THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in day as practicable.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SAM. 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 Wednesday, 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 Peel, 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.

DANIL. M'CURDY, Chairman.

JOHN MAHON, J. W. LIGHTNER, J. ROBINSON, } Secretaries. my15

Slavery Discussions in Congress.

We observe that one or two days of last week, at Washington, were occupied, in the House of Representatives, with the discussion of the question of Domestic Slavery. Both upon the Naval Pension Bill and the Post Office Bill, the debate arose. The argument was upon slave territory—Most of the Loco Foco members were for dodging the issues involved in this vexed question. Mr Bayly, of Virginia, was for throwing it over for judicial decision, while Mr. Dickinson, of Ohio, was for leaving it all to the territories—both, thus putting off the evil day. We give an extract from a speech of Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, showing the Southern estimate of Slaves, by comparing human beings with *tobacco, rice, and India rubber*, or any other article of merchandise. Why, even the Constitution treats them as "persons," but South Carolina holds them—except for the worth they have to their masters—beneath dogs or cats. We have heard much said in defence of Slavery before, but never any thing quite as bold as the following:

"Mr. Woodward interposed to say that he had not taken such a position, as that the Constitution of the United States creates slavery in any territory at all. He maintained that slavery is a fact. It is not created. If his friend would indulge him, he would explain. A great error prevailed in calling slavery an institution. They might as well call tobacco, rice, or a steam boat an institution. It was a fact. It is property, and the legislation could do right with it. It would take the constitutional authority to break it up, and to make or unmake it—The notion they had of property would not permit them to call it an institution. The notion of property was an idea in opposition to communism; that is, the idea by which one man becomes the exclusive owner of chattles or any thing else. Slavery exists as property. The white race, without the constitution, at an early period of the world, went to Africa, and seized upon it without law, and held without law, the negroes taken there. The law did not exist to make negroes property any more than it did to make caoutchouc property, or any other article of manufacture. Property was not an institution. Laws do not create wealth. The law does not establish ownership. He asserted, then, that it was a false proposition to call slavery an institution. They might as well call wagons or ships or boats an institution." It was a matter of fact, existing as a fact previous to the constitution, independent of it, and much more independent of the law. That was the way slavery exists, and if it be such an enormity as gentlemen pretend, let them unmake the bargain which was made by the founders of the republic, and not imagine that the moral government of the universe will admit of bad faith, treachery, and fraud, as an excuse for the sin of slavery. He maintained that slavery came into the land like India rubber, or any other article, and they all acquiesced in it. Let them, then, dissolve their bargain, and make the world believe they were honest men; but, he repeated, let them not imagine that the moral government of the universe will admit bad faith, treachery, and fraud as an excuse for the sin of slavery."

The Cotton Trade.

The change in the state of the Cotton trade from last year, is one of the most marked that has ever been noticed in the great staple. The enormous decline in the price of cotton must tell with fearful violence upon the planter, and the merchant, when the next settlement day comes. To show this clearly, we copy the following table of Prices, from the N. O. Price Current, of May 10, 1848:

	1848	1847
Inferior,	3¼@4	9½@10
Ordinary to good ordinary,	4½@4¾	10½@10¾
Middling,	4¾@5	10¾@11
Good middling,	5¼@5½	11¼@11½
Middling fair,	5¾@6	11¾@12
Fair,	6¼@6½	12½
Good fair,	nominal.	12¾@13
Good and fine,	"	13¼@15

These prices show that the cotton crop will not realize to the planter, one half the amount of last year, while the cost of its production remains the same. It is a common but erroneous idea that last year's profit made the planters strong enough to hold over for an advance, and that the crop need not be sold at the current rates. To show that this is a mistake, and that all our foreign customers have been supplied with an increase over last year, the annexed tables are presented. The following are the receipts at the seaports.

	1848.	1847.	Increase.
2,014,205 bales,	1,641,512,	272,693	

These figures show that the cotton has left the growers hands, and gone to the factor for sale.

The exports from the sea ports have been thus:

	1848—bales.	1847.	Increase
Great Britain,	818,449	595,907	222,542
France,	272,709	190,238	82,471
Other foreign	219,654	119,700	101,954
Total foreign,	1,310,812	903,935	436,877
U S ports north	454,993	402,949	52,044

These figures show that so far from remaining in the planters or factors hands, the cotton crop has gone to market earlier than upon the high prices of last year, and that the factories of the north as well as foreign buyers have on hand or on the way, a large increase upon the supply of 1847.—This large decrease of the value of the cotton crop will soon be felt by the merchants upon the seaboard, who have supplied the South with goods. The planter has been living at a rate equal to 12½ cents the pound for fair cotton, and owes the merchant at that proportion. He now finds his means of payment reduced to 6½ cents the pound, a change that cannot fail to seriously embarrass the trader, and the importers, if not indeed to cause extended bankruptcies.

THE EXECUTIVE ROD is held over the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention in an article in the Union of Saturday. Democracy has been the *law*, it says, for the four years past, and must be for four years to come. We agree as to the years past, and have sad evidence of Democratic law in the scourge of war, the loss of life, of property, of prosperity, and in the present derangement of business. The Union, and the Democratic press generally, having derived "profits and honor" both from the law of the four years past, naturally wish for the continuance of the same good things, but the people have other interests and other wishes. But bear the threats of the "Organ:"

"Let the representatives of our party at Baltimore remember that the foundation of our power is in our old-established creed. Let them remember that the eye of the democracy of the country is upon them, and it will hold to a fearful responsibility those men, from any section of our country, who may seek to weaken that creed by interpolating into it elements of discord and disunion, which find no place among its principles."

So, then, if a man shall venture to mention the word "freedom," or oppose the extension of Slavery, or decline to be any thing but a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," he is to be read out of the Democratic Church. Slave territory, Executive usurpation, free trade, war unauthorized by Congress, must be swallowed whole as a part of the "old established creed."

DID GEN. PILLOW KILL A MEXICAN OFFICER?—This question, like that of "who killed Tecumseh?" never yet settled by the way, though we think Colonel Johnson *did* kill him, was the great subject of investigation during the last days of the Court of Inquiry in Mexico. It is a momentous matter, and all important to General Pillow. In looking over the evidence, we see a good many different opinions expressed as to the fact, because a good many shots were fired when the Mexican Officer fell, but *that* is he conceded that General Pillow did kill a Mexican Officer. It is a small loss to any body else, but a great gain to him particularly, as he holds a Mexican Officer's horse by virtue of his prize.

Executive Patronage.

Delegates to the Baltimore Democratic Convention in May, 1844, who have been rewarded by Mr. Polk, and the amount of the public money which each has received or will receive during the administration.

Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury,	24,000 00
George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy,	12,000
George Bancroft as Minister to Great Britain,	31,500
	43,500 00
Cave Johnson, Post Master General,	24,000 00
Nathan Clifford, Attorney General	4,350
" " Commissioner to Mexico,	22,500
	26,850 00
Ralph J. Ingersoll, Minister to Russia,	31,500
Son of the Minister as Secretary of Legation,	4,000
	35,500 00
Romulus M Saunders, Minister to Spain	40,500 00
Geo. W. Hopkins, Charge to Portugal	14,625 00
And. J. Donaldson, Minister to Prussia	49,500 00
John W. Davis, Commissioner to China	6,000 00
Benj. G. Shields, Charge to Venezuela,	18,000 00
Henry Hubbard, Subtreasurer at Boston	6,500 00
Marcus Morton, Collector of the Customs, Boston	25,600 00
Phineas Allen, re-appointed Postmaster at Pittsfield, Mass.,	4,039 48
C. G. Green, Public Printer, Boston, salary unknown.	
R. Rantoul, jr, District Attorney for Massachusetts,	16,000 00
Isaac H. Wright, appointed Navy Agent and rejected by the Senate	
H. K. Smith, Post Master, Buffalo, N. Y.	6,847 84
B. F. Butler, U S. District Attorney for the Southern District of N. Y.	21,000 00
John L. Dawson, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, salary unknown.	
Daniel S Bixer, Inspector of Customs, Baltimore,	4,038 00
Gabriel Holmes, District Attorney for N. Carolina, salary unknown.	
W. T. Colquit, son Paymaster in the Army,	3,000 09
D. B. Turner, Post Master at Huntsville, Alabama,	4,596 16
Chas A Bradford, Surveyor General, Jackson, Miss,	4,000 00
Geo. R. Fall, Public Printer, Miss, salary unknown,	
Samuel H. Laughlin, Recorder Land Office,	8,000 00
Gideon J. Pillow, Brigadier and Major General,	7,470 00
G. A. Caldwell, Major in the Army,	3,281 00
John W. Tibbatts, Colonel in the Army,	4,392 00
Samuel Medary, Post Master, Columbus, Ohio,	6,128 40
Thomas H. Bartley, U. S District Attorney for Ohio, salary unknown.	
Wm D Morgan, Secretary of Legation to Brazil	8,000 00
John S. Simonson, Captain of Dragoons	2,000,00
J. C. Sloo, Receiver at Shawneetown, Illinois.,	4,000 00
Wm Walters, Public Printer, Springfield Illinois, salary unknown.	
A H Sevier, Commissioner to Mexico	22,500 00
Thos Ritchie, editor of the Union and Public Printer,	229,478 82
Benj H Brewster, Cherokee Commissioner,	2,920 00

To be sure, Mr. Ritchie was not in the Convention, but he claims his right to the spoils upon the ground that his son was. The ascertained sums in this table amount to the convenient sum of $742,410 56. Truly the Administration has been faithful to its friends, and doubtless he will renumerate them again for like services. Well might Mr. Ritchie laud this Administration, for his item proved incontestibly how amply he had been rewarded. Let what will be said of Mr. Polk, it cannot be said he does not pay well.

We should like to see appended to this statement, the amount of Patronage which James K. Polk conferred upon his own kith and kin, and particularly upon Tennessean. It is an enormous sum we know, for some of the best offices of the Government went in this direction—the Post Master General, the Consul to Liverpool, the Charge to Naples, with both civil and military appointments almost without number.

News from France—Lamartine.

The Caledonia informs us of the complete triumph of a party favorable to the President of the Provisional Government. The voice of Lamartine will prevail in the future as in the past councils of the young republic. It becomes a question, just now, of deep interest to know what are the views of Lamartine. As long ago as 1832, in answer to Lady Hester Stanhope, (the sister and in early life the secretary of the celebrated William Pitt,) when that "eccentric" personage told to him the distinguished part he was hereafter to act on the world's great stage, and which she 'read in the stars—by a science cradled and still cherished in the East, though at present lost in Europe,' the astonished poet disappointed the prophetess, by assuring her he was not, like herself, an aristocrat.

"I am, (continued Lamartine,) neither an Aristocrat nor Democrat: I have lived long enough to have found, on examining both sides of the medal of human nature, that they are equally *hollow*; my principles are as little aristocrat as the *reverse. I am a man*, and an exclusive advocate of any system that may tend to improve and perfect *the whole man*, whether he be born at the top or at the foot of the social scale. I neither espouse the cause of the people, nor of the great; but that of mankind in general. I do not believe that aristocrat or democrat institutions possess the exclusive virtue of rendering human nature perfect; this virtue is only to be found *in a divine code of morals*, the fruit of a perfect religion." * * * * * * "I belong * * * *to the party who do not despise their inferiors* in the social scale, while they respect those above them; whose wish, be it but dream or not, is to raise all men, without regard to the place they hold in the hierarchies of politics, *to the same degree of knowledge, of liberty, and of moral perfection.*"

This is a good enough man for us, and the fittest man to be at the head of a republic. The best good of one's country and one's race is the best possible Republicanism;—and we shall hail with joy unbounded the success of these principles in the triumph of such a man as Lamartine. We are told he makes Washington his model; and we hope the honor of being the Washington of France awaits him. Genius, talents, energy, courage, faith, all are his; and France has done well to rally around such a chief.

Local Intelligence.

Methodist General Conference.

The proceedings of yesterday were of consider able interest. The Committee on the State of the Church have made their reports, which have been ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday. The Committee on Boundaries have reported in favor of the abolition of the southern line in fall, leaving the Church North and South to establish stations where they please. The Report upon the distribution of the Church Property will bring on the debate in relation to the Slavery question, upon which there is a strong feeling in the Conference. An attempt was made to sit with closed doors during the debate upon the report, but it was defeated with much unanimity.

THE STEYERMARKISCHE TROUPE.—The second concert of this troupe fully proved that art has no country; but that its admirers are to be found in abundance every where. The selection last night included many old favorites; but so brilliantly were they executed, that each had new attractions—'Der Friesschütz,' at the hands of this troupe, had more beauties and more horrors than ever, and one was irresistably carried down, down into the lower regions, amid the rush of winds, and the howlings of the spirits, until in the bottomless depth the oboe came gliding gently in with 'casta diva,' and all was light again. The Pot Pourri, Grand March above all was most beautiful and stirring, and made one think martial music the strong point of the Styrian Band; but this was forgotten, when the sweet melodies came back so fresh. All is so good, that comparison is out of the question, and we can only say to those who have a spark of music in their composition—hear the model orchestra, and admire you must.

STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS.—We received from Mr. Myer Phineas, the Manufacturer, 128 William st., New York, several specimens of Steel Pens, and can fully testify to their merits, and with confidence recommend them as being fully equal if not superior to any we have heretofore used.—His spring holders are an admirable invention, grasping with equal facility large or small pens.—No one who has once tested their excellence can fail of being pleased with them. The Agent for the sale of them is now in our city, and is desirous of introducing them to the attention of our citizens.

TRAVELING MUSEUM.—Something new in this way is soon to be here for the amusement of the people. The exhibition is to be under canvass in front of the American Hotel, and will comprise the Moving Panorama of the "French of Napoleon," Mexican "Battle Scenery," a Ballet Troupe, Vocalists, and the Scotch Giants. The quantity of amusements offered must satisfy any and all tastes. The exhibition commences on Friday.

MERCY HOSPITAL.—Over $1,900 have been collected in aid of this benevolent institution.

THE N. Y. ART UNION—one of the four American establishments—last year received: $48,373 from 9,666 subscribers. The London Art Union expended $33,646 upon works of Art, which is something in favor of the liberality and taste of the American public.

Pittsburgh in the eye of a Stranger.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald has the following handsome notice of Pittsburgh, and matters incident to the trade of the city.

As a manufacturing place, it seems to me, that Pittsburgh has more natural advantages than any town or city in our land. Surrounded by coal, and situated at the confluence of rivers whose waters freight innumerable tons of iron to the doors of the manufacturers, whose skill and ingenuity convert this most valuable of all metals into various articles which enter into the use of every day life, Pittsburgh must ever hold a front rank as a manufacturing town, because her citizens can get up articles cheaper than at any other towns or cities on the Ohio or its tributaries. The trade of Pittsburgh with the great North-west is becoming extensive. On the Lakes, and in the great States bordering on the Lakes, citizens will seek for purchasers for their wares and handiwork. And as thousands and millions are added to these new and rapidly increasing States, whose soil is cultivated, and whose towns and cities are built up by free hands, will Pittsburgh be improved and her market be enlarged.

The Crossecut Canal has been of great benefit to this city, for it linked Pittsburgh with the Lake at Cleveland. But of how much more benefit would a good Railroad have been to both cities, and to the intermediate country! When that canal was commenced, railroads were thought to be of doubtful character, and railroad enterprises were looked upon with distrust. But the age of canals has gone by, and the age of railroads *is now*, and with proper enterprise and liberality our own beautiful city of the Lake may be one grand point for railroad terminations. The Pittsburghers are desirous to put a railroad through the heart of Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, and Richland, and strike the Lake at a point west of Cleveland. This I am told by leading capitalists and business men here. It is for Cleveland to decide whether its business shall thus be cut off or not. If the Cleveland and Wellsville road is not pushed through with all possible speed, the Central road through the wheat counties above named will be. It was told me in Pittsburgh, that these counties would make subscriptions large enough to construct the road through them. Such are the pledges. Is it not time that our people were putting shoulder to the wheel in good earnest. If the Pittsburghers once get *headed* for Sandusky or Toledo, with a railroad, we cannot stop them. A people who can rebuild a city dissolved by fire as that was three years ago, as the Pittsburghers have, must possess energy and enterprise and means to accomplish any work they may engage in.

I notice great improvements in the burnt district since my annual visit here, a year ago—and some of the stores are *hard to beat.* Pittsburgh has been *completely modernized* within eight years. In my first visit here, I noticed but a single store with an open front. The city and all about it, save the people, had a look of venerable antiquity; but now it looks like a place of the present time. The city appearance has wonderfully changed, and for the better, too. The style of architecture here has greatly improved. The residence of Mr. John Shoenberger, on Penn street, is one of the most beautiful houses I have ever seen. Pittsburgh has is nothing in the West equal to it; and all about it is in excellent taste. Some may think and speak a man extravagant, because he puts thousands into a private residence. Every dollar put in a man thus expends, he puts into *useful* circulation. The lumberman, the brick-makers the glassmanufacturers, the nailers, the carpenters, the joiners, the masons, the brick and mortar carriers, the limeburners, the sand-hunters, &c. &c., all, all, share the distribution of the money, and thus, from the wages of their labor, are enabled to buy lots and build houses for themselves. The men who build fine houses, if they have the means of their own, and lay the most brick, although they may not be profit themselves most, are the most useful men in towns and cities. They put money in circulation; while the shaver, or the cent per cent. money lender, is ever watchful for his prey, and cares not who he devours, so that he gets his usury and his pay.

The environs of this city will in a few years be of remarkable beauty and cultivation. Many of the private residences are now elegant; and as men retire from active business, upon ample fortunes, they will build themselves beautiful homes, upon the elevated banks of the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Ohio.

The Allegheny Cemetery is one of the loveliest spots of earth. It seems as if it was designed by Nature for a burial place, so admirably are its grounds adapted for such a purpose. The company are improving the Cemetery with great taste and expense. Two years ago it was solemnly dedicated to the Dead, and now it has some few hundred graves. Not all who sleep here in peaceless death have died within the two years, for some have been removed to this beautiful place of graves, from other burial grounds. The marble monuments—the weeping willows, bending their long boughs over the long grass—the winding paths—the long avenues—the tokens of affection that meet your eye at every turn—the flowers, pure, and fresh, and fragrant, that look you in the face and say, we blossom over those who now sleep in death, who were loved on earth, and whose virtues and whose memories will be cherished by friends, long after the perfume we exhale has passed away—and the singing of the birds, and the mournful voices of the invisible winds, all swell their songs of praise to the Great Creator, from this place of the Departed, all tend to make it a spot where one would love to linger, and dwell upon pleasant memories and happier days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE POSITION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE DEFINED BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.—The Editor of Zion's Herald, (Boston) writing from Pittsburgh, under date of May 5th, remarks as follows:

Rejection of Dr. Pierce's Proposition.

This day has been signalized in our proceedings by the rejection of the overtures of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for fraternal relations, to the men between the two bodies. The history of this important act may be given briefly thus: Dr. Pierce, instead of presenting himself in person to the Conference, with his credentials and propositions, addressed a note to the Conference, informing it of a proposition for fraternal relations, and requesting an early answer in the form of a "Resolution." This letter was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, who brought the whole question of fraternity with the South before that great committee. It was amply discussed, and so far as we remember, every member opposed the proposition, but many differences existed respecting the extent of courtesy which we could go in our treatment of the Southern delegate, and the language of our declinature. A preamble and resolution were submitted, and debated at length, and in order to be doubly cautious, the subject was referred to a subcommittee, to consider it and report next day. This subcommittee consisted of Drs. Durban and Kennaday, of Philadelphia Conference; Bros. Hamilton and Davis, of Baltimore Conference; Dr. Elliott, of Ohio Conference, and Abel Stevens of Providence Conference. At the meeting of the sub-committee, Dr. Elliott was absent preaching in one of the churches. He and the member from the Providence Conference agree in nearly all questions relating to the South. It is due, however, to the other members of the committee to say that though supposed to be strongly conservative, they took no advantage of the single representative of what are supposed to be rather ultra sentiments, who was with them. The sub-committee reported unanimously, and the next day the general committee discussed the subject again, and agreed upon the preamble and resolution, which you will find in the proceedings of to-day.

This morning the report of the committee on the State of the Church brought the subject before the full Conference. It was a momentous hour; for this question is important not only for the peace of the church, but vastly so in its relations to the enormous evil of slavery. The discussions on it in the Conference were solemn and impressive—and you have the result—*a unanimous affirmative vote* for the report of the committee. It may not be an unworthy ground of congratulation that the preamble and resolution by which this great body has thus repudiated itself on this the gravest question before it, is of New England origin. And the interest of this fact is enhanced greatly to all New England Methodists by the consideration that the West—the noble West—sustained the preamble and resolution manfully in the committee—they were seconded by Dr. Elliott—All amendments proposed in the committee, and in the Conference failed, except the explanatory proviso of Dr. Hamilton. They were numerous, but the language of the report was at last agreed to as the best we could harmonize on. It is certainly sufficiently courteous and definite.

This important act is not only a declarance of fraternal relations, but its whole import is a verdict against slavery and ecclesiastical alliance with slavery. It was the design of the framer of the preamble and resolution that the phrase "series of questions and difficulties" should include not only the ecclesiastical difficulties between the bodies, but the "question" of slavery; it was so explained in the committee; and indeed who does not know that the relation of the Church South to Slavery is *the* great point of obstruction to such relations as it proposes. The action of the Conference on the subject is, therefore, a most solemn and emphatic protest against Slavery. The unanimity of the act stamps it with peculiar significance. Let it go forth, then, that the Methodist Episcopal Church rejects all alliance with proslavery ecclesiastical bodies. It has taken its stand, and will never, we trust desert it.

THE YUCATAN INSTRUCTION.—The National Intelligencer publishes two letters from the Secretary of the Navy, to Commodore Perry, relative to the affairs of Yucatan, the last of which is dated May 12th. The Secretary of the Navy expresses the satisfaction of the Department with Commodore Perry's course of proceeding in his late visit to the coast of Yucatan. His efforts to relieve the inhabitants, as far as his limited means would allow, are approved of. The Secretary says he was reluctant to order the Albany to Laguna, in as much as the force of the squadron in the gulf was also so much weakened by the return of the John Adams and other vessels.

He directs that the entire force of the marines at Alvarado be sent to Laguna, with instructions to repel the Indians, if they approach that point; but there is not, he says, sufficient force or equipment to justify a march into the interior. He directs that all arms and munitions of war be admitted free into the ports of Yucatan.

The following is the most important part of the order which we have, however, published before:

"While the United States are engaged in a war with Mexico, the actual presence, without our consent, of the armed forces of a neutral power, within the territory of our enemy, co-operating with any portion of the Mexican people in military operations, cannot be permitted. Such a state of things, it is hoped, will not occur. If you should have reason to believe that it will, you will communicate it without delay, that the President may take such course as his constitutional duty will require at his hands."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CALEDONIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, May 22, 1848.

The Caledonia has arrived, bringing advices one week later, and down to the 6th of May from Liverpool.

The London Money Market opened with a firmer appearance, but owing to apprehensions of French interference in Austrian affairs consols closed at ¼ per cent decline, and were done for money of 83½.

Several failures are announced, among them, Messrs. Loyd, Mason, & Co., Flax Spinners at Aberdeen; and Alexander Hadden & Son, Woolen Spinners at the same place.

FRANCE.

The election for members of the National Assembly has resulted in an overwhelming majority for Lamartine, and the moderate party. So great is their majority that it is feared the ultras will resort to ulterior measures to render past proceedings nugatory.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

May 6.—Under the influence of fine weather and the good appearance of the crops the Corn market has assumed a dull appearance and trade inactive. There is also a corresponding depression in the London Market, and the fall submitted to on Monday, the 1st, has not been retrieved. At Liverpool on the 5th the market closed very sluggish, and the chief attraction was in Corn meal, for which the demand is entirely dull and prices unfavorable to holders. The following are the prices duty free.

	May 5.	May 6.	April 29.
Flour, Canal best	26s 6d@27 6d	28s@28s 6d	
Philadelphia	26s@27s		
N O & Ohio	25s 6d@26s 6d		
Wheat mx'd, ℔ 70 ℔	7s 2d@8s 4d	7s@10s	
" wh'te	7s 6d@8s 5d		
Corn per 480 lbs,	28s@30s	28s@29s	
Meal per 190 lbs	11s 6d@12s	11s 6d@12s 6d	
Rye, per 60 lbs,	3s@3s 3d		

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

May 6.—There had been for the week just closed a marked improvement in the cotton market and an advance of ¼d ℔ lb, realized principally upon low and middling qualities. The demand from manufacturers was increasing as well as on speculation, and the Sales of the week footed up 29,210 bales, prices closing as follows.

	UPLAND.	ORLEANS.	MOBILE.
Ordinary,	3¼@3¾	3¼@3¾	3¼@3¾
Middling,	3¾	3¾@4	
Mid. Fair,	4	4	4@4¼
Fair,	4¼	4¼	4½
Good Fair,	5	5	5
Good & Fair,		5¼@6	
Choice Marks,		6¼@7	

Sea Island, ordinary to middling, 7@9d; fair to good, 10@11d; good to fair, 14@17d; stained, 4@7.

The imports of cotton, for the week were 13,316 bales—making the stock 348,690 bales against 530,900 at the same time last year.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, MAY 6.

Prime Mess Beef, 85@92s 6d per tierce; prime, 30@35s; prime Mess Pork, new, 55@70s per bbl; old, 44@55s; Mess, 44@50s; Prime, 35@45s; Bacon, old dried, 15@30s per cwt; long and short middles, free of bone and rib, in salt, eastern, 50@53s per cwt; and western, 37@32s 3d; canvassed hams, smoked, 60@65s per cwt; unsmoked, 56@43s;—Lard, prime leaf, 42@45 per cwt, in kegs; and 39@42s in bbls; ordinary and middling, 36@38—all quoted duty free.

Metals—Lead, in bond, £15 10@£17.

Tallow—duty paid, 46@50s per cwt.

Hemp—Dew rotted, £22@25; hackled, £29@£29.

Tobacco—Kentucky leaf, 2½@4d per ℔; stemmed, 3@5½d; manufactured, 4@9d. (Wires stopped working between New York and Boston.)

Second Despatch.

PHILADELPHIA, 9 P. M.

A Government Express has arrived with Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

Europe is more and more tranquil. A *plot* to blow up the Hotel de Ville was discovered, and defeated.

At ROUEN, there was a terrible election riot, and many persons were killed before order was restored.

The Banks of France, Toulon, Rouen, Lyons, Havre, Lille, Orleans, and Marseilles, are united to the Government, as departments or branches of the Banks of France.

SPAIN is quiet.

Between Denmark and Holstein there has been no other great battles. There had been some skirmishes, and the Danes had retreated from a further rencontre with the Republican troops.

FRIBOURG.—Frightful disorders continue at Posen, between the Landewehr and Military.

Austria proclaimed a new constitution on the 25th ult, (the Emperor's birth day,) amid general rejoicing.

No important engagements had taken place in Austrian Italy, but the Austrians had gained important advantages. Venice is closely blockaded and Treviso had submitted.

POLAND.—A deputation were about to set out from Warsaw, to petition the Emperor to restore the Constitution of 1815. Nicholas, it was stated, was in favor of the union of all the Sclavonic States into one strong federative monarchy, and this to have unlimited sway over Europe. The Emperor had refused assistance to Denmark, according to one account, and according to another had entered into an offensive and defensive treaty to be arranged between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

Mehemet Ali was at the point of death.

The French Chambers met on the 4th of May at Paris. The officers of the Provisional Government were present, with tri-colored sashes, and were loudly applauded. Andrey de Puyrédon, as the oldest member, took the chair. Dé Pont d'Eloire, as the elder member of the Provisional Government, took the tribune, and resigned the powers of the Provisional Government into the hands of the Representatives of the People. The President will be elected on the 5th, and, in the mean time, all eyes are turned on Lamartine.

The French army were about to enter Savoy, to aid the Italians against Austrian Reform.

The movements of the Chartists continue thoughout Great Britain.

ITALIAN STATES.—Charles Albert had resolved to attack the Austrians at Verona, and was within two leagues of that city on the 28th of April. The English Consul at Venice had retired for safety to Trieste, for upon his declaration that England would not acknowledge the Venitian Republic, the mob tore down the armorial insignia from his house.

IRELAND.—O'Brien and O'Connell have reconciled the differences of the Repealers, and agreed to work in future harmoniously. They shook hands and fraternized in an address, signed by the leaders of the two parties, urging union among themselves for the repeal of the Union.

Shaw & Caspray, of London, have failed.

Arrival of the Hermann.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1848.

The Hermann arrived yesterday morning, but did not come up to town until to day, having been detained by the fog. She left Southampton on the 6th, and reports all quiet at Paris, on the 5th, and brings no important news.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1848.

The Convention met in the Universalist Church at 10 o'clock. An immense concourse of persons were present. Judge BRICE of Louisiana, was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL TREAT of Missouri, made Secretary. Prayer by Rev. Theophilus Fisk.

Mr. Wheeler of N. Y. offered a resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate credentials of Delegates.

Mr. Cole of Ga., moved that one from each State, except New York, be appointed, and the N. York delegates decide which one of their delegation should be the man.

Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, moved to lay both resolution and amendment upon the table, but afterwards withdrew it, and moved an amendment that every delegate present pledge themselves to support the nominees.

Mr. Cole objected to this, (cheering.) The first question to be settled was as to who had the right to vote upon the preliminary business.

Mr. H. then withdrew his motion and substitute, and the Convention appointed one from each State—New York excepted—to ascertain the validity of the credentials presented by all the Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 22, 6 P. M.

The markets are entirely without change in any particular. The same may be said of Baltimore. Dealers awaiting the receipts of their private letters.

We have had a hail storm to-day.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 22, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady, but not active.—The demand is fair, with no new feature in the market. Sales of 2000 bbls Genesee at $5,50@$6 ℔ bbl.

Grain—The market for corn and oats dull—Sales prime yellow at 57c ℔ bu.

Provisions—There is less movement in pork, but the market is steady. Sales of provisions are only for the supply of the regular trade demand; lard is dull, and tend downward.

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

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, May 22, 1848.

Flour—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at previous prices.

Whiskey—Sales at 13½@14c ℔ gall.

Sugar—Sales 100 hhds fair at 4¼@4½.

Barley—Sales to a moderate extent at 37c per bushel.

Provisions—The market is without change, and quite dull.

Cheese—Sales are effected at 7½c ℔ lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS MARKET,

St. Louis, May 22, 6 P. M.

Flour—All is quiet in the market.

Hemp—There is a better feeling in the market and the articles dearer.

Wheat—Sales of prime white at 82c ℔ bu.—Also sales at 55c ℔ bu, sacks included.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article; quotations are steady.

Lead—Sales of Upper mines at 3½c.

The river is in fine order.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, May 16, 1848.

Cotton—There is some inquiry in the market.

Groceries—The market is without change.

Flour—Sales by retail at $4,75@$5 ℔ bbl.

Corn—Sales 3000 bu mixed at 33c ℔ bu. Prime yellow is held at 35c ℔ bu.

Mess Pork—Sales of Western No 1, at $8,50 ℔ bbl.

Bacon—Sales of shoulders at 3½@3c ℔ lb.

Lard—Sales at 6¼@6½c ℔ lb.

Whiskey—Sales at 16@16½c ℔ gall.

News Items.

Judge JAS. M. MARSHALL, son of Col. THOS. MARSHALL, commander of the 3d Virginia regiment in the war of Independence, and eldest surviving brother of Chief Justice Marshall, died at his residence in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 20th ultimo, aged 85 years.

FATHER MATHEW.—We have been informed through a private letter, received by a friend, from Ireland, Father Mather received a paralytic stroke on Easter Sunday. At the date of the letter, 20th April, he was getting better. We trust that God will grant him many more years of usefulness—*Catholic.*

THE CANAL.—We learn from the Cumberland Civilian, that this work is progressing under such circumstances as render it certain that it will be completed by the fall of 1849. Wages on the line are now $1 per day, hands are coming in rapidly. The estimates are paid regularly and promptly, and no complaint exists in any quarter.

A Mouse Savage Lion Woman—We hope soon to be able to announce, says the Cumberland Civilian, that operations at these works have been resumed. On Wednesday night, thirty hearty and hale looking men from Troy, N. Y. arrived at Cumberland. They are to be employed as puddlers at the Mount Savage works.

LOMACONING IRON WORKS.—We learn from the Cumberland Civilian, that since the verdict of the jury in the ejectment case of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company v. Christian E. Detmold, these works have been put into full blast and are now turning out iron of the finest quality.

DEATH OF MR. BREVOORT.—One by one the bearers of the old Knickerbocker names among us go down to the grave. Henry Brevoort, Esquire, departed yesterday, in the 66th year of his age—suddenly, at no long interval, the eldest member of an estate became in his hands a princely inheritance, and wife who shared and adorned his opulence.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

James H. Holcomb, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut, has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania a Commissioner for that State, to take acknowledgment and proof of Deeds, and any other writing, under seal, to be used or recorded in the State of Pennsylvania.

MAINE.—The amendment proposed to the Constitution of Maine, making the Governor and Senators elected by a plurality of votes, has been rejected, that making the Representatives to the Legislature elected by a plurality, was adopted. The majority in case of the Governor, was 65, in the case of the Senators, 65, and of Representatives, 67.

THE FRENCH STEAM SHIPS.—Late advices from France state that the Provisional Government has abolished the line of trans Atlantic Steamers to N. York, and placed the vessels composing the line in ordinary.

RIOTS OF MOBS AND RIOTS.—The County Commissioners of Philadelphia state that that county has paid for damages, occasioned by the riots and church burning in 1844, $201,495 09—and several suits for damages are still pending.

Before the Court of Inquiry at New Orleans, the editor of the Delta swore that the interlineations in the Lucinda letter were made by him. What becomes of Major Bonna's testimony that they were made by him?

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 the office of the Court. While we are disinclined to create person