THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1848.

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

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—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.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

☞ At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig county Committee of Correspondence, held at M'Masters' 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 Monday, the 14th of June next, at 10 A. M., of said day, to nominate candidates for national, 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 2 o'clock, P. M., and in Pittsburgh and all the wards and boroughs at 7½ P. M., of said day.

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

JOHN MAJOR, J. W. LIGHTNER, J. ROSENBAUM, } Secretaries. DAN'L. M'CURDY, Chairman. my15

The Presidential Question.

Congress has adjourned over the present week, to await the action of the Baltimore Convention, and the same thing will probably be done two weeks hence, upon the meeting of the convention at Philadelphia. Not only in Congress, but every where, public attention is absorbed with this subject; and, for the next five months, it is to be the ruling question of the country. Who will be nominated by the two great parties is the anxious inquiry for the moment;—but the all absorbing question of the country is, who shall be elected. Warm ition will soon follow, who is the great men devoted as our attachments are to the great men devoted to the Whig cause, the ELECTION is much the most interesting question. We have confidence that the delegates selected will at least be well assured that a good Whig is presented for the suffrages of the People; and feeling assured of this, wish to prepare our friends for the great battle for Principles, which is before them. We feel in earnest wish that the best standard bearer should be selected, but who ever he be, if a good Whig, we shall muster for him, with all the energy we can bring into his service. In the faith of unity we look for the reward of victory. We may be disappointed in our wishes, as to men, but as measures are more to us than men, we shall sink all personal disappointment in the general good. The Whig Party, we feel sure, will do likewise, and support the nominee in no stinted spirit. What third party men, or no party men may do, we may not conjecture. The experience of the past would indicate a disposition to throw their influence practically in the balance of those most in opposition to their principles—as when, in 1844, the Abolitionists practically gave a vote which led to the election of James K. Polk. We hope 'a sober second thought' will prevent any such wasting of words, breath, and votes; but time will determine—though we confess we are not very sanguine of such a common sense result. Men of one idea, who ride one hobby, who forget that this Government is one of compromise, and that our institutions are, in many respects all unlike, are not very apt to merge their individual opinions in either the common good or public necessity; and to this fact, more than to any other, do we owe the contentious spirit among men who, on many things, think alike, and who seek the same results. Suppose, for example, the Abolition party, instead of their independent organizations, had infused their faith and influence into the two great parties, by adhering to the old organizations—the effect would have been magical, and the North would have occupied a far more elevated position before the country. As it is, the battle is fought almost single handed by the Whigs North—not for northern Whig measures alone, but to preserve the just balances of the Constitution.

We have no wish for a sectional President—"The Union—one and inseparable, now and for ever"—the Union as it is—the Constitution as it is—we wish to see preserved. Whoever will do most to maintain our truest glory, our greatest good, we would follow; and, to that end, we invoke the union of the Whigs every where, by a concession in regard to men, always providing we have no principle to concede. The miserable divisions at the North, hitherto, have given the South every advantage. It was the north which annexed, through the Democratic Party, Texas, and brought on a renewal of the war. It was the North which acquiesced in the removal of our troops, by order of the President; and thus, northern men, of the dominant party, have been foremost in the outrages which have been committed upon the Government.

Upon all these questions, the Whig candidate will be, must be, sound. No "northern man, with southern principles," will do; nor any man who has but one idea of government. Our candidate will be a true Whig, and, as such, it will be alike the pride and pleasure of the Whig party to elect him, whoever be is.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Delegates from the several Districts in the State of Pennsylvania:

FOR DISTRICTS.	
Wm. F. Johnston,	Samuel Bell.
DELEGATES AT LARGE.	
1. John Lindsay,	13. David Taggart,
2. Henry White,	14. Thos. M. Bibighaus,
3. Saml. Allen,	15. Wm. McIlvine,
4. Saml. Ware,	16. E. M. Biddle,
5. John G. Henderson,	17. James Irvin,
6. Henry Rink,	18. S. S. Austin,
7. Townsend Haines,	19. Joseph Ottinger,
8. Thos. E. Franklin,	20.
9. Diller Luther,	21. T. F. Dale,
10. Alex. E. Brown,	22. J. J. Pearson,
11. S. B. Phelps,	23. Saml. P. Johnson,
12. Lor'nzo P. Hickman,	

BUSINESS AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The Boston Traveller of the 16th says:—A large failure in the West India trade startled the commercial world of this city last Saturday, and report of another extensive firm as embarrassed were freely circulated on Monday, but without ascertained correctness. The Banks are very cautious in their movements, and seem determined to prevent New York taking from their small stock of specie, if possible. Very choice paper and securities therefore are only negotiable, unless at heavy sacrifices. Mortgages are nearly unsaleable or negotiable in any way.

DELAWARE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Delaware Whig State Convention met on the 16th, at Dover, and having duly organized in the presence of a very large attendance, proceeded to the election of delegates to the Whig National Convention, when Messrs. John Wales, N. H. Smithers, and R. McKee were elected. They are instructed to use every honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. John M. Clayton for the Presidency.

POSTAL NEGOTIATIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"The son of Mr. Cunard, the proprietor of the line of steamers bearing that name, and Mr. Merritt of the Canadian Parliament are now here, in an unofficial capacity to be sure, but officially engaged in bringing Canada and the United States somewhat nearer together. They wish for a postal arrangement between Canada and the States, and a more liberal exchange of produce. We are glad that those gentlemen have come to Washington, though it is not here, but in England that the difficulties lie, which have to be removed before the consummation of their wishes.

DROWNED.—A man named Jos. Smith, fell from a steamboat on Thursday night, and was drowned. He was a stranger, on his way west to buy a farm. He had $3500 in his possession. The body was found near the Cambria; and buried on Saturday.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The barque W. H. D. C. Wright, of this port, has made the round voyage to Rio and back, including ten days detention at Rio, in 56 days.

She is believed to be the first vessel that has tried the new route proposed by Lieut. MAURY, of the United States Navy on his "wind and current" charts. She passed to the Southward of Bermuda and made the passage to Rio in 28 days, following the great circle and crossing the line the 24th day out in Long. 31 W.—*Balt. American.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The contractors, says the Pennsylvanian, are pushing forward the Pennsylvania railroad with much energy. By the first of March next the road will be completed, and ready for travel from Harrisburgh to Lewistown. A letting of 36 miles, between Lewistown and Hollidaysburgh, has taken place.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Upon the ability of Allegheny county to manufacture cheaper and better, and upon our facilities in selling our manufactured wares, depends our prosperity and wealth. Fuel is the shape of coal—the most expensive item in manufacturing, is abundant. Iron flows in upon us from every directions. The Cotton factories are yet in their infancy—the woolen not yet established.

But let us for a moment look at the advantage to another interest of a speedy communication with the Atlantic. This is the century of Railroads and Telegraphs, together they have increased the riches and importance of our country. A steamer crosses the Atlantic to Boston in 12 days with news of a famine in Europe. Already the news is communicated to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The farmer asks an advanced price for his Wheat and Flour, and the merchants in all these cities immediately buy for shipment abroad. From here to Philadelphia or Baltimore is 13, 14 or 15 days.

Cincinnati five hundred miles west of us, ships by the Railroad to Sandusky, by steamer to Buffalo and Railroad to New York and Boston, in seven eight or nine days. The Cincinnati merchant telegraphs his eastern correspondent, "Shipped to you flour, &c., through in nine days." Vessels are immediately engaged to carry the freight to England or France—a steamer is about to leave for Europe—The merchant immediately writes to his Liverpool or London correspondent—"Flour, Grain, &c., will be shipped on steamer America, consigned to you, &c." In 12 days the steamer arrives and in 19 or 20 days the freight is sold.—Some days since, the Boston merchant has made a return in 32 days, the Bostonian receives his money.

Where is our Pittsburgh merchant? He has been equally active, his flour is on the Canal, through in fifteen days, may arrive in fifteen days, but an Aqueduct may be burned or there may be a break. But say fifteen days and that the Philadelphia merchant had engaged vessels and they sail immediately. In case a line of steamers sailed from Philadelphia this flour must arrive in Europe from five to seven days after the flour of the Cincinnati merchant. But the famine continues—the Canal is filled with goods beyond its capacity to carry. Then the flour, &c., of St. Louis and Chicago will reach an Eastern market, while our flour is stored in Canal Warehouses or going slowly by Canal. Railroads cannot be overstocked. Every farmer and merchant knows that thousands of dollars were lost last year by the inability of our merchants to get their flour to market before the price was lowered. But look westward, goods are shipped from Philadelphia via New York to Mansfield for $1,25 per ton. Now the distance from Mansfield through Pittsburgh to New York city is—miles and the distance from Philadelphia via New York and the Lakes to Mansfield is—miles.

HARRY VANE.

INVESTMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.—The London News, upon the question of foreign investments in American securities, remarks that these investments were not to be made for the reason that—

"European capitals have disappeared in the week of revolutions, financial recklessness, and industrious and social disorganization. Capitalists whose number almost was legion, have disappeared with them. These vast capitals were mainly embraced in values represented by public credit, and of no intrinsic worth, but what such credit commanded in the open market. Take the public debt of France, embracing, with the treasury bonds and the general debit of depots and consignations, a gross engulfment of capital of six or seven millards of francs, say 250 millions of sterling—where is that capital now, and what the position of most of the great capitalists compromitted as chief creditors of the State? That debt, and those government securities, would be vastly exaggerated at the rate of 50 per cent upon their nominal value now. Not half a million on sale could realize so much. And yet, three months ago they could be realized to any conceivable extent at 30 or 40 per cent. more than actual quotations. Thus, in one European instance only, capital has been cut down of its realizable proportion, by 125 millions sterling at least. Let the people and papers of the United States not deceive themselves. The securities they tender are not more, but the less prized because they offer a much greater—a double rate of interest—than those of this country. Foreign capitalists, such as there are left, will rather sink fifty into the British funds at 3½ per cent., than into the United States, yielding 6 per cent."

We do not see any force in the conclusions of the London News. The debt of the United States is not a fortieth part of the English debt,—the interest is nearly double, and the security every way better. Why, then, should not foreign capital seek an eager investment of American securities.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The 24th Anniversary was held in Philadelphia last week. The following are among the operations of the year past.

Receipts.—$137,463 19, of which $31,092 92 were donations and legacies, $103,370 12 for sales and $3,265 12 loans, and balance for last year.

Expenditures.—For stereotype plates, copyrights, engravings, paper, printing and binding, $79,729 96; missionaries and donations, $35,715 77; expenses of conducting the business, paid for Bibles and Testaments and other books, rent, interest and incidental items, $21,850 87. Total expenditures $137,296 60, leaving a balance of $171 59 in the treasury.

The Society is now indebted for paper-binding, &c., $14,198 25, which with the overdraft of the donation account ($8,016 99) makes a present debt of $22,216 24, which added to the amount of loans bearing interest $44,960 29 exhibits an indebtedness of $67,176 53.

Sunday School Missionary Colporteurs.—Forty three have been employed for various periods of time in 19 different States and Territories.

These Sunday school missionary colporteurs have established 770 new schools, or 241 more than were established by the same means last year and have visited and revived over 1,000 other schools, embracing 11,053 teachers and 51,509 scholars. They have distributed by sale and donation near 15,000 worth of religious books for children and youth. Their salaries and expenses being $11,894 04.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.—The steamer Champion arrived from Sault Ste Marie on Saturday last, bringing several bars Lake Superior Iron, manufactured at the Jackson Iron Co's Works. The iron is pronounced by competent judges to be of a very superior quality. The bars are hammered from the rough ore, and what is extraordinary, is so pure that it is ready for use without further process. The agent who came down informs us that the texture of the iron is unusually fine and with a slight process can easily be converted to the best article of Caststeel. The present facilities for manufacturing are two forges, capable of turning out half a ton a day, but several Companies are erecting works on different locations for extensive operations the present season. The works are located eight miles from the Lake on Carp River, and the ore is found four miles above in inexhaustible quantities. The surface of the country is undulating and covered with heavy pine timber. The ore is found in fragments on the surface and in perpendicular cliffs from one to two hundred feet in height. When the mineral wealth and capacity of the Lake Superior Regions become fully developed it cannot but effect a revolution in the Iron and Copper trade of the United States.—*Detroit Adv.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FEMALES.—The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings and jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having fevered pressed on her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit, which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a necessary consequence, is larger; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system in better subordination; her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of seventeen as does the American girl—as a general thing, she does not—but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated by no hot-house culture; and though maturity comes later, it will last proportionally longer. Eight hours each day of mental application, for girls between ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is sometimes required at school, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, the remainder for physical exercises are enough to break down the strongest constitution.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The following are the prominent candidates whose names will be brought before the two parties.

Whigs.	*Democratic.*
Henry Clay,	James K. Polk;
General Scott,	George M. Dallas,
Daniel Webster,	James Buchanan.
Judge McLean,	Robert J. Walker,
General Taylor,	Martin Van Buren,
Tom Corwin,	Thomas H. Benton,
J. J. Crittenden,	Levi Woodbury,
J. M. Clayton,	General Lewis Cass,
	General Sam Houston,
	General Wm. O. Butler,
	General Quitman,
	General Worth,
	General Pillow,
	Gov. Shunk,
	Senator Atchison.

HILLSBOROUGH AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad Company organized at Hillsborough last week twenty-one hundred and ninety shares of stock were voted on, nearly all held by persons residing in Highland county, and the following board of Directors was elected: viz. T. B. Anderson, John H. Jolly, James M. Trimble, Jas. Dill, Wm. O. Collins, David Miller, and John Barry. William O. Collins was subsequently elected President of the Company, John M. Johnston Treasurer, and B. H. Johnston, jr. Secretary.

The services of William H. Price have been secured as Engineer, and he is forthwith to commence the surveys of the rival routes. There seems to be no longer a doubt that the work will be constructed, and if the present feeling continue it will go on with spirit.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

"ORGANIZATION OF LABOR."—There was a meeting of the handloom weavers at Philadelphia on Saturday, to "arrest the degradation of labor," and resist the encroachments of employers by the reduction of wages. They appointed John Campbell, William Butterworth, Dr. John H. Thompson, and Richard H. Young, delegates to the forth coming Industrial Congress.

Local Intelligence.

THE SCHWEIZERISCHE TROUPE.—This charming troupe of instrumental performers gave their first concert at the Athenæum on Saturday evening. To say they far exceeded all anticipation, were only just praise. The quality of their music, admirable as it is, is only equalled by the modest upper trance of the youthful orchestra. Instead of straggling upon the stage, and torturing ones ears with a tedious tuning, the troupe take their places, and commence in earnest. So fine an orchestra has never been heard in Pittsburgh before, and we scarce know how to describe them. The overture to "Massanillo," the "Gipsy Quadrille," and the Waltzes of Strauss, were given with a beauty and brilliancy that left nothing to wish for—except a repetition. Whether their efforts were directed to the stirring notes of the "Marseillaise," or touching melodies, the effect was the same, and applause followed, with a heartiness that ordinary merit will look in vain to obtain. Through a long and varied programme, the artists won upon the audience, whose pleasure grew with each piece, until the "Railroad Gallop" was reached, with which they dismissed their audience, in perfect delight and astonishment.

Another concert will be given to night. The lovers of music must be there to the entire capacity of the hall. The first concert came upon us like a perfect surprise, but they have established a reputation that will secure them the attendance of overflowing houses, so long as they remain.

MR. FORREST.—The famous play of Metamora which this actor has identified with himself, drew on Saturday night the largest audience ever seen in the theatre. It will be repeated to-night, to allow that part of his admirers, who could not get in, an opportunity of seeing the great American tragedian in his favorite character for the last time.

UNPARALLED ENTERPRISE.—Since June of last year HENRY O'REILLEY, has obtained subscriptions for and superintended the construction of over thirty-three hundred miles of Telegraph, which has been built in that time, north and west of Pittsburgh, much more would have been done, but for collisions between some of the different parties to the Patent right, and we are glad to hear of the prospect of a speedy settlement of these grievances. Mr. O'Reilley after a years, labor, which we have never seen equalled, is going to New York for a few days to visit his family.

MERCHANTS' HALL EATING SALOON—Strickland, whose fame as a caterer in the eating line has become proverbial, has removed from his old stand under the Post Office, to a new and beautiful establishment on Third, near Wood street, which he has fitted up in a style superior to any thing in the city.

A part of the officers composing the Court of Inquiry were in town on Saturday. General Cushing, Col. Childs and Capt. Ridgely, were among those who went East. General Towson, left the boat at Cincinnati with a view of taking passage homeward via. Sandusky and the Lakes.

LOCAL CANDIDATES.—Our readers will see strong signs of the County Convention, called for next month, in the numerous list of candidates already presented in our columns.

LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—The place of holding elections being removed to the house of Joseph Rodgers, (Lower Ferry,) the citizens will meet there on Saturday next, the 27th to elect delegates to advise with the County Commissioner.

We regret to learn by a despatch to the Christian Advocate of Saturday, that John List, Esq., the able and respected Cashier of the Bank of Wheeling died on Friday.

S. V. MERRICK, Esq., President of the Central Rail Road is at present in our city.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.—A girl, claimed as the property of a man in the South, and who escaped about a year ago, and came to Pittsburgh, was under Cumbria, has been residing in Allegheny for some time. Her master becoming aware of her locality, employed a negro man to make a tender of affection to her, and propose marriage, which duty he performed. The marriage evening was fixed—last Wednesday evening. The lover had his plans laid for cajoling the lady off under pretence of celebrating the ceremonies; but in truth his object was, as above stated, to deliver her up to the slave catcher. The plot failed however, last Wednesday, and the girl's friends informed her of the situation in which she was, and her abduction prevented. The negro man was most severely handled.

COST OF BURNING LATIMER AND RIDLEY.—These noble martyrs, of whom the world was unworthy, were burnt at the stake to gratify hatred of the truth. Oct. 16, 1555. The following were the items of the expense of their execution:

	s.	d.
For 3 loads of wood fagots to burn Ridley and Latimer,	12,	0
Given 1 load more of fagots,	3	6
For the carriage of these 4 loads,	2	6
Item a post,	1	4
Item 2 chains,	3	4
Item 2 staples,	0	6
Item four laborers,	2	8
Total,	27	8

HOLLANDERS—AN EXAMPLE.—A vessel containing upwards of 200 Hollanders left city of Saltch city at one of our Wharves rather than violate by travelling, that law which secures its sanctity as well in the New as in the Old World. They held public service upon the deck of their vessel in the morning, a sermon being delivered by a minister of their own number. Their hymns sung in their own tongue, seemed indeed to be hymns of praise, swelling forth from hearts that rejoice to breathe the pure air of this the land of freedom and their adoption. They are destined to the colony in Upper Grand River Valley which was brought to the attention of our Legislature during the past winter.—*Detroit Advocate.*

Paint.—It is made known, by the official documents, that there are not less than thousand three hundred women attached to the American army—sharing its toils, privations, dangers and glories.—They are occupied in various ways, but in all ways they are most useful and indispensable.—They wash and mend the clothing of the officers and soldiers. The army cannot do, with decency, without its laundresses. They officiate as cooks, and are the nurses in the hospitals. They have carried succour to the wounded on the field of battle, and soothed, as only woman can, the last moments of the dying soldier, whose last look is at his flag, and his last thought of the country he has so nobly served.

TERRIBLE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE. A letter from a young gentleman in Montgomery, to a friend in Frankfort, and published in the papers there says that the North end of Montgomery county (Ky.) was visited by a terrible and destructive storm on the 6th inst., by which the dwellings of Mr. Kemper and Mrs. Mitchell were prostrated, and the family of the latter buried beneath her dwelling. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Anderson were both killed instantly. Several other persons in the house of Mrs. Mitchell, to wit: James Mitchell, Mr. Tillman, Treadway and Mrs. S. Mitchell, and her little son, were severely injured: the latter it is feared, mortally.

A Roman Catholic parish priest, in Ireland, Rev. J. Bermingham, of Boreakcane, having addressed a seditious letter to the Nation newspaper, was strongly reproved by his Bishop, who, after citing the recent instructions from the Pope, and pointing out the contrary spirit shown by the priest, concluded his reproof with these words:—"Retract your abominable letter, of which it is difficult to say whether it be more remarkable for its impiety or folly." The priest refuse the recantation and replied tartly to his superior.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—For a period of little less than three years, namely, from June, 1845, to the present time, there has been paid into the U. States treasury, on account of the Post Office Department, the large sum of $605,000. This is exclusive of all the expenses of the office, such as clerk hire, rent &c. Some idea may be formed of the quantity of small change set afloat among the people, by this establishment, when the fact is stated, that $100,000, in dimes, half dimes and pennies, have to be procured weekly for the convenience of the office in the collection of postages.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A New Jersey paper announces the discovery, by Mr. James Coppuck, of Mount Holly, of a process by which paint can be made to retain its whiteness in the shade for any length of time. The editor says he has examined a small piece of board which had been painted and kept in the shade for about two years, and which looked as fresh and as white as if but just done. The scientific world has tried in vain for a number of years to accomplish this desirable object; but Mr. Coppuck is satisfied, from actual experiment, that he has found the "philosopher's stone."

MAJOR DANIEL'S CASE.—The attorney general at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, delivered an opinion in the case of Major Daniel, of Kentucky, demanded by the Governor of New York, of the Pennsylvania authorities, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, favorable to the New York requisition. The indictment accompanying the requisition was sufficient to show the offence to be against the laws of New York. The court withheld its decision until Thursday.

GENERAL CUSHING'S OPINION OF PEACE.—The New Orleans Courier says, its editor has had an interview with Gen. Cushing, who gives it as his opinion that there is little doubts of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Mexican Congress. If a quorum does not soon convene at Queretaro, the government will have the treaty passed through the form, *without* a quorum—that is, if the American Commissioners will accept of it in that way.

One of the leading stock brokers of New York failed on the 17th, for a large amount.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The New Bedford Mercury contains intelligence from the Sandwich Islands to December 25th.

A public celebration and Temperance Feast was held by the pupils of the Native Schools, at Honolulu, on the 12th of November, in the vicinity of the town, in which the King and Chiefs participated. About 500 scholars, twenty 500 parents, and a large number of spectators were present. Upwards of 500 tables were arranged for the repast, at which some 453 pigs, 469 fowls, 215 geese, together with ducks, turkeys, fish, vegetables, fruit, &c., &c., in like quantities were demolished.—These celebrations are held under the auspices of the missionaries, and are becoming deservedly popular.

A large invoice of standard books from the establishment of the Harpers in New York was received at Honolulu, October 20th, and in less than six weeks about $1000 worth had been retailed among the towns people and foreign residents.—The foreign residents of East Maui, had ordered an entire set of Harpers' Family Library, consisting of 172 volumes.

The whale ship Frances Henrietta, Capt. Poole, of New Bedford, fell in with at sea, in May, lat. 42 N. long. 150 E., a Japanese junk, of 200 tons, dismasted, rudder gone, and otherwise injured in a typhoon seven months previous. The original number of the crew was seventeen, but when Captain Poole discovered them, they were reduced to four, and in a famishing condition. The four had been left for some time past as to who should be killed and eaten; the one upon whom the lot fell, if able, fighting for his life, and in some instances succeeding in killing one of the others, in which case the murdered man was first eaten. The survivors were shockingly scarred with dirk and knife wounds, as if their lives had been often attempted by their companions. Captain Poole kept them on board his ship for thirty days, and then put them on board some fishing boats, close to the shore, about lat. 40 N. They were exceedingly grateful, and manifested much emotion on leaving the whaler. The junk had not much of a cargo on board, or was in such a disgusting condition that the crew of the Frances Henrietta did not like to examine her minutely. They obtained, however, a number of interesting curiosities, such as books, idols, swords, pictures, fans, boxes, china ware, boxes of tools, &c., &c.

The Bremen ship Otaheite, Capt. Wieting, had previously picked up another Japanese junk, relieved the distressed crew, and taken to Honolulu several thousand dollars' worth of her cargo, which was sold at auction at that place, December 6th, and brought good prices, the sales realizing about $1,300, exclusive of 12,000 pounds of beeswax, which was reserved, to be sent to Europe. The Polynesian says;

"The junk's cargo appeared to consist of 'notions,' and the samples of Japanese merchandise were sufficient to show that they have many articles that could be profitably exported, and that their own skill and comfort could be materially increased by a foreign trade. Some copper, brass, hoop iron, and iron wire, white lead, glue, ginger, and cinnamon, was of excellent quality. Their wrought copper utensils resemble in design and shape the metallic and earthen manufactures of the Mexicans and Peruvians of the 15th century, while their tools, although made of good iron and steel, are simple enough in construction to provoke the merriment of the greenest son of New England."

From the South.

We have New Orleans papers of the 11th, and extract from the Picayune the following items of interest:

A letter in the Monitor, dated Queretaro, April 25, says that nine deputies were still wanting to constitute a quorum. The same letter states that Senor Rejon, before resigning his seat in the House, left a written speech against peace, and it is probable it will be published.

Gen. Atocha arrived at Queretaro, to take his seat in the Senate. He is opposed to the treaty, and the Government look upon him with suspicion.

The two Senators of the district of Mexico have resigned their seats in Congress.

The writer closes his letter, saying that he would not be surprised to see the government, before ratifying the treaty, dissolved, and each one take the road home.

The Monitor is of opinion that Congress would meet on the 1st inst.

It is reported that Otero is the leader of the war party in the House of Representatives.

Senor Mecherena, one of the deputies, deserted his post, and left Queretaro.

El Progresso, of Queretaro, says, on the 27th ult., that Congress will not meet.

Foreign Miscellany.

The consumption of coal by the Great Western Railway Company amounts to eighty thousand tons annually.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 26th ult., states the strength of the Russian army at 831,200 men, 107,720 horses, and 2152 guns.

Lady Morgan has written a very flattering letter to the Pope, begging of him to release her "Italy" from the list of prohibited works.

It is said that, of eleven members of the French Provisional Government, seven are married to English ladies.

The Duke of Buccleuch, the owner of the last great landowner in Scotland, has determined not to lend more than one farm to one tenant, to prevent the accumulation of land in a few hands.

The total number of slaves landed from prizes taken by British ships of war, and liberated at Sierra Leone, in the fourteen years commencing with 1832 and ending 1846 was 35,577.

M. Proudhon, one of the leaders of the French Communists, declares, in the *Representans du People* that "all property is theft," and that he holds any candidates who does not subscribe to this "principle," (!) "as incapable or a suspected."

The influx of foreigners and of previous aliens into Englishmen, into London, is giving an impulse to the trades and benefitting generally the metropolis. Furnished apartments in the West End are said to be in great demand.

News Items.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, in the United States of America, commenced its sessions in the First Presbyterian church in Baltimore on Wednesday. The general assembly is the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian church. It represents no one body, all the particular churches of this denomination in the United States.

At the head of one of the graves in the burial at "old St Mary's," (Md.) there stands a cedar slab, which, as the inscription upon it indicates, was placed there in the year 1717! Now standing in the last been exposed to the weather for so long a period, it is still perfectly sound, and, if unmolested by desecrating hands, it will doubtless be standing when every man, woman and child that now tread upon the earth, shall have gone down to "darkness and the worm."

MISSISSIPPI.—The Whig convention, which met at Natchez, on the 1st, appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Whig National Convention, with instructions to vote for Gen. Taylor —Hon. Jas. W. Compkins, Henry F. Duncan, Robert M. Ayres G. B. Shields, Esqrs., and Dr. James Metcalfe.

IRON BRIDGE.—An iron bridge is about being constructed for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and placed over Naaman's Creek. It is about 120 feet in length, and will have two spans of about 60 feet each. It is said that several other similar bridges will be erected on the same route.

We noticed some days ago that tin ore had been discovered on the land of Mr. Merryman, in Baltimore county. Since then, Mr. M. has had some of the ore collected, and has discovered that a generous yield of lead was the result. There are said to be portions of silver as well as tin in the ore. Chemists and those interested in such matters, will, no doubt, take hold of the subject and ascertain its qualities.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The Louisiana, on her late trip, took on a quantity of Illinois Coal, which is pronounced to be equal to any bituminous coal in the country. The Illinois Canal penetrates a region of country where coal beds are found, in inexhaustible quantities, which will greatly enhance the usefulness of the Canal, by affording an outlet to this essential article.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

GREAT FISHING.—One day last week, was drawn in, at a single haul, on the west side of New Haven harbor, *two millions* of white fish, as nearly as can be estimated, weighing about 1,500,000 pounds, or 750 tons. A bevy of porpoises drove them in.

NATIONAL COURTESY.—The Montreal papers state that the English Government has granted permission for the Jefferson and Dallas, two steam vessels belonging to the Revenue Department of the United States, to descend by the St. Lawrence to a port on the Atlantic Coast.

The Portland (Me.) Advertiser states that the track layers on the New Railroad to Montreal are advancing at the rate of about thirteen hundred feet each day.

A Whig State Convention will assemble in Maine on the 24th inst., for the selection of a candidate for Governor and two Delegates at large to the National Convention.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cranche, Bishop of Natchez, has gone to Home to be present at a solemn Episcopal Convention to be held there. He will be absent during a year.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.—The N. O. Delta says these States will vote at Baltimore for Levi Woodbury. For the Vice Presidency, the delegations of these States will be divided between Jefferson Davis and Gen. Quitman.

Six years ago says the Bangor Courier, potatoes were selling at 25 cents per bushel, and it took six bushels at that price to pay for a bushel of corn.—Now a bushel of corn will not pay for a bushel of potatoes.

THE SUPREME COURT of this State is now sitting at Harrisburg. They have adopted the 'one hour rule,' first acted on in Philadelphia city.

COURT MARTIAL AT ANNAPOLIS.—Three midshipmen, named McLeod, Murphy, E. H. Scovil, and John Gale, were tried by Court Martial lately, and sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed from the Annapolis school. So states an exchange.

BREAK IN THE CANAL.—A correspondent at Williamsport writes us that there is an extensive break in the West Branch Canal, caused by the late heavy rains, but does not state at what point the breach was made.—*Phila. Bul.*

Ledru Rollin's late proclamation, that made so much sensation, on account of its anarchical tone, is attributed to Madam George Sand.

Gen. Scott's family is just now in New York city.

PENNSYLVANIA EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body, lately in session at Philadelphia, has adjourned. Among the Clergymen in attendance, we notice Dr. Upfold, of Trinity Church.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. DIX, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill allowing Spanish Steamers to land passengers and mails in our ports, without paying tonnage duties, which was adopted.

Mr. Dix also reported a bill authorizing the Treasury Department to issue registers to such Spanish Steamers for the purpose above named, which was also passed.

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the bill providing for the admission of Wisconsin, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Private Bills, several of which were passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The bill establishing various collection districts, was passed.

Mr. Rockwell called for the regular order of business, and the House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills, Mr. Simms in the Chair.

The Hodges Slave Case was resumed, and a brilliant debate sprung up between Messrs. Tuck, Chapman, Dickey, Rhett, Stevens, and Garrett Duncan. The Committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and the House adjourned to Saturday.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

FOUR BATTLES—THE WHITES VICTORIOUS—MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES!

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1848.

By the arrival of Major Meek, from the west, we have late and most important news from Oregon, where all is confusion and bloodshed between the Whites and Indians. Four powerful tribes have united, and commenced a deadly war. Four battles took place in January, in three of which the Whites were successful in beating their enemy. Five hundred Whites fought a body of two thousand Indians a whole day, when the Indians retreated, after wounding a great number of Whites.

On the 29th of November, a most horrid and brutal massacre was committed by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian Mission, at the Wallah-Wallah Valley. Dr. White, his man and wife, with eighteen others, were killed, and sixty or seventy taken prisoners. The houses of the Missionaries and their neighbors were burned to the ground. The unfortunate prisoners were subsequently ransomed, through the agency of Peter Sken Ogden, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Major Meek pushed up the river yesterday, on his way to Washington, with despatches for the Government, asking for immediate aid on the part of the Oregon settlers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1848.

A fire broke out last night in the Steam Mahogany and Marble Works of Messrs. Thompson, at the corner of 11th street and Ridge Road. The two buildings, with their valuable machinery and stock, were entirely destroyed. The primary and grammar schools adjoining were also destroyed.—The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Dates have been received at New Orleans from the Brazos down to the 10th. Lieut. Beamer, of the 7th Artillery, has died of fever.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, (soon to assemble) as a candidate for nomination for Judge of the Court. While we are disinclined to create personal preferences before the meeting of the Convention, we must be permitted to say, that we are impressed with the belief that H. Mitchell has claims that the Whig and Anti-Masonic party of this county are called upon in justice to respect. But not one has indeed more, yet his fidelity to the Whig cause never has or could be called in question.

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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 the Anti-Masonic and Whig candidate for County Auditor. The qualifications of Mr. Byers are such as to insure the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and his firmness and consistency as a Whig, give him strong claims upon the democratic portion of the Whig party. He will be supported in County Convention.

MANY WHIGS.

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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 I should be so fortunate as to obtain the majority of your suffrages, my endeavor shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

my19:dtw6t — LEWIS YOUNG.

RECORDER OF