THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY TEASDALE, MOORE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING MAY 26, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
REN. 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, township and township in Allegheny county are requested to convene at their usual places of holding primary meetings in said districts, on Saturday, the 13th 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., on 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 6 o'clock, P. M., and in Pittsburgh and all the wards and boroughs at 7½ P. M., on said day.

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

ISAAC McCURDY, Chairman.
JOHN MAJOR, J. W. LOCHTEE, J. HOBISON, } Secretaries. my15

☞ The undersigned, Commissioners of Allegheny county, would probably be authorised by the act of Assembly to subscribe to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania railroad Company. They prefer, however, that the people of the county should first express their views in regard to this important measure, and in obedience to the request contained in the above memorial would ask the qualified voters in each ward, borough and township in said county, to meet at their usual place of holding elections in said districts, on Saturday, the 27th day of May next, each to appoint two Delegates to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 31st of May, to consult and advise with Commissioners in reference to a subscription on part of said county to the Capital stock of said Railroad Company. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt will be held at 6 o'clock, P. M., and in Pitt and the other wards and boroughs at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on said day.

We earnestly wish a free and full expression in regard to the matter.

JOHN McDOWELL, JOSEPH T. MARKS, THOMAS PERKINS, } Com.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, April 25, 1848.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.—After a battle of four days, and a war of words from all accounts, unexampled for its bitterness, we learn from authority on which we may rely, that Lewis Cass has received the nomination for the Presidency. If persevering efforts, unscrupulous means, low trucking for place and power entitles one to a nomination, Mr. Cass has earned the position he holds. He has stooped to conquer—now a courtier, now all things to all men, now for the Wilmot Proviso and now against it, and by wooing all and toiling hard, he has won the prize, and becomes the standard bearer of his party.—A bolder and better man might have been the Whig antagonist, and as we should not have feared the best in a fair fight, there is no Whig who will shrink from the struggle, now that one less than the best is put into the field.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY, ITALY.

FRANCE is slowly passing through the Revolutionary ordeal, and with the prospect of establishing a Republic upon a permanent basis. There are at whole there of course many discordant elements, and the scenes through which the friends of the Republic are passing are trying in the extreme. There are enemies of the Republic as it seem in two extremes of society,—those who favor the old order of things, which is impossible, and those who seek to reduce every thing substantially and hopeful to the foundation of the worst anarchy. The middling interests, aided by the patriotism and good sense of the Assembly, and such men as Lamartine will prevail.

In GREAT BRITAIN, there seems to be the prospect of continued order. The Irish are so much divided, and so bitter in their divisions, that they seem to want both the wish and the ability to effect a repeal of the Union. O'Connell and O'Brien leaders of two extremes, have fraternized it is true, but the fraternization grew out of an attempt on the part of the people of Limerick, to punish O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher, for their abuse of Daniel O'Connell. O'Brien was badly hurt, Meagher and Mitchell escaped in disguise, and the whole party of "Young Ireland," it would seem, owed their preservation to the Military they were just before ready to annihilate—all of which has afforded infinite satisfaction to the members of the British Government, who now believe "they have scotched the snake." We do not think the effect of this temporary mingling of oil and water will counteract the effect of the Limerick demonstration. The Repealers are divided, and the Orange men are against both divisions.

The news from other portions of Europe, by the last arrivals, is full of interest. Prussia and Denmark continue at war over the Provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. Denmark seeks to "annex" these independent Provinces to herself, and Prussia proposes that they shall continue independent, and protects them as States of the German Confederation. At present, they acknowledge allegiance to Denmark, but always have retained rights and privileges, not enjoyed by the Danes and which they are not willing to surrender. In the meantime, we see rumors of an alliance between Russia, Sweden and Denmark, and again it is said that England has tendered her good offices to the belligerents, with the hope of restoring peace.

The German Empire is making a marked progress, but amidst distracted counsels. We give an abstract of the proposed form of Government. The effect of the publication of the Austrian Constitution was electrical upon the public mind, and the Government funds rose 19 per cent. upon its appearance.

In Bohemia, the dissensions between the Sclavonic and Teutonic races, continue. The German flag has been torn down, and the Bohemians are said to have menaced the Germans with expulsion. Two favorite ideas of the insurgent parties is the formation of a great Western Sclavonic State, in which Russia would be included. The antipathy to the Jews is more violent than ever. We observe, by the way, that the Jewish disability bill has passed the English House of Commons by a large vote. It has been sent to the House of Lords and will, we think, become a law.

In Italy, affairs are as unsettled as ever. Austria and Italy are divided, and the friends and provinces of each at war. In the midst of this general agitation, confusion and progress, Russia looks on coldly and sullenly, her borders frowning with battlements, and her soldiers armed to the teeth with weapons tempered only to do battle for tyrannic POLAND is crushed, and lies prostrate at the feet of her oppressors. May the day soon come when rising in the majesty of right, she shall shake off the burdens that now rest so heavily upon her.

Rail Road East.—More than forty passengers arrived here yesterday, from the *vicinity of Wheeling*, to take the *Erie Mines Railroad and Lake Route eastward*. This is something new certainly.—*Cin. Com.*

If the people of Allegheny are not stark blind they cannot fail to see the effect of longer procrastination. Trade and travel are both lost to us, while we deliberate amidst divided counsels—*Action, action*. ACTION, is what we want now—Division, contention, delay has been the spirit of the past. We re-publish the call of the County Commissioners, this morning, and hope it will be read and heeded by all classes and conditions of people, confident as we are that a county subscription is both essentially necessary for the prosecution of the work, and that if made, it will never be a burden upon the tax-payers. All experience teaches us this, and when we study the travel and means of the country over which the road is to pass, it becomes, if possible, more than a self-evident fact. We do not wish that this county should become involved in further debt or severer taxation,—but when a great public necessity calls on citizens to act, and when such action promises a great public good, and no pecuniary embarrassment, we feel that it would be moral cowardice to hesitate. Self-interest, nay, self-preservation demand that, if we would take care of our own, that we should put our hands to the work. We marvel at the apathy in our midst upon a question of this import. We are amazed that when trade and travel is running around us, that no earnest, determined and successful effort is made to bring into our midst. It is public spirit we want,—more efforts for the common good and less rivalry and jealousy. Unless we have this, and cease to talk, and begin to do, we must sink as others rise, and that too, notwithstanding the immense advantages in our midst.

Let not then the golden opportunity about to be presented to us be lost. Let the aid asked be given, and a subscription be made for prosecuting our share of the great Road now in course of construction. Our duty, our interests, our business prosperity, all require that this should be done, and done quickly. Let the qualified voters of this county ensure the complete success of this work on Saturday next.

The News by the Caledonia.

The foreign papers contain nothing of the least interest from England or Scotland. In Ireland there has been some improvement in the State of affairs, and the probability is that little more will be heard of civil wars between the various factions in the reform movement.

A special despatch received in Philadelphia by the Evening Bulletin, contains the following:

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE,
Liverpool, May 6, 1848—11 A. M. }

IRELAND.

We have just received our daily advices from Ireland—they contain some intelligence of startling importance as regards the repeal movement—Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. John O'Connell have merged their past differences, and agree to work harmoniously together in the good cause for the future.

The meeting between those gentlemen, accompanied by Dr. Miller, took place yesterday, and after some few explanations on both sides, the two former shook hands, and an address circulated among the people.

The object of the Address is to inculcate a spirit of fraternization among all classes of Repealers, and urged that the future watchword should be—"Union among ourselves—that we may repeal the Union." The amalgamation of O'Brien and O'Connell must exercise a most important influence in the future career of Repeal in Ireland, and probably be the means of increased anxiety on the part of the Government in that country. Mr. Mitchell, who has retired from the Irish Confederation, gives his reasons in the United Irishman for so doing.

He states that it arises from his difference of opinion with Mr. O'Brien, the latter gentleman declining any public associations with the former on account of his extreme republican principles, which he has advocated in his journal.

The leaders of both the Nation and United Irishman continue to exhibit the same contempt for the Government, and determine to procure Repeal at all hazards.

☞ In Parliament, Sir W. Somerville has introduced a measure which cannot be deemed otherwise than a great step towards improving the electoral franchise of Ireland. The new bill proposes to define the franchise, and defend the constituencies, and improve the system of registration. It is expected that by the proposed changes, the number of electors throughout Ireland will be quadrupled.—*European Times.*

FRANCE.

We have received details of the proceedings at the opining of the French Chamber on the 4th inst., which were highly interesting, and passed off satisfactorily. M. Audry de Puyreveau, senior deputy, took the chair as President; after which M. Dupont ascended the tribune, and delivered the following speech:

Citizen Representatives—The Provisional Government bows before the nation, and renders homage to the supreme power with which you are invested. Elected of the People, welcome to the great capital where your presence excites a sentiment of happiness and hope which will not be disappointed. Depositories of the national sovereignty, you are about to establish new institutions upon the large basis of democracy, and to confer on France the only constitution fitting for her,—a republican constitution. Thus having proclaimed the great political law which will definitely constitute the country, you will citizens, like us, occupy yourselves in regulating the peaceable and efficacious action of the government in the relation which the necessity of labor establishes among citizens, and which must have for its basis the sacred laws of justice and fraternity. In fine, the moment has arrived for the Provisional Government to resign into your hands the unlimited power with which the revolution invested it. You know whether with us the dictatorship has been anything more than a moral power, exercised amidst the difficult circumstances in which we were placed. Faithful to our origin and to our former convictions, we hesitated not to proclaim the recent republic of February. To-day we inaugurate the labors of the National Assembly to the cry of which we will always rally—Vive la République! Applause.)

The cry was again repeated with the greatest enthusiasm by the Assembly.

M. Cremieux informed the Assembly that its session was opened, and that its labors commence from that day. He afterwards called on the President to invite the representatives of the people to retire into their Standing Committees to verify their powers.

At 3 o'clock, the Deputies having completed the verification of their powers, re-entered the Hall when the President called on M. Bouchard, the Chairman of the first Committee, to communicate to the Assembly the result of its labors.

M. Dornatchez Oliver rose and demanded that after the admission of every member, he should mount the tribune, and there, in presence of the assembly, take the oath of allegiance to the Republic. A number of members here interrupted the speaker, crying, "*The oath of allegiance is abolished.*" "By whom?" asked M. Oliver. "By the Provisional Government." "What," continued J. Oliver, "do you place the power of the Provisional Government above that of the National Assembly?" (Cries, "the oath is abolished, and for ever.")

M. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice, then rose and said that the oath of allegiance had been the occasion of so much scandal during the last six years, and had excited such universal indignation, that the Provisional Government had thought proper to abolish it. The oath of every true republican, added the minister, is in his heart, not on his lips.

The Assembly received that declaration of the Minister with great applause, and ratified, by its unanimous approbation, the measure adopted by the Provisional Government, amidst deafening cries of "Vive la République," and "Vive la Gouvernement Provisoire."

The examination of the election return was concluded at a late hour on the night of the 28th ult., at the Hotel de Ville.

Among the number of members of the old Chamber of Deputies elected, are several whose names are as well known in this country as in France, such as M. de Tocqueville, M. Berryer, M. Leon Faucher, M. Magnin, M. Billault, M. Duvergier de Hauranne, Lucien Murat, (son of the King of Naples,) the Marquis de la Rochejaquelin, Viscount de la Falloux, M. de Seyral, Odilon Barrot, &c.

On the 3d inst., the Provisional Government issued its decree to provide for the regularity of the preliminary proceedings of the assembly, the principal feature of which were as follows:

On the meeting of the Assembly in the Hall of Sittings, at one o'clock on the 4th inst., the President to deliver an address; the senior member in age to be appointed President, and the six youngest members as Secretaries. The Assembly then to retire in Committees to verify the returns, and, at 3 o'clock the uncontested elections to be submitted to the Assembly by reporters named by each Committee. The Assembly to decide upon the validity of all elections. When the ascertained representatives amount to 600, the president, six vice-presidents, six secretaries, and three questors to be elected. In case of equality of votes, preference to be given to the eldest. President, vice president and secretaries to be named for a month.—The President to establish the Republic, and the President of the Provisional Government to give an account of the situation of the State on the 24th of February, and its present situation, and to resign to the Republic the powers which the acclamation of the people had conferred upon them. Each minister, subsequently to give an account of the acts of his ministry up to the day of the meeting of the Assembly.

It is said that the representative of one of the Italian States, now engaged in the war of Independence against Austria, has received assurances from the Provisional Government in France, that in the event of materializing an unfavorable turn as regards the people of Lombardy, the French army of the Alps will immediately march into that country.

The framers of constitutions are already at work and M. de Coremier, has already completed a draught of one which he will submit to the Assembly. It contemplates but one Chamber and an Executive government of many Ministers. This would suit the palates of the ambitious; but the plan that is deemed most likely to be successful is one founded on the Constitution of the U. States, with two Chambers and a President and Vice-President, the duration of the Presidency to be five years.

The *Messenger* contains the following paragraph respecting the exates, and a plot which they are alleged to have contrived for blowing up the Hotel de Ville with gunpowder: "Twenty-two men of the garde republicane, were dismissed a few days ago for the following cause. The Government knew that armed men attended nightly at Blanqui's club, where they performed duty as police. A decree was being prepared against this system, when one of the officers from the Hotel de Ville, going without a card and from curiosity to the club, found himself in presence of a post composed of his own men. It was about this time that there was discovered in a cellar of the Hotel de Vite a tube in connection with the cellar where the gun powder is deposited. After the discovery of this crime, which might have led to horrible results, the men who were suspected of being concerned in it were dismissed.

Government has announced at last its decision to abandon the decree which it had passed for the dispossession of the railway companies. It is understood that the question will be brought before the Assembly.

Reports are current that the Army of the Alps had entered Savoy to aid in the defence of Italian independence against Austria. The Moniteur published a decree granting a credit of 35,000,000 francs for war purposes. The inference drawn from this circumstance is, that a movement on Lombardy is in contemplation, in the event of the Austrian defeating the Sardinian troops, with their auxiliaries, of which it is considered there is now a strong probability. The Constitutionnel, however, denies that there is any truth in the report that France is about to declare war against Austria.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The Danes are rapidly and continuously retreating; having no chance against the overwhelming force of the Prussian and Hanoverian troops.

Letters from St. Petersburgh dated 18th ult.—state from authority, that a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia, Sweden and Denmark, is arranged, and will positively be ratified in the event of an entry of German troops into Schleswig, in which case Denmark will be supported by the whole forces of the other two powers.

GERMANY.

The press of Germany is filled with discussions in relation to the establishment of a government for the new empire. The elections to the Parliament were to have been held on the 1st of May.

The proposed fundamental law for the constitution of the German Empire was laid before the German Diet on the 26th ult. by the committee of seventeen men of confidence. It is divided into five articles, the third of which is again sub-divided into three divisions.

The first article refers to the bases of the empire. The countries hitherto appertaining to the confederation, the Prussian Provinces since incorporated, and the Duchy of Schleswig to constitute the empire, the independence of each State is maintained unless where the unity of Germany demand otherwise.

The second article enumerates the departments coming exclusively under Imperial jurisdiction, as follows:—International representation of Germany and its states in foreign countries, embracing the right of treaties and diplomatic relations; the right of declaring peace and war; the army, fortresses, navy, customs, postal department, canals, railways, patents, currency, weights, measures, and all revenues proceeding from customs, post office, and other taxes, and to impose additional taxation when necessary.

The third article decrees the constitution, which is centred in the Supreme Chief, or Emperor, and the Imperial Diet. This article is divided into classes, A, B, and C. A defines the dignity of the Supreme Chief to be hereditary, and his residence to be at Frankfort on the Maine; his civil list to be regulated conjointly with the Imperial Diet. The Emperor to exercise the exclusive power in all imperial affairs; to appoint functionaries, and officers of the army and navy, as also the superior officers of the Landwehr; and to regulate the divisions of the army. He is also to have the power of convoking an extraordinary assembly of the Diet, to adjourn, close, and dissolve it. To share with the Imperial Diet the right of proposing and approving of laws. To appoint and accredit envoys and consuls; to conclude treaties with foreign, and superintend those between the German States. The Emperor to be inviolable and irresponsible, but all ordinances emanating from him to bear the signature of at least one of the ministers. Class B defines the composition of the Diet; the Upper Chamber to consist of 200 members, and to embrace the reigning princes, or their substitutes; a delegate from each free town, and councillors elected by the different States, according to the forms prescribed. The Lower Chamber to consist of deputies of the people, elected for a period of six years—one third to be renewed every two years; one deputy to be returned for every 100,000 souls; those states, however, the population of which is under 100,000, will return a deputy; and for any excess above 50,000 more, two deputies. The election to be made by the people. Every independent citizen who is of age, with the exception of those under condemnation for crime, are eligible—all citizens fulfilling the necessary conditions, who have accomplished their thirtieth year, are eligible—no matter to what state or country they belong. The councillors of the Empire and the members of the lower chamber to receive salaries, and have their traveling expenses paid by the imperial treasury. The consent of the chambers requisite to make any act of the Diet law. Budget first to pass through the lower chamber, the upper chamber to have the power of rejecting it *in toto*, but not any separate part of it. The presence of one third at least of the members, and an absolute majority of votes necessary to make any resolution in either chamber. The Diet to meet annually at Frankfort, not to be adjourned for more than six weeks. New elections to take place fifteen days after the dissolution of any Diet, or otherwise the former Diet to remain in existence for ever after dissolution. Sittings of both chambers to be public. Members not to be arrested whilst attending the sittings, and not to be responsible for words spoken thereat. Ministers of the Empire may be present at the sittings of the Diet, and speak if they wish, but not to vote, unless they are members of the chamber. Class C refers to the Court of Judicature, which is to consist of 21 members, who are to choose their own president and vice president. Judges to be removed or other office, and not to be members of either chamber. This court to sit at Nuremburg, and the sittings to be public. Its jurisdiction to embrace all legal and political contentions between the different States, or between reigning princes, or between princes and States; all disputes on the order of succession; complaints, by individuals, against reigning princes, or German States; disputes between the government of a state and the Diet, on the interpretation placed upon the constitutional compacts; the Imperial parliament; cases where justice has been refused, or impediments thrown in its way; accusations against the ministers of the empire, or the ministers of particular states, by one or both chambers, as also against the ministry, by the Diet of different states &c.

The fourth article treats of the fundamental rights of the people, which are summed up in the following list.—The independence of the tribunals; the permanent appointment of judges, unless in virtue of a sentence, oral and public debates in the courts of justice, with trial by jury in all criminal and political offences. Equality of all classes as regards the charges of the state and of the common rights and eligibility to office. The establishment of a National Guard. The free right of assembling, under reserve of a law against an abuse of the same. The unlimited right of petition, both as regards private individuals and corporations. The free exercise of religion, free from all censorship, privileges, and caution money. The inviolability of the secrecy of letters. The guarantee against arbitrary arrests, and domiciliary visits. The right of emigration—The right of leaving a country, and to return home as well as abroad. Religious liberty and freedom of conscience in public and private worship.

The fifth article guarantees the fundamental law of the Empire by which the Emperor takes before the Diet an oath on his accession, to maintain the fundamental law; the ministry and other functionaries, as well as the army, to take an oath to the constitution of the state, and the fundamental law; to change the latter, the consent of the Diet and Emperor is necessary; in each chamber the presence of at least three fourths of the members is required, and a majority of three quarters of those assembled. All former resolutions of the German Diet, laws and treaties between the different states, annulled.

EAST INDIES

The most important item of news is the entire abrogation of the navigation laws throughout India.

RUSSIA

Several letters in the Cologne Gazette are filled with apprehension of an approaching conflict with Russia. The declaration of the Viceroy of Poland, Prince Paskewitch, to the Polish nobleman, is indeed fraught with the elements of anxiety to all Germany. The Prince bids them turn to the Emperor, who would soon be able to prove to them that Russia loves us better than Germany.—He asked to wait in patience for a few weeks and months, and that his children and their children's children would remember the kindness and praise the generosity of the Emperor of all the Sclavonians.

The scheme of Nicholas is stated to be no less than a union of all the Sclavonic tribes into one gigantic federative monarchy, and consequently the attainment of an unlimited sway over Europe. Among such news it is ominous to read, the whisperings of the South German papers respecting Mr. Struve, the Poland's fellow-accomplice in the republican insurrection in Baden. Mr. Struve, whose native country in Russia, is said to have been in uninterrupted communication with St. Petersburgh. It is, in fact, thought that he has an eye, on a contingency, to create disturbances and troubles in the South of Germany, so as to divide the attention and the forces of the German government.

POLAND

The Warsaw Journal states at the instigation of the Stadtholder Paskewitch, a deputation of four of the principal magistrates, headed by Krasinski, is going to St. Petersburgh to petition the Emperor for the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland in its state previous to 1830. That is to say, under the constitution of 1815, and at the same time to take the necessary steps for the relinoeration of the disinherited portion (Posen and Galicia) into the country, under the protection of Russia. As regards the portion under the protection of Prussia, the steps taken to this effect had also been received at Vienna on the 24th.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Iron—Present quotations are—Scotch Pigs, £2 12s 6d; Merchants Bars, £7; best bars, £8 10s; Hoops, £9; Sheets, £9 10s in Liverpool. Scotch Pigs, in Glasgow, £2 3s to £2 4s per ton.

Officers of the Baltimore Convention.

President—ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia.

Secretaries.

Robert P Dunlap, of Maine.
John H Steele, of New Hampshire.
Chester W Chapin, of Connecticut.
Ira Davis, of Vermont.
Benj B Thurston, of Rhode Island.
Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.
———, of New York.
Garrett D Wall, of New Jersey.
J Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania.
Samuel B Davis, of Delaware.
Benj C Howard, of Maryland.
Geo E P Scott, of Virginia.
Walton P Edwards, of North Carolina.
J E Commander, of South Carolina.
Charles J McDonald, of Georgia.
John Anthony Winston, of Alabama.
John C McGehee, of Florida.
Fowhatan Ellis, of Mississippi.
Sylvester W Downs, of Louisiana.
A T Rainey, of Arkansas.
Gustavus M Bowers, of Missouri.
Thomas Martin, of Tennessee.
Lewis Saunders, of Kentucky.
James Clarke, of Iowa.
John P Heilenstein, of Wisconsin.
Dr. R W English, of Illinois.
E G English, of Indiana.
John Larwell, of Ohio.
Thomas J Rusk, of Texas.
Austin E Wing, of Michigan.

Secretaries.

Samuel Treat, of Missouri.
Joseph W McCorkle, of Ohio.
John Duncan, of Mississippi.
John Miller, of Pennsylvania.
John R Jones, of Indiana.
John S Wells, of New Hampshire.
E G Eastman, of Tennessee.
John C Holland, of Connecticut.
———, of New York.

Baltimore Democratic Convention.

The proceedings of the convention on Monday both during the day and evening, was boisterous.

The American of Tuesday remarks:—

In the language of one of the members, the political atmosphere was quite as hot as the natural one, and the Convention were anxious that an adjournment should take place in order that oil should be poured upon the waters, and an attempt made to reconcile their widening dissensions.

LONGEVITY OF AFRICANS.—The Hanover (Pa) Spectator mention the death in Maryland, of two old family servants, neither one of whom could have been much, if any thing less than one hundred years old. They have lived and died upon the farm on which they were born. Similar instances of longevity are more frequent and remarkable amongst *negro slaves* than any other portions of the community.

Local Intelligence.

Methodist General Conference.

We heard but little of the debate yesterday, but what we did was characterized by great ability, and an interest corresponding to the importance of the subject. The attempt is made upon the one side to beat down the partition walls between the church North and the church South, and upon the other, to make that wall higher and deeper as between the Slave and the Free States. Church unity and church purity are the antagonistical questions, as they seem to a looker on, and thus bring out the fire of the flint. Every speech made upon the one side or the other strikes like an electrical spark, and sometimes wounds as it strikes. If our space permitted, we should give a sketch of the debates upon the question, but the foreign news, and the political questions of the day, make such a demand upon our columns, that we can do but little else than state results.

THE STEYERMARKISCHE TROUPE.—The concert at Allegheny City, on Wednesday, was very brilliant, as was the one last night, at the Athenæum. The Duett from 'Linda' was beautifully executed by the flute and clarionette, to the admiration of the audience. The "Sounds from Home," and "Le Bouquet" called forth more applause than when first heard, which is no small praise. The "Overture to William Tell" was done better than ever, and elicited the heartiest applause. The concert closed with the famous "Rail Road Gallop."—Two more concerts only will be given by these celebrated performers, and no lover of sweet sounds should allow them to leave without hearing them, for such a treat does not often offer—To night we are to have an American Polka, arranged by Reiha, the talented leader of the company. They go from here to Baltimore.

CHARLES KING, one of the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who resides at Elizabethtown, thus announces the arrival of General Scott, at his residence, in that village.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Sunday Evening.

General Scott took us all by surprise this morning at 8 o'clock. The vessel in which he came, anchored, it seems, last evening, after a good run of 10 days from Vera Cruz—off the quarantine.—As soon as it was known, the inhabitants of Scotch Island manifested the utmost desire that the General should land at once, and great efforts were made to induce him to do so; but he strenuously declined all their pressing overtures—and desirous first to kiss his children upon the soil of New Jersey, he passed the night on board—and this morning was rowed up to the Point by Major Frazier of the Revenue Service—an old soldier, who volunteered for the occasion—in a fine large manned lay eight oared barge.

The General reached the Point unheralded, and then taking the first vehicle he could obtain—an open one horse wagon, driven by an honest, good tempered Irishman, in his shirt sleeves—he reached home. What a triumphal car for the Second Cortez!

As soon as the news of his arrival spread, movements were made for at least bonfiring the flags and ringing bells, but Gen. Scott absolutely forbade any such demonstrations—and Sunday, as Freedom and Hirelings, is observed in all its wonted stillness and solemnity. The excellent and exemplary Rector of the Church, the Rev. Channing More, on his way to church, called to see the General, and soon after followed the whole congregation. As the General's tall and commanding figure passed through the streets, hands were instinctively raised to the hat, and the hearty cheer could be read upon the hallowed lips, and the enthusiasm heard in every face, was with difficulty repressed—but it was repressed—the eager and admiring throng that pressed around him. A single laid swung in the air, a single horn, would have fired the whole village, and greetings, honest, hearty, and loud, would have greeted the honest soldier in his long would have greeted the honest soldier in his long. Better as it was—more in consonance with his character and wishes, more in keeping with the habits and feelings of the orderly and religious people amongst whom he lives and whose confidence and affection he charge.

But I cannot forego the mention of the scene presented in church, when the beautiful thanksgiving of the Episcopal service for a safe return from sea was read. Every minister rapped three—every head joined in the amen, and the solemn and audible *Amen* at its close, was declared the heartiest gratitude of the whole congregation that their friend, their neighbor, the eminent soldier and defender of his country, had safely conducted in safety the haven where he would be.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGT. BLAS.—The Committee charged with the duty, have returned from Huntingdon after having accepted the terms of the following Contractors:

Section. No.		Section. No.	
62	Evans, Long & Co.	55	Meldduff & Dougherty.
61	Geiger & Shultz.	89	A. & P. Martin.
65	Ralph Rogle.	90	Salsbury & Bro.
66	D. Lutz & Co.	91	Saxton & Anderson.
69	Jackson McFadden.	92	Becker & Gross.
70	W. & J. Ross.	93	George Scott.
71	J. & H. Drum.	94	Chas. Murray & Co.
72	D. Lutz & Co.	95	do.
73	do.	96	James McMahon & Sons.
74	John Long & Co.	97	White, Walker & Co.
75	do.	98	E. & J. McGovern.
76	Daniel Keefe.	99	McMurtrie & Faber.
77	Houston & McMahon	100	Carr & Thurlow.
78	do.	114	George Leibrick & Co.
79	Garret & Garver.	115	John McGram & Co.
80	J. Kely & Co.	116	McCue & Gillespie.
81	do.	117	W. H. Herron & Co.
82	Michael Quinlan.	121	E. Sankey & Co.
85	D. Lutz & Co.		
86	Thomas Dolan.		
87	Thomas Dolan.		

The persons to whom the above work is allotted, are notified to call at the Engineers' office, Lewistown, and enter into contract within TWENTY DAYS from this date.

REFER IN THE RIGHT QUARTER.—Every body has heard of the John Donkey of the Senate, Mr. Foote, and our readers may remember the disgraceful threat uttered by him against Hon. John P. Hale. We are happy to find the "rod for the fool's back" so faithfully applied by the *Democratic Review* for May. It falls with none the less weight for being wielded by the organ of the party which this Foote disgraces:

We shall not waste a word on the disgusting rant of Foote of Mississippi, who proclaimed his ferocious aspirations after a hangman's job, whose functions he is evidently much better fitted to perform than those of a Senator. We protest in the name of the American body to which he belongs, the noble state whose dignity he has lowered, and of our common country which he disgraces, against language and sentiments which the most abandoned leader of a street mob would hesitate in this country to utter. Let not this senseless demagogue hope would procure him notoriety!

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A week or two since, a man named Bruce, living near Cincinnati, Ohio, committed suicide in the following manner:

He went to the churchyard and dug his grave beside his wife, who had been buried some sixteen months before. Having procured a coffin under some pretence, he conveyed it to the destination mentioned. He then took off his clothes, except his shirt, put on a night cap, and laid himself in the coffin, which he has previously placed in the newly made grave, with a loaded pistol in it. He now drew on the cover of the coffin, and placing his mouth over the muzzle of the pistol, fired it. It is supposed he died instantly. There was no doubt that Bruce was crazy, as he had been partially so since his wife's death."

News Items.

THE GENERAL SYNOD of the Lutheran church has just finished a session of five days. It appears that their clergy now number about 620. They have under their charge 1650 congregations to which are attached 200,000 members. The yearly increase by immigration is 200 000, and by membership, 3,000. They also possess three incorporated colleges and five theological seminaries in which about 150 young men are in course of preparation for the ministry.

☞ THE CROPS IN NEW JERSEY.—The Trenton Gazette says:—"The late rains and the warm sun have done and are doing every thing for vegetation that could be asked for. Every kind of crop is growing rapidly. Every leaf and stem seem full of life, almost to bursting."

Letters from Richmond (Va.) speak of a large failure of Dry-goods House there, from having dipped too freely into the Cotton Trade.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1848.

The regular order of the day—the report of the committee on the Credentials of the New York Delegates, was called up, and the speaker adroitly, eating the claims of the Old Hunkers took the floor.

After he had finished, Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, moved to refer the whole question back to the State of New York.

Mr. M'Alister, of Georgia, opposed this action. The State of New York should be represented by one of the delegations, and should not be afraid to meet the question.

Mr. Thompson replied, that he thought the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, at this time, injudicious, as it would array the North against the South.

The previous question was finally called, and sustained, 172 to 51. The question then recurred, to admit both sets of New York Delegates.

The motion to substitute for Mr. Yancy's resolution, one admitting both sets, was then adopted, 126 to 125.

The question next in order is the resolution as amended.

The Convention adjourned before the vote was taken.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Later from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1848.

By express and telegraph, New Orleans dates to the 19th of May have been received. An arrival at New Orleans also brings later Mexican dates.

The Mexican Congress had assembled, but its action does not indicate peace. Generals Almonte, Bustamente, and Paredes have pronounced against the existing government, and declare that the war must be continued, without truce or quarter, until Mexico has conquered an honorable peace.

Our correspondent sends us the following despatch, from Cincinnati, dated May 25th:

"TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA.

I learn from the Flag and Advertiser extra, of Monigomery, Alabama, dated May 20th, that important news has reached New Orleans, from Mexico. The news reached Tuscumbia by telegraph and express from Mobile and New Orleans. The news reached New Orleans on the 15th instant, and is, that the Treaty of Peace has been rejected by the Mexican Congress. The channels through which this news comes precludes all doubts of its correctness.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, May 25, 1848.

Flour—The market is drooping, with a slight decline from yesterday. Sales were effected to day at $4 06; $4 12½, and $4 31½ per bbl.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 14@15 cents per gallon.

Groceries—The market is dull, but prices are without change.

Bacon—Sales of hams at 4 cts; of shoulders at 2½@2¾; and sides at 3½@3¾ cts per lb—all packed.

No change in any of the other articles usually quoted.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1848.

Cotton—The market is unsettled, and prices have slightly declined.

Groceries—The market is without change.

Flour—The market is steady, but not active.

Freights are languid.

LITPAITUEE OF SANTA ANNA.—We have the report of Capt. Tilghman, to Lieut. Col. Woodruff Governor of Jalapa, published in the Jalapa Watch Tower of April 16. We have not room to give it a place. Capt. T. says:—

I informed General Santa Anna that he might use his pleasure as to the route, hours of startling, &c., and that I would be pleased to do all in my power to make the journey as agreeable one, *consistent* with my instructions as to his *leaving* the country.

In another paragraph he says:—On account of the unfavorable state of the weather, Gen. Santa Anna did not embark until Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at 5 o'clock—at which hour he embarked on board the Spanish brig Martino, for Jamaica. I did not leave Antigua until the steamer ordered by Col. Wilson, Governor of Vera Cruz, to tow the brig out of the harbor of Antigua, had gone to sea some twenty miles.

DAVID R. COXE, Executor.

FAIR TOWNSHIP, May 23, 1848.

SUGARS—29,000 lbs Bulk Pork; 250 bush Corn; 8 bbls Clover Seed; 4 sacks Marl; 21 do Barley; 31 bbls Flour, 1 bbl Eggs, landing from steamer Cope and for sale JAMES DALZELL.

SALERATUS—25 casks for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

RAISINS—50 kegs fresh W R Raisins, just rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

GLASS—200 boxes 8X10 Window Glass, 100 do 10X12 do; 50 do 9X12 do; all the best country brands, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

CIGARS—4000 Havanna Cigros; 30,000 Cuba do; 12,000 Principe do; just rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

SAFETY FUSE—3 bbls for sale by JOHN S DILWORTH

BACON—10 casks Bacon, for sale by JOHN S DILWORTH

FLOUR—200 bbls Family Flour, for sale by JOHN S DILWORTH

HOPS—30 bales Hops, for sale by JS DILWORTH

TOBACCO—12 kegs No 1, 6 twist, landing from stmr New England and for sale by JAMES DALZELL, 24 water st

LARD—22 kegs Lard, just rec'd and for sale by JAMES DALZELL

TRIMMED SHAD—20 bbls No 1 Shad, just rec'd and for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS

LARD OIL—50 bbls Lard Oil, just rec'd and for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS

FLAXSEED OIL—62 bbls for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS

SUNDRIES—30 casks Soda Ash, branded M Steele & Son, Liverpool; 30 do do do James Muspratt & Sons, do; 200 bags Rio Coffee; 300 boxes Tin, 1x14 and 10x14 W Glass, for sale by JOHN GRIER, 92 liberty st.

PRINTED LAWNS AND MUSLINS—A A Mason & Co, 60 Market street, have just rec'd 4 cases of French Printed Lawns and Muslins, of the most fashionable style; also, new style Berages, Grenadines, Tissues, &c. &c. my26

BARASOLS—A A Mason & Co, have rec'd 100 more of those very rich dark green Parasols. my26

CRAPE SHAWLS—A A Mason & Co, have received another lot of 5 cartons of rich, medium, and low priced Crape Shawls. my26

N. O. SUGAR—100 hhds handsome New Orleans Sugar, to arrive per steamer Eureka, and for sale by FOINDEXTER & Co my25

ROSIN—75 bbls good Rosin, to arrive per steamer Pegilion from New Orleans, and for sale by FOINDEXTER & Co my25

FEATHERS—20 sacks now landing from steamer Emphrates; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, front st

FLAXSEED—40 sacks, 3 cask, now landing from steamer Emphrates; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY &