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 Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly. The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

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

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SER. 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 elections. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt, will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in Pittsburgh and all the wards and boroughs at 7½ 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.

JOHN MAHON, J. W. LEDLIE, J. ROBISON, } Secretaries. DANL. M'CURDY, Chairman. my15

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

We have the last of the doings in the Baltimore Convention by mail. The New Yorkers were not permitted to vote, though both sets of Delegates were admitted to seats; and the Barnburners finally have refused to sit in the convention, because the Hunkers had been admitted, and on the fourth day withdrew. The sessions appear to have been noisy and exciting to the last; and as much ill temper was manifested as could possibly exist among men of totally opposite opinions. There were two or three attempts made to read the Wilmot Proviso men out of the convention; but nothing more than hard words were heard, though some of these were very bitter.

Thursday, Mr. Dickinson, of N. York, spoke for the Hunkers, defending Slavery and denouncing the Barnburners.

Mr. Dickinson then went on in his allusion to the Barnburner Delegation, when he was interrupted by a delegate, who stated that the delegation had withdrawn from the convention, for the purpose of leaving it unembarrassed, and that the course the gentleman was taking would tend to any thing but conciliation.

Mr. Dickinson asserted that he was determined to be heard.

Cries of "order"—order—don't hear him"—and other evidences of dissatisfaction were reiterated.

Mr. Dickinson said that those who did not choose to hear him could get out of his hearing.

A number of members here withdrew.

Mr. Dickinson then assumed a more conciliatory tone.

Mr. Foreman, of Georgia, in the afternoon, submitted a set of resolutions, that as the Herkimer (Barnburners) Delegation had refused to accept of seats, and had withdrawn from the Convention, the Syracuse (Hunker) Delegation be permitted to cast the vote of the State of New York in this Convention; and that this Convention repudiate the Wilmot Proviso.

The introduction of these resolutions caused considerable commotion throughout the Convention, and gave rise to a desultory debate, which was participated in by various members, when Mr. Foreman withdrew them.

THE BALLOTINGS FOR PRESIDENT.

Of the four, we give the last in full below, to which is to be added 1 for Worth, from Kentucky, and 3 for Butler—2 from Tennessee and 1 from Kentucky.

FOURTH VOTE.

States.	Cass.	Woodbury.	Buchanan.
Maine	0	9	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	4	0
Vermont	6	0	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
New Jersey	6	0	23
Pennsylvania	26	0	0
Ohio	23	0	0
Indiana	12	0	0
Illinois	9	0	0
Michigan	5	0	0
Iowa	4	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0	0
Delaware	3	0	0
Maryland	6	2	0
Virginia	17	0	0
North Carolina	11	0	0
South Carolina	9	0	0
Georgia	10	0	0
Alabama	9	4	0
Mississippi	6	0	0
Louisiana	6	3	0
Florida	3	0	0
Arkansas	4	0	0
Texas	4	0	2
Tennessee	8	2	1
Kentucky	7	0	0
Missouri	7	0	0
	179	38	33

Whole number of votes, 254—necessary to a choice 170.

The Buchanan and Woodbury men afterwards pledged their States for the nominee; and Mr. McCandless, for Pennsylvania, said—that although the delegation with which he had acted had, throughout the several ballots, cast their whole vote for Pennsylvania's favorite son, James Buchanan, yet the combined wisdom of the Democracy of the Union assembled in this Convention having made choice of another distinguished Democrat, it only remained for Pennsylvania to pledge herself to support that nomination—a pledge which she would redeem next fall by a majority of 30,000 for the nominee.

For Vice President, the Pennsylvania Delegates voted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Butler, 10—Quitman, 2—Mason, 5—King, 8.

SECOND BALLOT.

Butler, 18—Quitman, 7—Mason, 5.

The vote was afterwards made unanimous.

Some other incidents of the Convention we shall notice to morrow.

The proceedings in the Convention, on Tuesday, were very stormy, and the final adjournment did not take place until two o'clock. We shall give the conclusion of the whole matter to morrow.

Some of the Southern members became very peppery in the end, and, headed by Mr. Yancy, threatened the votes of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, if more was not yielded up on the Slave question.

Another bone of contention was whether, in the end, the Pennsylvania Delegates had cast their votes for Cass. One of the delegates said he had not. Mr. M'Candless, who cast the vote of the State, was not present to decide the matter, and the Convention left the matter as they found it—may, therefore, never be known whether the Pennsylvania Delegates voted for Cass or not, though it is certain that a majority of 30,000 was publicly pledged by Mr. M'Candless for the nominee.

The Barnburners and Hunkers.

The following are incidents of the Baltimore Convention.

Look on this Picture.

Mr. James C. Smith, a Barnburner, of New York, ascended the rostrum and delivered a speech of an hour's length in defence of the Barnburners—He said it had been asserted that they were abolitionists. He denied this, and assured the Convention that, so far from such being the fact, they regarded the political abolitionists as their greatest foes. While he and his colleagues were ready to yield their uncompromising support to those rights of the States which the people of the South held so dear, they desired to extend to all free territory which may be acquired the principles promulgated by Mr. Jefferson in 1787, and he trusted that because they stood by the principles of Mr. Jefferson they were not to be excluded from a Convention of the assembled Democracy of the nation.

Mr. King maintained that the Barnburners were entitled to their seats not only as Democrats, but because they were appointed according to the ancient usage of that party in New York. He said that he and his friends were not in favor of that construction of the constitution which carried slavery into free territory. They were uncompromisingly opposed to it. He read resolutions of the Democracy of Ohio and New Hampshire which sustained the same views, and asked if such sentiments were to be tolerated in those States and repudiated in New York? He warned the Convention that if New York was thus treated the Democratic party would be disbanded, Virginia, Georgia and Florida had resolved that they would support no man for President who was not opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. If those States could see the Convention taking one side of the question with peppery, why not other States assume the other side? If this Convention attempted to carry out the principle assumed by some of the Southern States, he warned them that the Democracy of the North would not sustain it. They would stand by the constitution and faithfully regard all its compromises, but beyond this they would not go.

And now on This.

SUNNYSIDE.

Mr. A. H. Foster took the floor and further explained and argued the case of the Hunkers. He contended that the two sets of delegates from New York could never agree. Those of his party could not go over to the others. Their platform was too narrow for them to stand upon. He and his friends desired to stand by the North, the East, the South, the West and the Centre, taking the constitution as their guide, &c.

Mr. Yancey proceeded to declare his conviction that, after hearing the gentleman explain themselves, there was but one Democratic delegation knocking at their doors from New York. He denounced the Barnburners as Whigs in disguise, or Abolitionists, and in reply to an inquiry, went on to explain his views of the powers of the General Government, and of the States and the People on the subject of slavery.

A SCENE.

Mr. Yancey.—If I am to have aught with any one, let me have it like Roderick Dhu—with every weapon cast aside which gives me an undue advantage. [Loud applause!] But I will not detain the Convention. I do not, let me assure the gentleman from Georgia desire to hear myself talk; although, I if I speak more intelligently than some, should prefer listening to myself.

Mr. Forman made a remark, which was not heard at the reporter's desk.

Mr. Yancey. If the gentleman wishes to address me, he can make his communication elsewhere.

Mr. Forman. You are not the first man that has got out that way. [Cries of "order."]

Mr. Yancey. When you get in my friend, he that gets out may laugh! [Renewed cries of "order."

The Chair called both gentleman to order, and they resumed their seats.

Alphonse De Lamartine.

The distinguished position occupied by this truly great man,—upon whose wise and sagacious measures probably depends the solving of the question whether France is capable of forming and sustaining a Republican form of Government—makes every thing relating to his previous, as well as present history, exceedingly interesting. We find in an English Journal the following sketch, evidently drawn by one well acquainted with his life. Lamartine will probably be the first President of France.

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE,
President of the Provisional Government of France.

On the banks of the Saone, near the old feudal town of Mascon, was born, in the year 1792, Alphonse de Prati, who took the name of Lamartine from an uncle, whose possessions he afterwards inherited. His father, descended from an old aristocratic family, was a Major of Cavalry under Louis XVI. He was a convert to the educational theories of Rousseau, and accustomed his son to all kinds of physical hardships. Until his twelfth year, the young Alphonse was allowed to ramble in the fields or on the hills of the Saone, with bare head and feet, in all weathers; his mother, whose virtues he has so tenderly and sweetly sung, was his only teacher. After studying four years in the college at Balley, he spent two years in travelling, in company with a friend, all the capitals of Europe, and mingling in the gay life of Courts.

In 1813, he entered the Body Guard of Louis XVIII, in which he remained nearly two years.—It was during this time that his feelings, calming down after the exciting round of society in which he had mingled, began to find voice in poetry, though his first effusions were not given to the world till several years afterward.

He was appointed Charge to Turin soon after the fall of Napoleon, and resided several years in that city and Florence, to which he was afterwards transferred. His "Meditations Poetiques" appeared in 1820, and were first introduced to notice by Jules Janin. Their popularity was immediate and unbounded. Nothing was talked of in the literary circles of Paris, but the new and impassioned poet, who had risen among them without the slightest premonition of his approach. It is grateful to know that the generous appreciation which the poet received from Janin, was repaid by the encouragement which he, in turn, gave to Jean Reboul, the baker of Nismus, and now one of the most popular poets of France.

In 1821 he married an English lady of great beauty and talents, and was soon after attached to the Embassy at Naples, where he composed his exquisite "Harmonies Poetiques," which were published in 1823. The following year he was appointed Charge to Tuscany, and he lived several years at Florence in intimate relations with the Grand Duke. During this time he gave to the world "The last Canto of Childe Harrold's Pilgrimage," and the "Death of Socrates," a moral and didactic poem. On one occasion, hearing General Pepe speak unfavorably to the honor of France, he challenged him, and was dangerously wounded in the duel which followed.

He was in the North of France, and had just been named Minister to Greece, when the Three Days overturned the throne of Charles X. This Revolution gave rise to one of the most interesting books of romantic travel ever written. Not feeling immediately at liberty to enter the service of the house of Orleans, he determined to execute a long cherished project—that of a voyage—to the East. He purchased a ship at Marseilles, which was fitted up in a magnificent style, and, accompanied with a numerous retinue, set sail for Smyrna. After narrowly escaping shipwreck on the coast of Karamania; and touching at the principal ports of Greece and the Archipelago, he landed in Syria. At Beyrout, where he had the misfortune to lose his only daughter Julia, he left his wife, and, accompanied by a large band of Arab horsemen, visited the Holy Land, and extended his journey into the desert beyond Lebanon, to the ruins of ancient Palmyra. While here, a courier, mounted on a fleet camel, arrived with letters announcing his election as Deputy for the Department of the North. He immediately retraced his journey, and after an absence of thirteen months, reached Paris, and took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

He of first joined the Conservative party, at the head of which stood Guizot; but, on being elected soon after to represent Macon, his birth place, he began to manifest sentiments of a more liberal nature; and especially called down upon himself the satire of Cormenin, by declaring himself independent of party, and governed alone by the power of great ideas. Since then he has steadily progressed in his advocacy of republican principles; and his popularity increased so rapidly, that in 1843, when he opposed himself violently to the policy of Guizot, the whole body of the liberal members joined him, and the Court sought in vain to win him over to its service.

In Le Bon Public, a journal which he established at Macon, he has always advocated the entire freedom of the Press, and the abrogation of the Death Penalty. In 1843, a grand festival was given to him by the Maconaise, at which he expressed himself very more openly, and published soon after a programme of what he conceived to be the principles of true political freedom. Through long practice and the exercise of a careful judgment, he has attained oratorical powers of the highest order, as the scenes enacted in the Hotel de Ville bear witness. He possesses more power at this moment, perhaps, than any man in France; and that he will employ it for her good and glory, the constant nobility of his character assures us.

Lamartine is tall and slender in form, but remarkably graceful and self possessing in all his movements. Early education and long intercourse with society, have given him a refinement and brilliancy of manner, which are unequalled, even in the aristocratic salons of Paris. His eyes are of a deep, clear blue, and his hair light brown, and flowing. His lips are thin, but very expressive, and his whole countenance as fully indicative of the poet as the politician.

FROM QUERETARO.

The schooner Mary arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 16th, from Vera Cruz. At last a quorum of the Mexican Congress has assembled at Queretaro, and were awaiting the arrival of the American Commissioners, to commence deliberations upon the treaty.

The opinions upon the peace question were as yet various and conflicting. The following comes from Queretaro, April 24:

"At 11 o'clock at night the people have become weary with suffering the oppression and spirit of petty tyrants. This is at least the case with Mexico."

The dispatch then goes on to speak, as follows:

"By the omnipotent exercise of its will, (leading what is called the General Government of the nation established at Queretaro, it has prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors. At 9 o'clock on the night of this day, without any resistance, in our present circumstances, can save the country, viz: War, and war without truce or quarter, until an honorable peace is concluded. Such is the programme of this passing revolution, at the head of which the distinguished Generals Almonte, Bustamente and Paredes, to whose voice all who love Mexicans rather than partizans, will respond. The tocsin of liberty has sounded at last. Sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide, awake!

Providence points out to you a way by which every nation of the globe will occupy its true place. Mexicans, fulfil your destiny."

American deserters were continually arriving at Queretaro. During the previous three days 20 had presented themselves to the Mexican government, and were incorporated in Santa Patricio's company.

The garrison of Queretaro was composed of 520 men of all arms.

A wager of $10,000 had been made for and against peace, several deputies being concerned in the bet.

A correspondent says Herrara has been nominated for the Presidency, and a majority of voters will vote for him.

LANGFELLOW the murderer of Mrs. Rademacher has been sentenced to be hanged. At the delivery of sentence, the prisoner nodded his assent, and then raised his hand above his head, with one finger pointing upward, and said, with much feeling and emphasis, "I am not guilty of the murder"

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad Company of Georgia, have agreed to recommend to the Stockholders a subscription of $250,000 to the stock of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company. This makes up the one million dollars required by the Company from the State of Georgia and South Carolina, and insures the completion of the work.

SLAVES LIBERATED—The Cincinnati Commercial, says—

A venerable gentleman from the South, who has been stopping for several days at the Broadway Hotel, has liberated six slaves, who had accompanied him to that city. He did not turn them loose upon their own resources—but provided for their present and future sustenance.

GEN. SANTA ANNA—By an arrival at Baltimore, from Kingston, Jamaica, we learn that Santa Anna arrived on the 5th inst. He will remain a few months, and afterwards proceed to Venezuela.

Local Intelligence.

Methodist General Conference.

The morning business was of comparatively little importance until the regular order of the day was reached, which was the following report:

"The Committee on the State of the Church beg leave further to report in part:

That they have had under consideration the claims preferred by the Church South to a portion of the property of the Book Concern and Charter-ed Fund; and pending the discussion of the subject, the question of proposing to refer the whole matter to disinterested arbiters was proposed and considered. Whereupon the Committee agreed to recommend to the General Conference for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this Conference, that we have no authority independently of the annual conferences to enter into arbitration with the commissioners of the M. E. Church South, in relation to the claims set up by them to a division of the invested funds of the M. E. Church.

Resolved, 2. That this General Conference recommend to the Annual Conferences so far to suspend the sixth restrictive rule of the Discipline so as to allow the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of arbitrating what is technically called the property question, with the commissioners of the M. E. Church South.

By order of the committee. Respectfully submitted. GEO. PECK, *Chairman.*

The debate upon this report was opened by Dr. Tomlinson, of Kentucky, who opposed it in a spirit of the most marked bitterness. He contended that the Conference had no right thus to alienate its funds, in either a legal or moral point of view. The discipline of the Church was explicit on this point and by that they should be governed. He was glad the Conference had taken such firm ground in relation to Slavery, for he was opposed to all trimming upon the question. He then proceeded to speak against the Church South, charging it with being the great instrument for the perpetuation of Slavery, and the greatest aid to that institution in the nineteenth century. He disowned them as brethern and declared that had the conference the power, he would surrender to the South all the money if they would abandon the name of Methodists. As it was, he would guard the property of the Church and surrender it only when required by the law, to which the South threatened an appeal.

Dr. Peck, editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, followed in support of the resolutions in a very able speech. He entreated his brethern to view the question in its proper light. The Church South had made a claim for their share of funds under the plan of separation—should it be rejected or should the Conference adopt a plan which in the eye of the world, would show that the Methodist Church desired a settlement of the question upon the grounds of equity, and upon the rules of fair dealing, he would be the last to oppose it. He however to be observed among Christian men. By the secession or the revolution of the South, did it not now appear that the M. E. Church had made monetary by the separation,—by retaining money the contribution of the North and South for the use of the Church. Did not the superannated members, the widows and the children of the South lose their proportion of the funds, and would it not go to the entire benefit of the North. He would not wait to have the law, used to coerce robbers, and felons, wrest the property from them, but he would throw open the doors wide for an arbitration, that they might not only feel right themselves, but show to the world, that equity was what they aimed at, and not the security given them by law alone.

At the close of Dr. Peck's remarks, substitutes were offered by four members all looking to arbitration. One plan offered, had the sanction of the Bishops, and provides for the selection of two delegates by the Conference, to act with a similar number from the Church south, added to another jointly chosen. The five members thus chosen (and not Methodists) are to act as a Board of Arbitration and their decision to be final on the Property question. The debate was continued at length but no vote was taken previous to the adjournment.

NEW BOOKS.

VALUABLE GRAMMAR.—A new Spanish and English Grammer entitled "Gramatica Inglisa" by D. Jose De Urcullu, revised by Fayette Robinson, has just been issued by Messrs. Cowperthwait and Company of Philadelphia. It appears to have been carefully compiled, and is greatly calculated to facilitate the studies of those who are desirous of acquiring a perfect knowledge of this beautiful language. It is for sale by J. H. Mellor, 61 Wood street.

Mr. J. L. READ, fourth st., has received all the numbers of Sparks life of Washington, except two volumns, which we believe have been published by the Harpers and will soon be in the west. This life of Washington, we have, and it has been issued in a form to make it accessible to all libraries.

Mr. Read has also received from the press of the Harpers, Roberts Analysis of Butler's Analogy, and the Boy's Spring book with illustrations.

The Rail Road Subscription,

From the best information we have, a majority of the Delegates chosen on Saturday evening are friendly to the County Subscription for the Central Road. This is good news, and worth many millions of dollars to the City and County. This, we hope, is but the beginning of the end. We hope now that Company, Citizens, every body, will lay hold of the work, and prosecute it East and West, until East and West are brought into the closest possible proximity to the trade of Pittsburgh.

MR. GLIDDON, ON BIBLICAL DISCOVERIES.—The public will bear in mind, that this accomplished lecturer will discourse to night at Philo Hall. The subject of his lecture is a sublime one, and should attract every lover of that Holy religion, which first dawned upon the world, from Ancient Egypt, so long the abode of Mr. Gliddon, and with every part of which he is intimately acquainted.—Mr. Gliddon, we understand is shortly to leave for Europe, being anxious to take part in the revolution which,—if not already going on,—will shortly, in all human probability, occur in that beautiful but benighted land, now held in bondage by the Turks.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG CONVENTION.—A large number of Delegates are moving forward to Philadelphia, and will pass the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention homeward bound. We observe various speculations afloat as to the preferences of the majority. Some declare it will be Clay,—others Scott, and others Taylor. *Nous verrons.*—Speculation is idle when action is only about a week distant.

CURRENCY.—There has been some improvement in the rate of Eastern Exchange for Currency, which can be had for two and a quarter per cent. premium. Currency is selling at 11@11 per cent. discount, and getting to be a little scarcer, so much so, as to make operations difficult.

PIG METAL.—Sales of Mercer Pig Metal were made on Saturday at $18 the ton currency, with offers of more at the same price which buyers refused.

MERCY HOSPITAL.—The Catholic sums up the contributions thus far, as follows:—$1,628.94 have been collected in Pittsburgh; $237.85 in Allegheny, and $88.50 in Birmingham, making a total of $1,955.29. There are no debts on the New Hospital, which is now in successful operation.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A German boy named William Stern, who was sleeping on the Ben Rush, at the time of the destruction of that steamer by fire, on Friday night last, perished in the flames. As much of his remains as were left by the devouring element, were removed from the wreck on Saturday morning.

THE STEYERMARKISCHE FAMILY, it will be seen, give a Concert this evening. The Programme announced for Saturday evening, will be performed. As this will positively be the last Concert given by this band, we hope they will be favored with a full house.

THE FRENCH NEWS.—The Hermann brings one day later news from France. One of the most impressive scenes of the Revolution was the popular recognition of the Republic, amidst the booming of cannon, the shouts of the people, and in the presence of the Provisional Government and the National Assembly. The question now is whether the Legislature shall consist of one or two chambers,—or whether there shall be one or three Presidents with a suspensive veto.

The National Guards, the troops of the line, the people and their Representatives, all fraternized in the joyous demonstration of proclaiming the existence of the Republic.

IN CRACOW, we regret to see, the people have failed in their efforts to establish a free Government, and tyranny sits more heavily upon the people than before.

GREAT BRITAIN has offered her mediation to settle the differences between Prussia and Denmark, and it has been accepted. The negotiations had already begun.

MR. WEBSTER has returned to Washington after an absence of near y two months. In this absence he has buried two of his three children.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

HIBERNIA.

Fall in Flour, Grain, and Cotton.

New York, May 27, 1848.

The Steam Ship Hibernia arrived at noon, having sailed from Liverpool on the 13th instant, bringing commercial news of much importance. Cotton has fallen ¼d per pound, upon the low and middling grades.

The French coast (of England we suppose) has been ordered to be placed in a complete state of defence, and several new regiments called into service.

Trade in England has been badly affected by the Danish blockade, and the trouble caused by the Italian war; but the intervention of England or France, it was hoped, would soon put an end to hostilities.

FRANCE.

Ledru Rollin and the radical faction have withdrawn from the National Assembly.

The new Government has been appointed, and the moderate party have achieved a complete triumph. Louis Blanc and Albert, the operative, have retired.

ITALY.

The people of Rome have been quarrelling with Pope Pius IX, demanding a declaration of war against Austria. The Pope made a speech to the people against such a step; but was finally forced to yield to the popular clamor, as the people threatened, in case he refused, to depose him, and establish a Provisional Government. He has accordingly declared war formally against Austria. Further skirmishes have taken place between the Italian troops, under Charles Albert, and the Austrian forces, and the latter are now in a critical situation.

GERMANY.

The Danish fleet is now blockading the German ports, to the great damage of trade.

RUSSIA.

Several bloody conflicts have occurred between the Russians and Poles.

SPAIN.

The revolutionary spirit has extended to this country, and a bloody insurrection has occurred in Madrid.

ENGLAND.

The troubles on the Continent have affected the money market, and throughout the week stocks have been in a very nervous position. On Thursday, Consols were down to 84¼; but on Friday, the day before the steamer sailed, closed at 83¾. The prospects of the grain crop are very flattering, and the effect upon the prices of American bread stuffs is bad. Flour is one shilling a barrel cheaper.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.—The quotations close as follows:

	May 13th.	May 4th.
Flour, sweet, per bbl.	26s@27	27s@28s
Corn, white, per 480 lbs.	26s@27	26@28s
yellow "	28@29	26@29s

Corn is in fair demand.

COTTON MARKET, May 13.—The imports have been large, with a moderate demand. The sales of the week are 24,120 bales, at 3¼@6d, for New Orleans; 3@4¼ for Mobile; and 3¼@5¼ for Upland, which shows a decline of ¼d from last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Prime mess Pork, 55@70s; Prime, 40@45s; Bacon, per cwt, 36@52 for Western. Lard, prime, in kegs, 42@44s per cwt; barrels, 29@40s, which are about the quotations by the Caledonia. Tobacco is dull.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1848.

The House passed the two Senate Bills, in relation to Spanish Steamers and their registers, so as to allow them to land passengers in the United States' ports. The House, on motion of Mr. Rockwell, went into Committee of the Whole upon Private Bills, which occupied the entire session.

No Senate in session

THE REJECTED TREATY.—We do not think the news received a few days since, of the rejection of the Treaty at Queratero, was authentic. Bustamente, Paredes, and Almonte would seem to be heading a new war party and a new revolution, and wish the treaty rejected. The success of these designs, at the last dates, were not accomplished.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—We are requested to state that WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. my22:d&w

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Convention. While we are disinclined to crowd our 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 upon the Whig and Anti-Masonic party of this county, that we are called upon in justice to respect. But no one has more cared more, yet his fidelity to the Whig cause never has or could be called in question.

Urwin St. Clair and Baldwin.

COUNTY AUDITOR.—MESSRS. EDITORS: You will please announce in the columns of your paper, that the name of JOHN BYERS, of Findley township, will be presented to the coming County Convention for nomination as an 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 consistancy as a Whig, give him a strong claims upon the friendship of the Whig party. He will be supported in Convention by

MANY WHIGS.

my15

COUNTY REGISTER.—MESSRS. EDITORS: I am requested to announce that HUGH MCCORMICK, Esq., of Moon township, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

VERSAILLES.

E. BROOKS & CO.: Please to announce for us the name of JOHN MCEWEN, P. M. of Harrisville, as a suitable candidate for the office of Recorder of Allegheny county, at the next annual election. Believing him worthy, as well as competent, we feel confident of his choice, subject to a decision of the Whig Convention in June next.

SOUTH FAYETTE.

COUNTY REGISTER.—MESSRS. Editors: You are requested to announce through the columns of your paper, JOHN GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Esq., of Plum township, as a candidate for nomination for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

MANY WHIGS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Fellow Citizens: Being requested by a number of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, for nomination by the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. If I should be so fortunate as to receive the nomination, it shall be my endeavor to fulfil the duties of the office if elected.

GEORGE WATSON.

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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 nomination of your suffrages, my endeavor shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

LEWIS YOUNG.

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RECORDER OF THE COUNTY.—HILARY BRUNOT, of the 5th Ward, Pittsburgh, will be supported in the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for the office of County Recorder. Mr. Brunot was raised a farmer on Brunot's Island; is an old citizen, a good Whig, and worthy of an active support. He is of the late war, and his father in the Revolutionary war.

EAST LIBERTY.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—JOHN HORNER, of Wilkinsburgh, will be supported before the ensuing Convention as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, by

MANY VOTERS.

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COUNTY REGISTER.—We are requested to state that WILLIAM J. MARKS, of Allegheny city, is a candidate for the office of Register of this county, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. my15

CLERK OF THE COURTS.—DANIEL SCULLY, of Elizabeth, will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the several Courts of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

SIXTH WARD.

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☞ T. L. McMILLAN will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., subject to the decision of the approaching Convention.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The name of THOMAS FAIRMAN will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, to assemble on the 14th of June next, as a candidate for the above office.

THIRD WARD.

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☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This really great medicine is rapidly supplanting all other remedies yet proposed for a diseased liver. Its effects are so decided, safe and speedy, as to give it claims possessed by no other medicine offered to the public. The inventor, a very distinguished physician of Virginia, practising in a region of country in which the Liver complaint, (or Hepatis, as it is termed by medical men,) is peculiarly common and formidable, Dr. M'Lane spent years in the discovery of the ingredients of his Pills, and in proportioning their quantities. The result of his research has placed his name among the benefactors of mankind, by affording a medicine to the sick, which alleviates and cures the most obstinate cases of this terrible complaint. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with a pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co, 60 wood st. my22

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience proved its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—(Columbian (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my22

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD.—The Ravenna Star says: The President and Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company met at their office, in this place on Thursday and Friday of last week. The northern division of the road from Hudson to Cleveland has been surveyed, and we understand from the report of the Chief Engineer, that the route has proved highly favorable for the construction of the road. The Board has directed the Engineers to proceed with the location as expeditiously as the successful progress of the work will justify. The grading, bridging and masonry of that portion of the line from Hudson in Summit Co. to Franklin, in Stark Co., is now all under contract, and the work is already commenced with spirit and it is to be prosecuted vigorously to completion.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE KENNEBEC.—The steamboat Halifax, burst her boiler as she was passing through the locks at Augusta, by which the captain, (Paine,) Mr. Ansel Bracket, the pilot, Mr. Rollins, engineer, a fireman whose name is not known, a man named Williams, and a passenger named James Hasty, were killed. Several others were injured, but none, it is believed, fatally.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Cambria sailed on Wednesday, with $381,393; and a Havre Packet had enough to make up half a million. The same day the Southerner brought 90 or $100,000, chiefly drawn from the Savannah banks. Good paper sold on the street at 7@9 per cent, and loans on call, at 6@7 per cent.

GEN. SCOTT.—The veteran soldier was publicly received at New York on Thursday last. The turn out was very great, and the reception ceremonies upon the liberal scale; this is peculiar to New York.

"THE GOLDEN BEE-HIVE."

THE undersigned notices with surprise, in the Gazette of May 8, an article signed by Young & Stevenson, wherein complaints is made against them for placing in front of my Dry Goods Store, on Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, as a sign or distinctive mark, a "Golden Bee-Hive."

Messrs. Y. & S. seem to claim that they have the exclusive right to use such a sign in Pittsburgh. But as they show no legal warrant for such exclusive right, I shall continue to use the sign I have adopted, or any other that I choose—satisfied that my doing so is no departure from mercantile usages, and no infringement of my neighbors' rights. And I feel sure that no unnecessary merchant will object to my using such signs as I think proper. Fair, open and honorable competition seeks no such exclusive right, and makes no such childish complaint.

I seek not to injure, in any way, Messrs. Young & Stevenson. All who choose to trade with them can of course do so; and all who choose to call at my store, at the sign of the "Golden Bee-Hive," on Market street, between Third and Fourth, will there find as good a stock and assortment of Dry Goods, for sale as cheap, and on as liberal terms, as can be found at the rival "Bee-Hive" of my complaining neighbors.

That is what I call fair business competition; and I do not believe Messrs. Y. & S. will gain much accession to their custom, by such silly efforts to place themselves before the public, in their present attitude of injured men. my22 WILLIAM L. RUSSEL.

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

Dry Goods, &c., at Auction.

On Monday morning, May 29th, at 10 o'clock, at the commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, a large consignment of fresh and fashionable fancy and staple Dry Goods, consisting of: superfine broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, tweeds, ginghams, lawns, barages, balzarines, American jeans, and English prints in great variety, bleached and unbleached shirtings, cotton hosiery, scarfs, suspenders, &c.

At 2 o'clock,

6 casks fine French brandy, 10 casks Madeira wine, fancy fish tobacco, grass scythes, Y H tea, queensware, fine dressing bureaus, book case and secretary, hair seat sofa, rocking chair, ottomans, hair and plush seat chairs, fancy and common chairs, bureaus, looking glasses, breakfast tables, bedsteads, carpeting, kitchen furniture, &c.

At 7½ o'clock, p. m.

Fancy articles, clothing, dry goods, watches, books, paper, gold and steel pens, &c.

JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. POSTE.....Manager and Lessee.

FIRST NIGHT OF MR. AND MISS WEMYSS.

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1848, will be presented the Tragedy of

HALL OF THE STATUES.

Evadne.....Miss Wemyss.
Ludovico.....Mr. Prior.
Colonna.....Mr. Oxley.

After which, DANCE, by Miss Anna Malvina.

To conclude with the Farce of

KILL OR CURE.

Mr. Brown.....Mr. Wemyss.
Mrs. Brown.....Miss Wemyss

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cts; Second Tier, 37 cts; Pit, 25; Gallery, 20.

SOMETHING NEW!

BERNUM'S Travelling Exhibition! will remain in the city, and give exhibitions under their own canvass, in front of the American Hotel, Penn street, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 29th, 30th and 31st inst., giving two exhibitions each day—one at 3