THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 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 6 P. M., and as early in to day as practicable.

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

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

☞ At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig committee of Correspondence, held at M'Alisters' Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, May 6th, the following call was agreed upon: "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 assuming fall election, 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 coming election.

DAN'L. M'CURDY, Chairman.

JAMES MAJOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, J. ROBINSON, } Secretaries. my15

Ratification Convention.

We publish, to-day, the appeal of the Whig Young Men of Philadelphia, to their brethren of the Union, urging their attendance to the Convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the 8th of June next. Hitherto these ratification meetings have made up the spirit of the National Convention. It is not too late for the Young Whigs of the Union to join in the great Whig National Assembly,—and urged as they are, we hope none will decline, and certainly, none of the Young Whigs of Pennsylvania, who are bound, in some measure, to welcome the State, as their own guests, all the Whigs of the Union. We respectfully suggest that the Young Men of Allegheny and Pittsburgh call a meeting, for the choice of Delegates to represent them at Philadelphia on the 8th of June.

Whig Young Mens' National Convention of Ratification.

TO THE YOUNG WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES. *Fellow Whigs*—The Whigs of Philadelphia have delegated the undersigned, in their name, to solicit your attendance at the Whig Young Men's National Convention of Ratification, to be held in Independence Square, in this city, on Thursday, the 8th day of June next.

Whatever preferences or prejudices may be entertained in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, it is our duty, as members of a party acting together for patriotic purposes, to sustain the nomination of the Whig National Convention. The preservation of the Whig organization, at all times important, and the maintenance of its harmony and unity of action, are now demanded; by every consideration which can influence all alive to the momentous issues of the approaching Presidential contest, and the consequences to flow from their arbitrament. The destiny of the nation, and the character of its institutions, will be *permanently* affected by the result of this struggle. Distracted, divided and discordant, we shall fall before the onset of a powerful opposition, animated by the hope of retaining power, and instigated to exertion by the rewards of active partizanship. United, firm, and resolute, and inspired by the purest and most elevated ambition—that of rescuing our beloved country from the perils which envelope her—no combination, however strongly cemented by selfish purposes, can prevail against us.

As a band of brethren, then, prepared to surrender every private feeling, we invoke you to assemble with us, on the consecrated ground where the Declaration was first proclaimed, which gave us a place among the independent nations of the earth. There, after the example of our ancestors, and in the same spirit of devotion to Republican Liberty and Constitutional Government, which actuated them, let us devote ourselve to a contest involving the principles, to the support of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. There let us show our regard for their illustrious memories, by engaging in an effort to vindicate, and restore to its pristine purity, the Constitution which crowned the sufferings and patriotism of the war of Independence.

You need no appeal from us, as an incentive to action. The history of the present Federal Administration, from its origin to the present time, with its disastrous influence upon the trade, commerce and character of the nation, is sufficient of itself to rouse the most apathetic to a sense of duty. The guarantee of prosperity and industry—the Protective Tariff of 1842—which, during its existence, replenished an exhausted treasury with revenue, and brought comfort and employment to the home of the laborer, was prostrated by Congress at the dictation of an Executive, whose followers had pledged him to its support. In its repeal the known wishes of the people were disregarded, and the most solemn promises violated, with a reckless ness hitherto unknown to the laws of honorable political warfare.

Obedient to the pledges of a partizan caucus, rather than to the duties of his station, and the national interests, the Executive next sought to plunge us into a war with England for the sake of a few acres of wild waste and mountain land, beyond the line of 49 degrees, in the sterile and uncultivable region of the Oregon. Foiled in this attempt, by the firmness of the Senate, and apparently insensible to a destructive war upon a question of diplomatic etiquette, by his own act, and without consultation with the war making power, he commences hostilities with the Republic of Mexico.—From time to time, through his official organ, he has avowed his intention to prosecute the contest, until the nationality of Mexico is extinguished, and its independence is absorbed in the American Union. Whatever may be our opinions, as to the cause of this war, as Whigs, we are unanimous against the right of the Executive, to engage the nation in hostilities, without the previous assent of Congress which body the Constitution has exclusively invested with the power to make, and declare war. Against schemes of conquest and spoliation on the part of this government, we protest in the same terms, that we would apply, to the unholy invasion of Poland, by the despotic sovereigns, who have parcelled her bleeding remains amongst themselves and upon whose crimes a fearful retribution is now being inflicted by a people driven to resistance by long continued outrage.

Apparently determined to obstruct every effort upon the part of the Representatives of the People, to promote the interests of their constituents, the Executive has vetoed bills, appropriating money for the repair and construction of harbors on the storm swept coasts of the Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic border, and for the protection of human life on the Western Waters, by the removal of obstructions from the channels of the great rivers.—In consequence of this unjustifiable interference of the Executive with the action of Congress, upon domestic questions, hundreds of valuable lives have been lost, and millions of property destroyed, and the shores of the Lakes are now nearly bereft of artificial havens.

It is in vain to deny it—the forms of a republic alone survive. We are governed by the will of one man. The voice of the people, as expressed through their representatives, is set at naught. The constitutional privileges of Congress are no longer respected, and the passions and prejudices of a single individual, at no time distinguished by any high attributes of mind or character, now sway the fortunes of this country. Shall we suffer the Constitution to be thus violated, with impunity?—Shall we, when the Old World is arousing itself against the *One Man Power*, calmly permit that odious instrument of popular oppression to be established on the ruins of our Republican Institutions? At least, let it never be said of us, Whigs, that we slumbered when the locain of national peril was sounding in our ears. Let us raise the banners of Popular Privilege, and wage an aster-minating war against this enormous Executive Prerogative that threatens to overthrow, and crush beneath it, the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

We cherish the glory that has been reflected upon the nation, by the brilliant achievements of our army, in the victories, which, in despite of the faults of the Administration, have lighted up it progress, from the Gulf to the Sierras, that encompass the memorable field of Buena Vista, and the table land on which the City of Mexico stands. In common with all, but the tyrants in power, we are indignant at the wrongs of the Generals whose valor and skill led our troops to triumph against the most appalling odds. While the country was yet resounding with acclamations at his unparalleled actions, we have witnessed, with the deepest humiliation, an effort made in Congress to deprive one, of even the empty honor of a congratulatory vote, and subsequently, a recommendation from the Executive to supersede him in command, by a person who had never set a squadron in the field. Every mail now brings the proceedings of a Court, created for the purpose of destroying the reputation of another General, whose victories in two wars have filled the world with his fame.

Against an Administration, thus lost to every honorable impulse, dead to every patriotic emotion, bent only on schemes of personal aggrandizement, and resolutely determined on compassing its aims, in defiance of the Constitution and Laws, we again call you, Young Whigs, to the field. The city of brotherly love will be proud to receive you, as her guests, and the Whigs of Philadelphia, where the colors of our faith have never yet been struck, since they were first planted on her battlements, will be rejoiced to open their doors, and greet you as fellow soldiers in the glorious cause of National Regeneration.

E. JOY MORRIS.
W. S. PRICE,
H. W. ARSY,
CHAS. GILPIN,
ALEX. MURPHY.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1848.

The next Havre packet from New York will take about $406,000.

Foreign Extracts.

THE MADRIDISTS.—This is said of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier.' The following statement, however, by the Madrid Correspondent of the Daily News, is tolerably significant:

"I hear that in the establishment of the silver smith Navarro, there is dismounting, by order of the Duke of Montpensier, a jewel-hilted sword that belonged to Napoleon, which the ex-prince succeeded in saving from the sack of the Tuilleries. It is valued at £300,000."

The Paris correspondent of the Tribune gives an interesting account of the formal recognition of the Provisional Government, by Mr. Rush, on the part of the United States.

"Mr. Rush appeared at the Hotel de Ville, to deliver to the Provisional Government the definite recognition of the French Republic by the American Government, and present his new credentials as Extraordinary Ambassador.

He was received with the highest demonstrations of honor and respect. The Guards all presented arms, and the grand march was played by the band. A deputation met the Minister and accompanied him to the Hall of the Throne, where he found all the members of the Provisional Government assembled. He then addressed them as follows:

'Mr. President and Members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic: I have the honor to deliver you the letter of the President of the United States, in which I am appointed Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of our Republic, to the Republic of France. While I place the credentials in your hands, I am commissioned at the same time, to express the sincere sympathy of the President in the welfare and success of France, and to communicate his earnest wish to carry on with zeal and sincerity the most friendly relations between the two Republics, whose dearest interests mutually bind them together. I am also empowered to declare to you that the President has expressed his entire approval of my act, in acknowledging the French Republic, at the moment when its existence was first proclaimed to the world, in February, through the Provisional Government. This took place on the third day after its birth; it is now already in the third month of its existence. During this period, while the whole of Europe has been violently agitated, and France exposed to the severest trials and hindrances, the Provisional Government has succeeded in preserving the highest benefits of quiet on her own soil, and peace with foreign nations. History will record in its true glory, this enormous work.

I am doubly fortunate, in being able to make use of this opportunity to offer you again my expressions of sympathy and congratulation, since I do it with the concurrence of my Government and my country. May I also be permitted to add my most ardent desire that, when the Republic shall pass from your hands into those of the National Assembly, that great body may crown its labors by giving institutions to France which shall secure to her the greatest prosperity and the noblest renown.

M. Lamartine answered as follows, in the name of his associates:

"CITIZEN AMBASSADOR:—The Provisional Government has appointed me its representative to receive from your hands the first act of the official acknowledgment of the French Republic. France was the first to recognize the independance of the Republic of the United States of America, when she was still young, weak and surrounded with hostile influences; but under the fructifying influence of the democratic principle, she has grown in half a century, to the proportions of a mighty continent. As if by the ministry of Providence, the American Republic was reserved to the first, which has acknowledged the new Republic of France, and is thus the first witness of the certificate of birth of the French Democracy of Europe. Her signature, Citizen Minister, will bring luck to the Republic. Notwithstanding that in a crisis like the present, the overthrow of a Government and the creation of totally different institutions, great tumults and embarrasments are unavoidable, everything gives us the assurance—and you may repeat it to your fellow-citizens—that your wishes for the prosperity of France shall be fulfilled, and the Republic shall pass great, and powerful from their hands, to grow more great and powerful, in the hands of the whole French nation. We cherish this confidence from the fact, that the French people are now ripe for their institutions. That which existed fifty five years ago, only in the heads of great spirits, has now become a part of the thoughts and the action of the entire people. The Republic, which our people desire at the present day, is the same which they have already established among themselves—a Progressive Republic, with the maintainance of Right, of Property, of Industry, of Trade, of restitude, of freedom and of the moral and religious sentiments of its citizens. This is a Republic, whose first call was that, of generosity and brotherhood, which at once broke in twain the weapon of revenge and of political reaction, and instead of the fatal countersign of robbery and proscription, wrote upon its banners the abolition of the Death Penalty and the fraternization of the people. These principles will, as we trust, be accepted by the National Assembly, strengthened by the might of all armed citizens, and concentrated into a powerful Representative Unity of the Government. Thus will the French Republic become the proud and worthy sister of America.

It can then be said of France and America as once was said of them by a man whose memory is dear to both lands (Lafayette)—they are the Republic of two worlds. As regards the sentiments which the French people thankfully and ardently cherish for the people and Government of the United States, I can give them utterance, Citizen Minister, in few words: *Every Frenchman has for the Americans the heart of Lafayette!"*

POLAND.—The last European arrival brings the following interesting piece of intelligence from Poland. We hope it may prove true, though the report seems to be conflicting, for while we read the above rumor upon the one hand, we see a worse anticipation from another source, in an alleged attempt to create a new partition for Poland.

The *Courrier de Cracovie* announces that at the instigation of the prince-Governor, a deputation of four of the principle magnates of Poland, headed by Krasiski, will present itself to the Emperor of St. Petersburg, with the object of entreating for the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, as it was previous to the revolution, and for taking all necessary steps that those parts not actually forming a part of Poland may be also united together under the Russian Crown. Of those parts, Gallicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen are to be understood as two. If the Prince-Governor be really the person who has advised this step, the information is of great importance. From Konigsberg, under date of the 17th April, we hear that three regiments of Russian Guards, some days since, left St. Petersburgh; they will take up their quarters, for the present, at Riga.

A letter in the *Breslau Gazette* of the 15th of April, states that the Polish constitution is to be re-established, and an independent king (the Grand Duke Constantine, or Prince Leuchtenberg) proclaimed, who would demand the restitution of Gallicia and Posen.

Per contra, we read in an address from Poland the following, written by a National Committee at Posen:

When, in the year 1846, in contravention of the most solemn treaties, as if to fill up the measure of crimes perpetrated on the Polish nation, the Republic of Cracow, the last remnant of our independent country, was abolished and incorporated into Austria, the Polish nation declared this act to be the final partition of Poland, and summoned its perpetrators before the tribunal of Europe and posterity:—

"Punishment soon followed the crime."

"At the present moment, in 1848, in the year of the emancipation of nations, we receive official announcement of a new partition of Poland being in contemplation. Indeed we could not believe it, had it not been communicated to us by authority.

FROM QUERETARO.—We learn that six deputies and one senator were wanting to commence the session of Congress, and that the President intends to issue a decree excluding the representatives of Yucatan, N. Mexico, and Chihuahua, who are absent in the impossibility of attending, in consequence of the war. So that fifty members will constitute the necessary number.

Three deputies arrived yesterday from Puebla, and will not be able to leave for Queretaro until the 5th of May, not having been able to procure seats in the diligence.

The same paper of the 27th says, in another letter received yesterday, it is said that the decree declaring the deputation of Yucatan, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, unnecessary to the meeting of Congress, would not be issued, as some representatives have arrived, and others are on their way to Queretaro, and it is thought that Congress will soon meet. The following opinions prevail at Queretaro—that the whole treaty will be accepted by the assembly, without discussing it article by article, or that the facility will be given to the executive to approve it.—*True Amer.*

The New Orleans Bulletin says—We learn, verbally, that the general impression was, that the treaty would be ratified, and that the proclamation alluded to in our extracts, of reducing the number required for a quorum of Congress, by excluding the deputies from California, New Mexico, and Yucatan, had actually been issued.

It is said, Mr. Sevier would return to the United States towards the close of this month, and that Mr. Clifford will remain until the final action has been had on the treaty.

GEN. SCOTT AT VERA CRUZ.—The True American gives the following account of the reception of General Scott at Vera Cruz:

"Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock, P. M., the greatest excitement that ever was recorded in the annals of Vera Cruz, existed among the American population of this city. Hurrah! shouted from mouth to mouth, from street to street, made every one spring from their dwellings to the street, as if all were struck with the same thought. The enthusiasm was greater than ever we have witnessed before. Crowds of soldiers and the citizens were in a second, on his passage, to see him and cheer the great man. Veteran soldiers who had followed him through the whole course of his victories, were seen to kneel and bless the man who had led them to glory. Even crippled soldiers, disregarding their infirmities, were seen crawling thro' the crowd to see their General.

The General alighted at the custom house, and there was visited by a great number of officers and citizens. About three quarters of an hour after his arrival, he left in Captain Laudum's boat for the brig Petersburgh, then in the harbor. Yesterday evening the brig was towed out by the tow boat Thompson, and is now on her way to New York with her eminent passenger."

There were coined at the New Orleans mint, during the month of April, two hundred and fifty thousand half dollars, and 2500 eagles, in value $145,000.

Anti-Masonic and Whig Meeting.

Pursuant to a call upon the Anti-Masonic and Whig citizens of North Fayette, Robinson, Findlay Moon and South Fayette townships, a large and respectable meeting was held on Monday the 15th day of May 1848, in Fayettesville at the house of ANDREW PEARCE—the object of the meeting being the organization of the party for the approaching canvass and to express the opinions of the people upon the political questions which divide the two great parties. On motion ANDREW PEARCE of North Fayette was appointed chairman and JOHN BYERS of Finley Township, secretary.

After remarks from several present and a free interchange of opinion, on motion the following committee was appointed by the chair, to prepare proceedings expressive of the sense of the meeting. William Rogers Esq., John Shafler and Joseph Stewart; who reported the following resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, That one of the most estimable rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, is the freedom of Speech, and the rights of the people, peacibly to assemble in their sovereign capacity, to make known their wishes and to provide means to redress their grievances.

Resolved, That in General WINFIELD SCOTT, this meeting recognises a distinguished Whig, who has few equals and no superiors. His patriotism, statesmanship, sterling honesty, and unyielding devotion to Whig principles, make him a great favorite with the people—and if nominated by the Whig National Convention will receive the undivided and cordial support of the Whig party of the United States.

Resolved, That the brilliant talents, great purity and distinguished public services of the Hon. JOHN McLEAN of Ohio, entitled him to the confidence and admiration of the people, and if nominated and elected President of the United States, the people will have an executive whose purity and high moral purpose, will well contrast with our early Presidents.

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, we recognise the able and distinguished advocate of the glorious principles inscribed upon the banner of the great Whig party, and if nominated by the National Convention, we will yield him a hearty and zealous support.

Resolved, That we are in favour of the restoration of the Tariff of 1842—of the principles of the "Willmot Proviso" and of a system of internal improvements by the general government, and especially of the improvement of our Western rivers and harbors.

Resolved, That in the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON, our representative in Congress,—we recognise the bold and fearless advocate of Whig principles—a champion who has never tired, and who has always been ready to respond to the calls of his party.—His untiring exertions in the campaigns of 1844 and 1846—his devotion to the protective policy, to internal improvements and the rights of the North, have won for him the confidence and esteem of the Whigs of old Allegheny, and we hereby tender him our thanks for his late able speech, in defence and support of the cherished principles of the great Whig party.

Resolved, That the following committee of vigilance be appointed for their respective Township, whose duty it shall be to appoint sub-school district committees, in order to effect a more complete organization of the party.

North Fayette Township.—Andrew Pearse, Andrew Johnston, Benjamin A. Merey, Ebenezer Bayls, Joseph White.

South Fayette Township.—Levi Gregg, John Boss, Esq. W. Wallace, John McRowen, William Rogers.

Findlay Township.—John Byers, Jr., Jacob Guy, John Wilson, John D. Byers, Samuel Meanar.

Moon Township.—Hugh McCormack, Isaac Deemer, Jacob Shoots, Cleven Cooper.

Robinson Township.—John McCluskey, D. L. Anderson, William Tiball, Samuel Marks, Samuel Riddle.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, American, Journal, Telegraph, and other Whig papers of Allegheny county.

ANDREW PEARCE, Chairman.
JOHN BYERS, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1848.

To John McDowell, Joseph T. Marks, and Thomas Perkins, Esquires, Commissioners of Allegheny County.

Gentlemen—The undersigned have been instructed to call your attention to the subject of a subscription on the part of Allegheny county, to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and to submit for your consideration the accompanying proceedings of the Board of Directors of that Company.

Should the Commissioners have any doubt of the policy and expediency of such subscription, it is our duty to urge respectfully the importance and justice of their submitting the question in a formal manner to the consideration of the people of their representatives. It would perhaps be out of place for us to express an opinion as to the present ability of the county to contribute to either or both of the projected railroads to be made from this city eastwardly, but if those with whom the question of the question will rest, should decide that Allegheny county ought to subscribe to such improvements, we can have no hesitation in presenting the superior claims of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The road which is likely to be made at least cost, and which will yield the greatest proportionate revenue, and be under the friendly management and influence of the people of Western Pennsylvania, has surely the strongest claims on the people of this county. Serious objections are entertained that the Philadelphia Company have not obtained the power to take their road round the city of Pittsburgh, without some object as yet unavowed, and that they may for reasons best known to themselves be induced to exercise that power, and refuse to make Pittsburgh the terminus of their road as soon as a subscription from this county is secured.

In regard to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad no such apprehensions are felt. Here will be the natural terminus and here the Western Depot of that road will be established.

Though no legal right at present exists for extending the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad beyond the State line, there is no doubt whatever, that at the next session of the Maryland Legislature that right in a satisfactory and practical form can be obtained. At their late session a bill chartering a company to construct a Railroad from Cumberland to the line of Pennsylvania passed the Senate by a large majority, and was not rejected by the House of Delegates, but was reported at too late a period of the session to be acted upon by that body.

If so important a matter we are willing and anxious that the merits and interests of both the proposed railroads should be compared and fully considered.

If a subscription is to be made to one and not to both, we hope the Commissioners will deem it proper to submit the question to the people in a direct vote of all the citizens of the county with whose decision every reasonable person will be content.

WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
EDWARD D. GAZZAM,
JOHN GEBHART,
GEORGE HOGG, Committee.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This bridge, says the Iris, will have a span of 500 feet, be 230 feet high from the water, and be 25 feet wide, affording two carriage tracks, two side walks, and a track for the railroad cars. At each end will be two solid stone towers for supporting the cables, 60 feet in height and 14 feet square at the base. The bridge will be suspended on 16 cables, each of which will be 10 inches in diameter, and 300 feet drilled into the solid rock.—When completed it is to be capable of sustaining a weight of 200 tons in the centre. The calculated power of tension of the wires is 6200 tons. The cost of the whole work if not to exceed $190,000, for the Suspension Bridge, which will come within $145,000. The Iris also states that the contract with the Rail Road Company will pay the proprietors of the bridge 6 per cent. upon their investment, so that the stock can hordly fail to be profitable.

THE OTTO LINE.—We are now enabled to assure our Pittsburgh and river friends that two more new boats, the equals of the *Telegraph* in every respect, will be ready to be placed in the Louisville and Pittsburgh line in time for the commencement of the Fall business. It is understood that one of the boats is to be commanded by Capt. Sam. Mason, of Wheeling, and the other by Capt. W. McLean, formerly of the *Simon Kenton*—both as thorough-going, experienced, skilful and popular officers as are to be found on the Western waters.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Pittsburgh Catholic is guilty of a very unhandsome piece of conduct, in an attempt to make the Gazette responsible for the remarks of one of its correspondents, and these not fairly given. We believe we have quite as much respect for the people as those who are their flatterers. We wish to see all intelligent, all prosperous, and all happy, and at the same time, have no utter contempt for those who act as their deceivers. These are the drones and dregs of society,—the miserable men who thrive by making war upon classes, at the very time they are ready to ask the life blood from the community.

YUCATAN.—By an arrival at New Orleans from Belize, we learn that the Indians have taken possession of Bacalar, committing the greatest outrages. Fully one thousand people have taken refuge in Belize from Bacalar, and it was feared that an attack would be made upon Belize. The place could easily be burnt, as it is comparatively built of wood. The inhabitants were in great consternation. A public meeting was held to devise means of defence. The brig Marian Gage, of New York, was detained for the supposed purpose of carrying orders to Jamaica for more troops.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.—The Hermann at Southampton had on board over one hundred passengers. She would positively leave on Saturday, May 6. There are twelve camels on board, which have just arrived from Egypt, and are intended for the great American Menagerie.

The Lumber business of Savanah is said to be in a flourishing condition. The exports to foreign ports are more than double that of last year and to domestic ports the increase has been in still greater ratio.

An attempt was made a few days since to fire the Residence of the venerable Mrs Madison, at Washington D. C. Fortunately the flames were suppressed without much damage.

Local Intelligence.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The primary meeting of stockholders was held at Salem on Wednesday and the following board of directors elected:

Wm. Robinson, jr., Harmar Denny, } Pittsburgh.
Ovid Pinney, Beaver.
Hiram B. Wellman, Massillon.
John Larwell, Wooster.
Charles Sherman, Mansfield.

The directors then adjourned until the 15th of June, to meet at Canton, Ohio.

New Books.

Romance and History of Louisiana, a series of Lectures by Charles Gayarre, D. Appleton & Co., publishers, N. Y. For sale at the Book store of J. L. Read, 4th st.

These lectures are in a single volume and are highly commended by those who heard them, and by those also, who have given them a reading.—The primitive habits of the people alone offer a history full of novelty and interest.

We have also received from Mr. Read, a discourse on the life, character and public services of James Kent, late Chancellor of N Y. from the eloquent pen of James Kent.

"A FEW MORE LEFT."—The famous razor strop man Smith, is again in town, disposing of his straps and amusing the people with his poetry and stories. The world seems to have gone well with him, and like the rest of the geniuses who have supplied the country with magnetism, dwarfs, soap and hair oil, we suppose he will retire to his country seat eventually. The razor strop man has found success in small profits and quick returns.

EDWIN FORREST, the great American tragedian is now performing an engagement in this city with great success. This is understood to be a farewell engagement and as such should be improved by all who are friendly to American talents.

THE STEVERMARKHIE COMPANY, will we are glad to announce, give their first concert on Saturday. Our citizens will realize a treat in the musical way never before enjoyed here.

We refer connoisseurs in such matters to the extensive assortment of wines and segars, advertised by Mr. P. C. Martin, corner of Smithfield and Fourth st.

MOBILE AND MIAMI RAILROAD.—The subscriptions to the stock of this company continue to be made freely and with a steady increase. The whole amounts to $323,000 with the prospect of a large addition.

Paris Fashions.

PARIS, 18th April, 1848.—The most fashionable costume of the present day is called the Costume Republicaine, which has been adopted by many ladies in their outdoor fantasia which will undoubtedly meet with many imitations. The dress is composed of a kind of round jacket, with a short skirt, and the jupe, with the back opened; loose upon a white front. The collar is a la Charlotte Corday. It is, on the whole, a very pretty costume.

Mantillas are very fashionable—made of shining silk bleu de France, round behind, and square on the arms. They are trimmed with black embroidery, and five or six rows of black lace—twisted with a blue ribbon.

Dresses of plain or satin silk are made up with seven rows of volants, trimmed in front with ribbons. The waist and body are made with a fichu and sleeves large and adorned with three rows of volants.

One of the prettiest toilettes we ever saw, was composed as follows—a bonnet of rice straw, ornamented with red ribbons and white flowers—a black mantilla, bronze color, of square form, and furnished with two rows of lace; a riding coat of the same silk as the mantilla adorned in front with two volants of ribbon, sewn so as to show a double row of small buttons, black satin gaiters, and a parasol of white or pink taffeta, nearly as large as an umbrella.

The dresses are now made shorter than before, in order to show the feet. This is a great improvement, and will be generally adopted.

Children wear a blouse of nankin, and trimmed with embroidered ornaments, the pants are short to the knee, made in the style of Charles II, and bordered with lace; high gaiters, drab color, and a straw cap, very low form.

IN HER LAST WORK (Dombey and Son) while describing little Paul, Dickens has beautifuly represented life as a visible river, flowing through green meadows and over sand wastes, now calm and dark, now rapid and light, and ever hurrying to the invisible ocean of eternity.—To-day the waters dance in the sunlight, to-morrow they glide under edge and overhanging rushes, and in a moment the visible river leaps the barrier of death and is lost in the invisible ocean. On the banks of the visible river spring beautiful flowers and beside them weeds of the rankest poison, and the river kisses them alike and flows onward forever. But the weeds are few and the flowers are many, and the river bright as its fountain, grows brighter as it approaches the barrier of death—mortal eyes hath not seen its brightness in the ocean of eternity. Even in his little room, death came not to Paul in shadows; a golden water danced on the wall, and by its light the visible river passed over the barrier into the invisible ocean.

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.—Senator Benton has received a mail from Oregon, up to the 1st of November, and communicates to the Staff Department the information that the arrival of Mr. Buchanan's letter in the territory, with one from the Senator himself, had put a stop to the agitation of the question of providing an independent government for themselves, in consequence of the rejection of the Oregon bill by Congress. They now send Mr. Benton a petition to be laid before Congress, earnestly invoking the protection of our laws and government.

A SOLDIER SHOT.—A few days since, at a recruiting station near Bloomington, Ind., a soldier was shot down by order of the recruiting Sergeant. It seems that the unfortunate victim named Newman, had indulged freely in liquor, and was, in consequence, put under guard. The Sergeant, however, he succeeded in escaping from his prison, seized a musket and threatened to kill the Sergeant—At this junction the Sergeant ordered two sentinels who had been placed to guard him, to fire on him, which after the second order they did, which caused his death in about two hours.

FRATERNITY.—The Boston Courier gives an extract of a letter from a young man in Marseilles to his father in that city, which, after speaking of some of the difficulty, the revolution, says—"It look's rather strange to see a merchant transacting business on change with a musket on his shoulder. They (the mob) *washed the Governor's face in a usual puddle* yesterday, and served one of the Imperial Guards in the same way. They have a most got the ascendency of the military."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MY MOTHER.

"Honora parentem ut matrem."

BY ERASTUS WHITE.

My Mother—never breathe that name
Except in holiness;
For around my heart, and call me back
Upon young life's unbeaten track.

My Mother—she it was that led
My early steps along—
That plucked the gayest flowers of earth,
And sang the sweetest
That pressed her lip unto my brow—
I feel its pressure, EVEN NOW!

My Mother—though her eyes are dim—
Her form with age is bent;—
The broken flower, though crushed to earth,
Hath still a sweeter scent.
It hangs around my youthful way,
While others blow—fade and decay.

I never hear her tender name,
Without a thought of other years.
When I have strove to win her smile—
Deserve her ready praise,
It calls my spirit back again,
Where fonder HOPES and LOVES have lain.

I tread again the pleasant path
My youthful footsteps trod—
I kneel within the little church—
The house of God!
I hear the music of the skies;
I see rare maidens' darksome eyes.

My Mother—oh, it is thy name
That bringeth these to view!
I have no thought—I have no wish
Unknown to thee!
Thou knowest all—and it were well—
No other tongue the tale might tell.

My Mother—ah, thrice hallowed name!
It lies upon my lip,
Like to the honey of those flowers
No bee hath dared to sip.
It lies—and there it yet shall lie,
While living—when I seek to die!

Steamer Mount Vernon, Cincinnati, May 5, 1848.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The unhappy, and too many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, is thus accounted for. The true cause of their conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently found in a diseased state of the liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, we would have fewer deaths from complaints which are the result of a deranged state of that organ. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great work.)

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and great irregularity in the action of the bowels, are diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge, DYSPEPSIA. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured that the source of their maladies is in the liver; and for its correction, the best remedy ever offered to the public, is Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pill, for the cure of Hepatic, or Liver complaint.

The genuine article can be had at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co, 60 wood st

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1848.

SENATE—Mr. Bright of Indiana moved to take up the bill for the admission of Wisconsin, to morrow.

The bill to provide for the appointment of additional examiners in the Patent Office, was agreed to.

The bill introduced by Mr. Turney of Tennessee, for the payment for sundry horses lost in the service of the United States, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Johnson's resolutions, relative to deferred army nominations, was taken up and debated by Messrs. Allen and Boyd; and, after adopting a resolution to adjourn from Monday till Thursday of next week, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The House was engaged most of the morning on unimportant business. After the Standing Committees had reported, the House, on motion of Mr. Rockwell, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. King, of Massachusetts, in the Chair. The Post Office Bill being under consideration, Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, made a Whig speech, attacking the Administration. The Committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1848.

There has been a later arrival at New Orleans, from Mexico. Mustang the correspondent of the Delta, writes that only three deputies were wanting at Queretaro, to form a quorum.

The Britannia from Boston yesterday, for Liverpool had 35 passengers and $12,000 in specie.

Richard H. Toler, Esq., editor of the Richmond Whig died yesterday at his residence in Richmond.

The London Chronicle of the 25th inst., has in its postscript a telegraphic despatch that Ledru Rollin and Flocon, two radicals of the French Provisional Government have resigned and that Paris was tranquil.

The Court of Inquiry meet at New Orleans and examined Mr. Walker, the editor of the Delta, in relation to the interlineation in the Leonidas let ter, which he he testifies to have been his. The members of the Court have left for Cincinnati via the river route.

ST. LOUIS, May 18, 1848.

ARKANSAS SENATOR.—The Governor of Arkansas has appointed Wm. R. Sebastian, Esq., as Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Ashley.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western at $5,875 ₱ bbl.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2,37 ₱ bbl—Market firm,

Wheat—Moderate sales of prime White at 138 @139, and of prime Red at 137c ₱ bu,—prices nominal.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 52c ₱ bu.

Cotton—The market is quiet with no change in quotations.

Provisions—There is nothing doing excepting in pickled meats, which are in steady demand with no change in quotations.

Whiskey—Sales at 22½c per gall.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is at a small concession. I hear of moderate sales of City Mills at $5,25 ₱ bbl.

Wheat—Sales of prime Red at 141 ₱ bu.

Corn—Prime White is selling at 43c and prime Yellow at 45c per bu. Market dull.

Rye—Sales at 50c ₱ bu.

Provisions—There is a fair inquiry for Pork, but little is doing in other articles.

Groceries are without change.

Whiskey—Sales at 23½c ₱ gall.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee brands at $5,87½@6,12½ per bbl. The market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is at a small concession.

Grain—The market for wheat has a downward tendency, but corn and oats is steady, and rather dull. Sales of prime Yellow Corn at 57@58, which I give as the present nominal rates. Sales of prime White wheat at 137@139 per bu, at which rates there are more sellers than buyers.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article. Quotations remain steady. Sales of Western No. 1 mess Pork at $10,62½@10,75 ₱ bbl, of Prime Western at $8,25@8,37½ ₱ bbl,

Stocks—There is more activity in the market, with an upward tendency.

Rice—The market is steady with small sales at previous rates.

Cotton—The market is quiet with no sales to report.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales at $4 43½@4 50c per bbl.

Whiskey—The market has a tendency downward, with moderate sales only at 19 cts per gall.

Groceries—I hear of no change in any article.

Molasses is dull; so also the Sugar market.

Provisions—Very little doing.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1848.

Cotton—There is some inquiry in the market.

Groceries—No change in quotations, and very little doing.

Provisions—Are without change—retail sales only.

Flour—Moderate sales of Ohio at $4,75@5 per barrel.

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, (soon