show that more than four millions of dollars in coin have been sent abroad since the first of January, and the demand for shipment not at all diminished. Last year, coin was coming to us, and the varied products of the country were in demand at enormous rates. This, we were told, was the effect of the tariff of 1846. Now, coin is leaving us, and produce in small demand, as a reduction of nearly sixty per cent, added to a ruinous reduction on freights. The business of the country feels the change, at every point, and an exposition of the causes of the change would be read with interest. The Post, a day or two ago, explained away an article from the Journal of Commerce, relative to the derangement of exchanges between New York and New Orleans. We commend the above figures to their attention, hoping for a speedy answer.

Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum.—The Commissioners named in the act for erecting a State Lunatic Asylu n near Harrisburgh, are preparing to commence this desirable work during the present summer.

☞ An opposition boat has been started at Buffalo, to run against the Lake combination.

Anniversaries.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, May 13.

The American Bible Society held its 22d Anniversary this forenoon at the Broadway Tabernacle.

One hundred and sixteen new auxiliaries have been added during the year; forty-six new Life Directors, and 701 new Life Members.

The receipts for the year had been $254,377,15; and there had been distributed 655,000 Bibles and Testaments; making a total since the formation of the Society, of 5,730,003 copies. The Society, besides home circulation, has the past year made liberal grants of Bibles and Testaments for the Army, the Navy, for Oregon, Mexico, and the West Indies, and grants of money for distributing the Scriptures in France, Syria, Persia, Switzerland, India, from various Mission stations of different denominations throughout the world.

Dr. Pomroy, in alluding to Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt and Arabia, which he had visited the proceeding year, said, the work of sending back the Bible to those countries; where it originated, and where the Saviour and his Apostles prayed, and labored, and suffered, for human salvation, was one of peculiar interest. The Bible, he said, has now greatly needed there, to enlighten, civilize, elevate, and bless—some—how it has a most marvellous power in the affairs of time as well as eternity—it constructs roads, bridges, coaches,—digs through mountains, and makes the lightning talk like a book,—creates intelligence and enterprise,—gives liberty, security, moral and religious principle. It would make the magnificent slopes and vallies of Lebanon, the sweet hills and plains of Galilee, a terrestial Paradise. It is dictally doing its work in Jerusalem, on Lebanon, at Smyrna, Constantinople, and other parts of the Turkish Empire.

In alluding to the present critical state of France, he said, if he had control of the government of this country, he would take the noblest ship in our navy, manned by the best officers and crew that could be found. Then he would take a copy of the BIBLE, prepared, in the very best style, for the occasion, put it into the hands of a Committee of seven men, among the wiest and best in our land, and direct them to carry it to the French nation.

They should also carry a letter somewhat like the following:

The United States of America, to the Republic of France, sends Christian salutations:—Whereas, in the providence of God, kings and nobles have vanished from among you, and you have proclaimyourselves a Republic, be it known unto you, as our deliberate and full conviction, that NATIONS DO NOT LIVE BY CHARTERS AND CONSTITUTIONS ALONE, BUT BY EVERY WORD THAT PROCEEDETH OUT OF THE MOUTH TO GOD.

Yours fraternally and *eternally.*

Signed, Twenty Millions of People.

On reaching France, he said, this committee of seven should go in solemn procession, and lay this Bible and Letter on the table of the National Assembly.

A resolution was passed appropriating *ten thousand dollars* for immediately aiding the French Bible Society in circulating the Scriptures in that country. Upon which Dr. Tyng said he was authorized by a liberal gentleman to pledge $1,000 for this specific object, payable as soon as the remainder was secured; and he pledged himself to raise $500 in addition. Rev. Mr. Kirk then pledged $100, and Rev. Mr. Vail of Cincinnati, for himself and a few friends at the West, $1,000. And it may be hoped surely that American patriots will spontaneously respond from different parts of the country, to an amount, for this important object, far greater than the sum of $10,000.

New York, May 11 1848.

The American Tract Society has just held its twenty-third anniversary—William B. Crosby, Esq. presiding. From the Report of the Secretaries it appeared, that the societies, in all its departments, had greatly advanced the past year.

Sixty-three *new* publications had been issued, in six languages,—of which ten were volumes, making the number now on the society's catalogue, 1,313; of which, 231 are volumes; besides 2,303 publications sanctioned by the committee, for printing at foreign stations, in nearly 100 different dialects.

The receipts for the year have been $237,296.04 viz:—as donations, $105,915.15; and from sales $129,714.31.

The Society have circulated during the year 6,287,202 publications, containing 211,730,255 pages, making the total circulation in volumes and tracts, since their organization, 2,035,901,326 pages.

Of the Christain Almanac for the year, 120,000 copies have been circulated; and of the American Messenger, (newspaper) upwards of 100,000 copies monthly.

The *gratuitous* distributions have amounted to 400,948,159 pages valued at $27,000.

Of *colporteurs*, 291 have been in commission; 50 among our German, Irish, French, Welsh, Norwegian, or Spanish population in Mexico. Besides these, 105 students from seventeen different seminaries and colleges have been employed during their vacations, making the total number of colporteurs, for the whole or part of the year, 597.

Fifteen general agents have been employed in exploring destitute fields, and raising funds.

The society was addressed by Rev. William Passavant of Pittsburgh and others. Total foreign aid $11,000.

The appeals in behalf of Germany, France, and Ireland, and the immigrants among us from those and other lands were especially animated and eloquent. A warm sympathy for the oppressed, and a spirit of rejoicing in the progress of civil and religious freedom characterized the meeting. At the same time, the imperative necessity of spreading Christian knowledge among the masses of men, especially through *the Press*, was urged; and the conviction expressed that the American Tract Society must undertake a very large share of the work of evangelizing the destitute and perpetuating this expandnig Christian republic.

The American Home Missionary Society held its 22d anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle.

From the report it appeared that the receipts for the year had $140,197,10 and the number of ministers of the Gospel in the services of Society, 1,030; in the more destitute parts of 27 different States and Territories.

It was stated that more evident tokens of the Divine favor had attended their labors than for the five previous years; *ninety-six* of the congregations having enjoyed special revivals—some of them of great interest and power. A. D.

The Court of Inquiry—How Gen. Pillow killed the Mexican Colonel.

The Picayune of the 5th inst., received by our Express, contains further proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and the case of Gen. Pillow. Two witnesses were brought forward by that uncommon hero, to prove that he *did* kill a Mexican—or fire a pistol at one; but whether that unlucky person who had the honor to fall by the hero's hand, had the honor also to be a colonel, or a captain, or a lieutenant, or a general-in-chief, does not precisely appear; nor does it appear whether he actually gave up the ghost, or got up and run away, to stand another shot on another occasion. It does seem, however, that Gen. Pillow gained a horse by that shot—and a live horse was better than a dead Mexican.

The witnesses to this sublime exploit were David Ayres, Gen. P's Orderly, and Private Bernard Carroll, Company E, 2d Artillery. Orderly Ayres swore that he saw some three or four Mexicans of fficers coming in the direction of the bridge towards which Gen. P. was advancing (distance not mentioned); that Gen. P. fired his pistol "at one of the officers, who fell to the ground;" that the horse started towards Gen. P., who ordered a soldier, who was near, to catch him.

Private Carroll was the soldier who caught the horse. He heard "some shots fired," and saw a Mexican officer, whom he supposed to be a colonel, fall from his horse; upon which "some voice" told him to catch the horse, and he caught it, supposing, from the trappings, that the rider "must have been an officer of some rank."

That is the whole story. General Pillow fired a pistol,—"some shots" were fired;—General P. was one "among the persons who were mounted on the road," as Private Carroll says;—a Mexican officer fell—nobody knows who;—and a horse was captured. We say wonder this horse was not turned into court as a witness, along with the saddle and bridle,—to say nothing of "the persons who were mounted on the road."

However, we may allow—and, the country if it chooses, may allow—to Pillow the glory of having shot a Mexican off his horse; but we do not think that General Pillow fought and won the great battles of Mexico, notwithstanding.—[North American.

Hon. Moses Hampton.—We have seen two letters from this gentleman, one of which is addressed to one of the Editors, and in which he says that he feels confident that no such expression was used by him as that he would not support Mr. Clay, *if or after*, he was nominated by the Whig National Convention.

We give two paragraphs from Mr. Hampton's letter and do so with the sincere desire not to be involved in any controversy between himself and others upon this, or any other question in dispute, but the appeal being made directly to us, we feel bound to say that we have always understood Mr. H. as willing to abide by the National Convention. Though preferring another for the nominee as more available, and as so many others have done—we understand him to have done no more than this. It is a Whig custom and in the spirit of Whig independence, freely to express our opinion of all persons presenting themselves as candidates before their nomination. That done it is usual for Whigs to abide by the deliberations of those whom they have made the organ of their opinions. It is very probable that Mr. H. may have declared his opposition to Mr. Clay's nomination, by the convention, but to the person to whom the following letter is addressed he has certainly not gone further.

"I think I may with safety appeal to you to say, (if it be deemed necessary to say any thing on the subject) that I have always expressed my determination to support the nominee of the National Convention."

"If any additional proof were necessary of my determination to abide by the decision of the National Convention, I might refer to my letter to the Philadelphia Festival, published in some of the Pittsburgh papers about the last of February.

Very Respectfully, Yours, M. HAMPTON.

E. Brooks, Esq.

Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop generally in Miami Valley, we understand, says the Eaton Register, bids fair to yield a large crop. The crop in this country looks well for a good yield. Along the Valleys of Four Mile, Twin Creek, and Banta's Fork, it never looked better.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

We extract the following proceedings of a meeting from the Somerset Herald.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Somerset county was held at the Court House in Somerset, on Wednesday evening, the 3d instant, for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the extension or continuation of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad through Somerset County to Baltimore.—The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

John Witt, Esquire, President.

Hon. John M'Carty and Henry Howard, Esq., Vice Presidents.

Colonel C. M. Hicks and Edward Scull, Esqs. Secretaries.

A committee of seven were appointed to draft a resolution to the people of Somerset county, relative to this important enterprise;—the committee consists of the following named gentlemen, viz:—Henry L. Holbrook, Esq., Isaac Hogus, Esq., Col. C. M. Hicks, D. Weyand, Esq., John Critchfield, and Samuel Philson.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting pledge Somerset county for at least $100,000 worth of Stock in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road, provided that sum be expended in constructing the road on the Castlemans river route, east of the Turkeyfoot, in the County of Somerset.

John Geblhart, Esq., of Pittsburgh, one of the Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, being present, was called upon and addressed the meeting at some length upon the views, intentions, and prospects of said company; after which the meeting adjourned.

C. M. Hicks, } Secretaries,
Edward Scull. }

Fatal Accident at Little Falls—Repeal Meeting at Montreal, &c.

Albany, May 12—Mrs. Sweeny was killed at Little Falls, by a stone thrown out by a sand blast; two stones about thirty pounds each, were dashed into her house, one of which struck Mrs. S. just above the right breast; she sat in her chair with her infant, ten days old; she was killed instantly, and her babe was found, slightly wounded, lying in the blood of its dead mother. This distressing casualty happened near the Catholic Church.

The Repeal Meeting at Montreal, on Monday, passed off without any excitement. The Herald says, there were but 1,000 to 1,500 persons present.

The water is over the docks here, and continues to rise rapidly.

Civil War in Hayti.—By the arrival last evening of the brig Ellsworth, Captain Williams, 21 days from Marigoane, we have important advices from St. Domingo. The island is in a state of civil war. Military expeditions were organizing in every direction, for the purpose of overthrowing the government, which had become unpopular, in consequence of its negotiations with the late French monarchy. The revolutionary army at Marigoane was numerous. The night before the Ellsworth sailed, preparatory to forming a junction with another division of insurgents, two thousand strong, from Jacmel, which was then approaching Marigoane. These divisions, when united, were to proceed at once against the government forces; and the day after the Ellsworth sailed, when some forty miles from Port au Prince, the weather being calm, firing of heavy guns was heard in that direction the whole day. The insurgents, it is supposed, had begun the attack on that day, near Port au Prince.—Public opinion appeared to be united against the government.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Wheat and Rye Crops.—The late showers have given quite an impetus to the growing crops, and the Wheat and Rye fields look green, strong, and vigorous, and the rye is already in the head. The grain stands thick on the ground, and no insects have yet made their appearance. In Lancaster county the crops look well, and but little grain has been winter killed. In Bucks county the prospects are also flattering for the grain crops, if the weather continues favorable. From various sections of the interior of this State, the papers speak quite encouragingly of the coming harvest.

In Maryland the wheat and rye are looking forward and look unusually thrifty. In Virginia the prospects are also quite flattering. In Ohio and Michigan the quantity of wheat under cultivation is large and it looks very well for the season.

We trust the farmers will be rewarded with good crops this season. Last year the wheat crop was light, and the quality in many places only fair; and but little remains in the producers' hands for sale.—*Phila. Com. List.*

The New Orleans Banks.—The following was the situation of the Banks on the 29th ult., agreeably to the official publication of the Board of Currency:

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$7,648,509 23
Circulation	4,770,275 00
Other Cash Liabilities	53,760 00
	$12,472,631 23

ASSETTS.

Specie	$7,205,135 68
Northern and Foreign Exchange	5,536,686 09
Other Cash Assets	353,175 19
	$13,124,997 85

Besides the above, the Banks had discounted paper payable in fall at maturity, for $7,010,816 69. Loans on mortgage, $3,492,452. Loans on Stocks, $1,413,983, and Real Estate $1,613,038.

The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, New York, has invented a compound of clay, called Argillo, which resembles in structure and appearance the richest, variegated agates. It is to be used for door knobs, pavements, table tops, and other purposes, and is said to be as durable as brilliancy any known variety of marble, and is equally cheap. The Hartford Whig speaks of it in the following terms: "No one, who has not seen it, can form an idea of its beauty and illimitable variety of color. It is so hard as to resist any scratch except that of a crystal or diamond. Already, Mr. Calhoun has introduced in the Senate, a resolution, which passed instantly, to the effect, that all the doors of the public offices in the Capitol should be made of this beautiful material."—*Springfield, Mass. Paper.*

Shipwreck—*One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.*—Letters have been received from Penang, dated February 5th, informing the British ship General Wood, which, there is too much reason to believe, has foundered in the Chinese seas, with every soul belonging to her, amounting to 150. The ill fated vessel, it is reported, was chartered by the Indian government for the transport service. She was an old ship, 500 tons burthen, and left Singapore on the 2d of January for Penang, having on board 91 convicts, a detachment of soldiers, several passengers, and a crew of between 30 or 40 persons. It is said that perfect silence has been maintained by the Indian government, even by forced constructions, of its too liberal terms. The more I see of these people, the more I think it would benefit the world *to exterminate every one of them.* About six hundred infantry and dragoons left this city yesterday to join their regiment at the city of Mexico.

Common Council at New York.—The Mayor and Common Council were sworn into office on Tuesday forenoon. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen a rather disgraceful occurrence took place, which owes its origin to the Locofoco members of that Board. It was all about a trifle, but resulted in a scene of disgraceful confusion, in the midst of which, the stove pipe fell and bespattered the members bountifully with soot. While they were cleaning their clothes, a motion to adjourn was made and it is to be hoped that when they next meet there will be more propiety.

House's telegraph transmitted two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven words, of foreign news by the Britannia, from New York to Philadelphia, one hundred and fifty miles, in one hour and fifty minutes.

Local Intelligence.

Methodist General Conference.

The session was occupied in the morning with business affairs. A report was made in favor of the settlement of the account of the Canadian Conference upon favorable terms, and also to allow that Conference to have the advantages of the Book Concern upon favorable terms.

The Committee upon Temperance made a report, from which it appears that the Annual Conferences are almost unanimous in favor of changing the discipline of the Church in relation to the sale of ardent spirits. A motion was made to amend the discipline and adopt the words of John Wesley, directing that no traffic shall take place in spirits, except in cases of extreme necessity.

Further discussion was had upon the appeal case of Mr. Sprague, from the Troy Conference, but pending the vote came the hour of adjournment.

Military.—The annual farce of a militia training come off yesterday in the most approved style. One company which paraded before the Church in Third street, mustered one private, two officers and three musicians. Col. Foster and his adjutant started, well mounted, in pursuit of the citizen soldiers, but failing to beat up even a corporal's guard, returned at an early hour to the peaceful duties of civil life.

Street Fight—A fracas occurred yesterday upon the levee, between two steamboat Captains, whose names it is not necessary to give. The quarrel was one of long standing, and originated in a trial of speed, at which it is said, all was not fair on the part of one of the Captains. The fight was hotly contested for half an hour, when they were seperated, and it is to be hoped, with satisfaction on both sides.

The Rail Road.—The leader in Friday morning's Gazette is in bad taste, and exhibits a want of capacity to judge of men and things, that we had not looked for in that quarter.—*Dispatch.*

So, we suppose we must yield to the superior taste and capacity of the Despatch. We are sorry to see, nevertheless, any Press seeking to divide classes of People, or arrayed against any great work of Public Improvement, merely because the poor are to be taxed in common with the rich.—Every man will be taxed according to his means, and no more.

The Canal Basin.—We are glad to see that the water is now being drained off, and that the long wished for nuisance is about to be removed. We congratulate that vicinity in the accomplishment of the long wished for event, and as there is now a fine opportunity offered by the cessation of business on this end of the canal, we hope that no time will be lost in the complete removation of that loathsome place.

Select School.—We beg to call the attention of those who have children to educate, to the card of Mr. Caton, which will be found in our columns of to-day. This gentleman intends permanently locating himself in Pittsburgh, and brings the highest testimonials of his ability for this important vocation. Among those who recommend him in the warmest terms, are the Rev. Lyman Beecher, of Cincinnati, and Judge Tilden, of Maryland.

Z. C. Robbins, who visited Pittsburgh in June last, and who was successful, we believe, in all the Pittsburgh business he undertook, will be in the city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Gen. Cadwallader arrived in town last night, from the South, en route for Philadelphia.

News Items.

The new steamship United States was going into Liverpool, on the 22d ultimo, as the Britannia was leaving the port. She sailed from New York on the 8th of April, and accordingly completed her first passage across the Atlantic in fourteen days.

The steamer Caledonia, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th of April, making the quick passage of twelve days and a half.

The steamship Hermann arrived at Southampton on the 20th of April from Bremen, and was advertised to leave the former place for New York on the 26th.

The Wheat Crop.—The papers all around us speak highly of the promising appearance of the wheat crop of this State. In Bucks county the grain stands very thick on the ground, and to all appearances is free from fly and chinch bugs. In York county the wheat and rye are very fine. Through out the country there is the same prospect, and abundance, as usual, promises to crown the labors of the husbandmen.—*Phil. Sun.*

Coxsackie Secession.—A caucus of the Whig members of the Coxsackie Legislature has agreed upon Roger S. Baldwin and Truman Smith as their candidates for the U. S. Senate. As the Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, the nomination is equivalent to an election.

New Counterfeits.—The Philadelphia Ledger mentions a batch of new counterfeits upon the City Bank of New Haven, Conn.—those already passed being of the denomination of $1, with a vignette and a train of cars upon the upper part of the note, and a dog standing on a money chest at the bottom. The five dollar note is a new one, dated May 10th, 1847. There are five dollar notes of the same bank also, counterfeit, in circulation.

Hindu Position on the American Flag.—The Star-Spangled Banner has been raised upon the top of Popocatepetl, by some American officers, the highest position, perhaps, that any flag in the world occupies. If ever any flag deserved to be elevated so conspicuously, it is that which has waved over so many brilliant fields.

Death of Donizetti.—Donizetti, the popular composer, died at Bergamo, on the 8th ultimo, after six days of great suffering. He was the composer of 66 operas, some of which have obtained almost unprecedented popularity.

Letters from Yucatan to the 14th of April state that the Indians have elected a King, under the name of Trcul Xiu, which was the name of their King or Chief before the conquest of the Spaniards. He was crowned in the famous ruins of Chichen Itza on the 9th of April.

It is said that President Polk has restored Midshipman Pollock, who was sentenced to the State Prison for shooting an editor in Buffalo, New York, to his rank in the Navy. He had been previously pardoned from prison by Gov. Young.

Putting for it.—In Easton, Pa., Miss Lea Schall has recovered a verdict for $1,512 60 damages against a Mr. Clepringer, for slander of her chastity. He admitted that his boasts of having visited her were false.

Rev. Theodore Parker.—The popular radical preacher, and most hearty reformer, set out on a foot-journey from New York city to New Bedford, on Tuesday morning, after having delivered an address before the American Anti-Slavery Society.

"Do you go for the Sage of Ashland?" said a Clayman to a Taylorite yesterday. "No, sir, ed," responded the other; "I go for Sage Tyler—[Taylor.]

Why should Louis Phillippe not resume the teaching of languages?—Because he is not master of the French!

Gen. Twiggs declines a public dinner tendered to him on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia.

In speaking of the recent explosion on the line of the Hudson River Railway, an Albany paper calls it a *low* up, at St. Anthony's Nose.

Brewer's Order has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, which has been reorganized.

The United States Sloop of War Saratoga sailed from Norfolk on Tuesday.

☞ At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig county Committee of Correspondence, held at McAlister's Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, May 6th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. The Antimasonic and Whig electors of each ward, borough and township in Allegheny county, are requested to convene at their usual places of holding primary meetings in said districts, on Saturday, the 10th day of June next, to appoint two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 14th of June next, at 10 A. M., of said day, to nominate candidates for Assembly, state and county offices, to be supported at the ensuing fall election. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt, will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in Pittsburgh and all the wards and boroughs at 7 P. M., of said day.

The committee would earnestly urge upon the said meetings the necessity of an efficient organization, preparatory to the convention.

DANL. M'CURDY, Chairman.

John Major,
J. W. Leechman,
J. Robinson, } Secretaries.

County Auditor—Messrs. Editors: You will please through the columns of your paper, that the name of JOHN BYERS, of Findlay township, will be presented to the coming County Convention for nomination as Auditor. The qualifications of Mr. Byers are such as to insure the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, strong claims upon the favorable consideration of the Whig party. He will be supported in Convention by

may15 MANY WHIGS.

County Register—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce that HUGH McCORMICK, Esq., of the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

may15 VERSAILLES.

Recorder of the County—HILARY BRUNOT, of the 6th Ward, Pittsburgh, will be supported in the Anti Masonic and Whig Convention, for the office of County Recorder. Mr. Brunot was raised a farmer on Brushy Island; is an old citizen, a good Whig, and worthy of an active support. He was in the late war, and his father is the Revolutionary war.

may12dawtf EAST LIBERTY.

To the Voters of Allegheny County—I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the approaching Democratic Whig Convention. If should be so fortunate as to obtain the nomination, my endeavor shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

may12dawtf LEWIS YOUNG.

County Register—The name of JOHN MECARDEY is respectfully presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, as a candidate for the office of Register.

may12 MANY FRIENDS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CAMBRIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, May 18, 1848.

The Steamship Cambria has arrived from Liverpool, bringing dates down to the 29th of April. Commercial affairs are gradually improving, and the demand for most leading articles has increased at slightly advanced rates. The market for breadstuffs has improved, and quotations are advanced.

The manufacturing districts are also in better condition. Accounts from Manchester and Yorkshire represent more confidence on the part of the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers.

Cotton is quiet, and in low and middling quantities a decline of ½d. per pound has been submitted to. Upland is firm, and Orleans sorts have advanced. The sales of the week foot up 40,000 bales.

For Breadstuffs the demand is good, with an upward tendency in prices. The young crops of Grain look healthy, and the hopes of the farmers good. Wheat has advanced one shilling a quarter. Flour remains as on the 22d. Corn is in limited request, at steady prices. In cured Provisions, there is a fair business doing. Beef finds a ready sale, and a good inquiry for Hams.—Cheese has advanced. Lard has declined one shilling per cwt, and is in moderate request with immensely large receipts. Sugars have an advancing tendency. Molasses quiet, at steady prices. Rice is firm.

The Money Market is pretty firm. Consols 82½@82¾.

FRANCE.

The elections for members to the Constitutional Assembly passed off quietly. Lamartine and the moderate party ahead. France is tranquil, but plots are forming against the Provisional Government.

In Lombardy there has been no change in the aspect of affairs, and no battle has been fought.

The Sicilian House of Commons, after discussing the expediency of calling to the throne an Italian prince, of the family in Tuscany or Saxony, finally decided that Ferdinand and the Bourbon dynasty have for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily, and that Sicily shall, in future, govern herself constitutionally, at which there was made the greatest demonstrations of joy. The city of Palermo was illuminated for three nights, and all the states of persons of the Bourbon family were pulled down, to be converted into cannon.

We have deplorable accounts from Baden, where the insurgents refused to capitulate. General Gagern advanced from the ranks to parley with them; but they refused to listen to him, and as he retired, they fired upon him, and mortally wounded him. The troops, exasperated at seeing their chief thus basely and treacherously slaughtered, fell upon and routed the insurgents with great slaughter.

Schleswig has been the scene of another battle between the Danes and Prussians, in which the latter were driven back across the river Eider.—Schleswig has been taken, and the Prussians, after a long engagement, on Easter Sunday, also marched upon Flensburgh, which surrendered without opposition.

Spain and Portugal seem rapidly verging towards a revolution, but are quiet as yet.

The French Government has definitely abolished slavery from all its colonies.

There is nothing new from Poland, and Russia is quiet, and waiting the opening of navigation.

P. S. Willmer & Smith reports a battle between the Italians and Austrians, near Mantua, and that the Austrians were compelled to retire to the fortress of Peschiera, which the King of Sardinia contemplated attacking instantly.

The general aspect of affairs in Europe is quiet, comparatively. Nothing from Ireland except continued agitation. The Government is preparing for an outbreak. The passage of the Government Security Bill appears calculated rather to increase than allay the political excitement in Ireland, and is calculated to sustain the cause of the Chartists in England and Scotland.

Liverpool American Grain and Provision Markets.

	April 29th.	April 22d.
R. wheat, p. 70 lbs,	7 @10s.	6s 2d@ 7 2d
W. "	8 @ 9s. 6d	7s 6 @ 8 2d
Corn, per 480 lbs,	26 @29s.	24s @27
Meal, per bbl,	11s 0d@12s. 0d	11s 0d@12 3d
Flour, "	28s @30s.	27s @27 6d

Provisions—Long middles, free sailed, 49@50s. ribs, 41@50s. short free middles, 50@52s; rib, 40@50s. 3d; shoulders, 22@26s per cwt; mess beef, 50@54s; prime, 31@36s; hams, canvassed, 50@50s; sides, salted, unsmoked, 26@35s. Lard, fine leaf, in kegs, 40@41s; in bbls, 37@41s; ordinary to middling, 33@37s; mess pork, 47@54s; prime, 39@45; Cheese, 45@52s.

Seeds—Red Clover, 33@41s. per cwt.

Wool—Fleece, 14@21d; skin sailed, 8@12d.—unwashed, 6@7d per lb.

Tobacco—Kentucky Leaf, 34@4d; Stemmed, 3½@5d.

Ashes—Pearls, 37@33s per cwt.

Tallow—35@18s. per cwt.

Beeswax—5s. 0d@6s. 10d.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 29th—New Orleans ordinary to middling, 3½@4d; fair to good fair, 4½@5; good to fair, 5½@6d; Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to fair, 3@3½d.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, May 15, 1848.

Senate.—The resolution in relation to the nominations withheld was called up, and debated by Mr. Borland, who made a Speech in opposition, declaring such action, by the Senate, unconstitutional.

The morning business was then laid aside and the Yucatan Bill called up, when Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor, and made a speech in opposition to the bill, and all the amendments.

Mr. Bagby has the floor to morrow.

The House bill, providing for the better ventilation of passenger vessels was amended and passed.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the Correspondence of the Navy Department with Commodore Perry, from which it appears that a detachment of marines was ordered to proceed to Laguna, and not to march into the interior. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The bill refunding money advanced to volunteers, by States, was passed.

The bill relating to the charter of the city of Washington was discussed.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the amount of exports to England during two specified periods, to show the effect of the present Tariff.

Upon this a debate arose between Messrs. Ingersoll, Stewart, Bagby and Bailey, who offered an amendment, making the statement include the amount of specie and breadstuffs trade for the last twenty years, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1848.

By an arrival at New Orleans, dates have been received from Vera Cruz down to the 3d instant. It is now said that Sr. Pena y Pena will assume the responsibility of ratifying the Treaty, as soon as a quorum can not be obtained.

Generals Towson, Cushing, and Pillow have arrived at New Orleans, where the Court of Inquiry has been organized.

Gen. Scott and Staff left the City of Mexico on the 22d of April, and reached Vera Cruz on the 30th, where they embarked on board the ship Petersburgh, direct for New York.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 15, 6 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Genesee to a limited extent at $6,25@6,37½ ₱ bbl. There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market if anything is more active. The demand is entirely for the east and home use.

Grain—The market for wheat has a downward tendency, but corn is steady, with some inquiry for ship