THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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NEW YORK EXPRESS.

We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

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,
HEN. MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

☞ At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig 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 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.

DAN'L. ACURDY, Chairman.
JOHN MASON,
E. W. LEWIS,
J. ROBINSON,
} Secretaries.
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The Tariff of 1842 and 1846.

At home, a Democratic policy, duly and fearlessly carried out by the present Administration, has created an unprecedented national prosperity.—*Union of Sunday, May 28.*

Since the nominations by the Baltimore Convention were announced, the Union has become very 'enthusiastic' in its praise of the democratic policy in regard to the tariff. When the tariff of 1840 was under consideration, the Secretary contended that the law of 1842 depressed the prices of agricultural produce, and that his new scheme would so enlarge the foreign market, that high prices would be obtained and secured. The flourishes of the Union are all well enough in their way, but the cotton planter and the farmer are not so 'verdant as to be caught by such *trash*, and the free traders will labor in vain to prove to them that reduced prices demonstrate increased profits. Against the assertions of the Union, we submit the following facts, in relation to prices under the tariff of 1842 and 1846.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES.

	Tariff of 1842. December, '47.	Tariff of 1846. May 20, '48.	Decline.
Cotton, per lb,	9 10¼	5 6	4¼
Sugar, "	3 4¼	2 3	1¼
Molasses, gal.	23 23½	10 16	7½ 13
Flour, per bbl,	$4,87@5,37½	$4,50@4,75	37½@62½
Pork, M., bbl	9,75 @9,00	8,50@9,75	25
" Prime, bbl,	7,50 @ 6,87½	7,00	$1 87½
Corn, bushel,	60 70	30@ 35	30 @37½

The column on the right will show the difference between the predictions of the free traders and the realization, up to this date. Comparing the prices at the markets of the West and South West, so far from advancing the prices of the farmers' and planters' produce, we assert, and stand ready to prove, that all the leading articles of farm produce at New Orleans, except the article of flour, are lower than under the tariff of 1842, at the corresponding period of the year, during the whole period of its existence. No one competent to judge of the action of the two tariffs has the hardihood to assert that the law of 1846 has extended our markets abroad, or cheapened our imports in any proportion to the distress it has caused among our manufacturers, and the flood of foreign goods thrown upon us. The end of the tariff of 1846 is not yet; and the country must see its operation fully, before it is consigned to the infamy it merits. The session of Congress that meets in 1849 will have the matter in charge, unless the necessities of the treasury should sooner force its modification. Its operation, thus far, has verified Whig predictions—though a dispensation of Providence aided the tariff a whole year—and the future will show the laborers of the country its vices in a more costly manner than they will wish repeated, when another free trade experiment is to be tried.

Affairs in Rome.

It will be seen from the following extract from the allocution of the Pope in the secret consistory, held at Rome on the 29th ult., that Pius IX has no share in the declaration of war to Austria:—

"Every body knows, Venerable Brothers, the words which we addressed to you on October 4, of last year, when we reminded princes of the paternal kindness and attentive care, which they owe to the people placed under their power, and the people of the fidelity and obedience which they owe to their princes. Afterwards, we neglected nothing to impress these same sentiments on all. Would to God that the effect had responded to our paternal exhortations! But every one is aware of the public commotions which have taken place both in Italy and in other countries. If any one should wish to pretend that the path was opened to such events by the acts which our love and kindness prompted us to carry out at the commencement of our reign, that man certainly is mistaken, and reasons unjustly and impute wrong things to us, since we have done nothing but what appeared necessary for the prosperity of our temporary state.—With respect to those who, in our kingdom, have abused our benefits, we shall, in accordance with the example of our Divine Master, pardon them from the bottom of our hearts. We call them back to better thoughts, and we pray God to turn away from their heads the chastisements which fall on ungrateful men. Besides, the people of Germany caused us reasonable complaint of us, because we were unable to contain the ardor of such of our subjects in the temporal order who have applauded what was done in Italy, and who, inflamed with the love of their nation, united their efforts in the case of their country. Many other princes in Europe, whose armies were more numerous than ours, beheld themselves equally unable to oppose the uprising of their people. In that state of things, we, however, gave no other orders to our troops than to protect the integrity and security of the pontifical State. However, several persons manifest a desire to behold us, in accord with the other populations and princes of Italy, declare war on Germany; in consequence, we judge it our duty to announce in your assembly that nothing can be more distant from our thoughts than such a course, which would be altogether unbecoming our position, as holding on earth the place of Him who is the author of peace."

We believe that the Pope will not regret resigning his temporal powers, though others wishing well to Rome, must regret the summary manner in which he has been deposed from power. We believe he would have effected by mild measures, what others push at the price of war. His ambition seemed to be to maintain the integrity of his own dominions. There has, however, been a want of firmness in the Pope, which has precipitated results, and forced a separation of Church and State. The Pope, in the address we quote, shows himself to be a much better Minister of Peace than of War, and we know Rome must be all the happier and better in the proposed division of power. What impresses us as most strange, is that both Italy and Germany seem as much bent upon foreign war as upon maintaining their own independence. The blood of the people seems to have been so long stagnant, that now that it has found vent, it flows like their mountain streams. We hope all those wounds, physical and mental, may soon be staunched by the establishment of free Government based upon law and order.

Plain Democratic Talk.

The Albany Atlas thus closed an elaborate article on the Baltimore Convention.

We turn from the scenes of the Convention—where the valorous bluster of the morning is followed at night by deadly and, convulsive panics and crushing accidents, *because a bunch is shared to bread!* and where Southern chivalry blackguards such of its own members as manifest a sense of manliness and honor, and where the edict of proscription, which at one hour, it was boasted, was to be passed under the crack of the overseer's whip, at the next is laid on the table in the presence of its pot-valorous authors—we turn from these scenes of excitement to look upon the People, and we find these, patient, solicitous for the favorable issue of the Convention, but not unduly anxious, but calm determined and confident, because they are Omnipotent if need be, to set right what is wrong—a contrast in their justice and in their temper, as in their power, to the materials of passion, intrigue, and self-respect that constitute such active elements in a convention.

The Telegraph Line.—A new line, with a double wire, by a new route, is rapidly going up, in the direction of Cincinnati, Cumberland and Bedford, and Cumberland and Hollidaysburgh, we also learn, will speedily be put in communication with the Atlantic cities. These lines are constructed under the direction of Mr. O'Reilley, we believe.

The Imports of Iron on Monday last at New York was 13,326 bars Merchant iron, 2416 bundles, 160 sons and 2256 tons of Railroad iron.

Foreign Miscellany.

The foreign news continues to be of absorbing interest, and we therefore devote what space we can find to a further record of the events every day transpiring.

The French news is characteristic of the French people in all its particulars. Here, for example, are some of the recent acts of the French Government.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

An amnesty granted to all who were prosecuted for participation in the riots of April at Valence.

Raises the price of tariff from 75 to 122½.

Grants a full pardon to sixteen individuals condemned to the bagnes for life, who have been at the bagnes for some years. The most distant condemnation took place in 1811, the most recent in 1840.

Commutes to 5, 10, 12, 15 and 20 years, travaux forces, (forced labor) the sentences of travaux forces for life, declared against thirty-eight individuals.

Extends clemency to nearly 300 individuals condemned to different penalties from simple imprisonment up to twenty years travaux forces.

The administration *des domaides* to take possession on all properties, real and personal, composing the whole property of the Crown, with the exception of those regularly made over to the public service by the competent authorities.

The following decree was published in the *Moniteur*:

"The provisional government, considering that the principles of equality implies uniformity of costume for the citizens called to the same functions, decrees: The representatives of the people shall wear a black coat, a white waistcoat with lappels, and a tricolored sash with gold fringe. They shall also wear in the button hole, on the left side, a red ribbon, in which shall be wrought the faces of the republic."

It remains to be seen how the bishops, dominican friars, and other ecclesiastics, Catholic and Protestant, who are elected, will look when they put on the double-breasted white waistcoat.

FRANCE

The manufacturers of Lyons are living on the produce of forced sales. They complained of being compelled, by necessity, to sell, to a host of English speculators, their stocks of silks and velvets, at less than half their value. They say, "the best velvets, which should produce 23 fr. the yard, they have parted with for 8 francs."

The Paris *National* announces that M. Guizot was married in London three years since; to the Princess Lieven; but that it was agreed, for political reasons, that the marriage should be kept a secret as long as M. Guizot remained in office.

ANNEXATION OF VENICE TO LOMBARDY.

The Provisional Government of the Venetian Republic have accepted the principle of the re-union of Venice to Lombardy, but to obviate the difficulty arising from the proclamation of the Venetian Republic, a General Assembly will first be convoked at Venice, elected by universal suffrage, to decide the union with Lombardy; after which the said Assembly will join that of Lombardy, and thus form one single constituent Assembly. Venice is blokaded, but not yet taken.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree appointing a commission to carry into effect the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese ultra-marine possessions.

POLAND TO BE SUPPORTED.

The Frankfort Committee of fifty have voted a resolution, urging the Germanic Confederation to keep the promises made to the Poles, and declaring that the Poles shall be allowed still to pass through Germany on their return to their native land.

POLISH MODE OF WARFARE.

Mierolawski's popular armament is now general. A letter from Posen of the 6th inst. in the *Cologne Gazette* states that almost all villages are empty.—Mierolawski's tactics are peculiar and new, and seem to embarrass the Prussian Generals. The soldiers are said to be greatly discouraged by the bravery shown by the Poles and the awful manner in which the sybarites make their attack. They come on wheeling their sythes and singing their national song. During the fire of the soldiers they go down upon their knees, and suddenly rising they rush against the ranks of their enemies. When they attack artillery they sing a hymn, close their eyes, and advance with perfect resignation. Mierolawski's operations are calculated to tire the military out.

THE GREAT BATTLE-FIELD.

The great battle-field which Mierolwski has now chosen for himself, and where he is to be found with immense force, in the town of Wreschen—in the forenoon of yesterday, there was a most desperate battle fought there, and it was one in which the insurgents proved that they had utter contempt for danger and for death. They were attacked by Lieut. Gen. Wredell, who brought them within reach of his artillery, and when the fire opened on them, it mowed them down by entire files together still they resolutely marched onward. They are now in possession of Wreschen, from which there is no chance of driving them until an overwhelming mass of troops can be collected.

HUNGARY—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The accounts from Hungary testify to the state of anarchy in which that country is plunged. A rebellious spirit, such as was never known before, seems to animate the peasantry ever since the recent concessions were made to them. The nobles, who felt that they had been trampled upon, take part with the peasantry. The new Ministry at Pesth appears paralyzed, and the national guard, far from interfering for the suppression of disturbances, barely maintain a decent neutrality. Under these circumstances, the Ministry urging the imperial Government to recall the Hungarian troops from Italy, Moravia, and Bohemia. The standing army in Hungary, it is said, barely amounts at present to 15,000 men—a force not quite adequate to the defence of the country.

CIVIL WAR INEVITABLE.

It is stated in a letter from Pesth, of the 1st, that alarming rumors had reached the city from the Banna and Croatia. Many localities inhabited by the Servians had proclaimed Zara Georgiewitch King. The Jew of Croats, Jellochich, who was nominated by Prince Metternich, was openly proclaiming the counter revolution. He said that he would go at the head of 100,000 men and soldiers to re-establish the old order of things in Hungary, the Emperor, who he said was invested with power by God, having been forced to make concessions. The letter adds that in all parts it was said that the country was in danger, and the cry of—'To Arms' was heard every where.

HOSTILITY OF RACES.

The Hungarians entertain a great jealousy of the Austrian Government, to which they attribute a design of wholly separating Croatia, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, and part of the Brant, from the Kingdom of Hungary. Some of the Sclavonians have entered Petterwardin, where they burned the effigy of Kossuth, and showed other marks of hostility to the Magyars. At Pressburg the Jews have been atrociously treated, and their houses ransacked, their household furniture destroyed, and the wares taken from their shops. The populace kept it 36 hours, when the Jews, numbering 300 families, retired from the town, at the request of the authorities, and encamped in the open air in the Schlosberg. Even the Jewish hospital has been ransacked, and the sick were torn from their beds and badly treated, without difference of age or sex, while even the Jewish tombs have not been respected. The burgher guards did not take arms till the Jews had evacuated the town, so by this means all they had to do was to protect empty shops.

IRELAND—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A poor man named Liston got seven pounds of Indian meal from the relieving officer at Carrigatoher, near Nenagh, on Tuesday the 24 ult. and was found in a few hours after lying by the road side dead, with the meal near him on the ground. The poor creature had been without food for the two days previous.

We have it on the authority of Captain Darley, inspector of Nenagh Union, that the condition of the poor in several parts of this most fertile and beautiful district, is in every respect as appalling as it was in Skibbereen last year.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

LESS EMIGRATION.—The passenger trade has greatly decreased this year in Sligo. And but few comparatively now offer themselves as emigrants, compared with the thousands who left our shores in the spring of 1847. This can be accounted for in many ways. The awful loss of life in those ships in which fever broke out—the deplorable condition of the survivors—their sickness and misery—and the gloomy accounts sent home by them, have deterred many from emigrating. But there is a strong check upon the people. The new passenger regulations have added considerably to the price of the passage, and the people have less money than last year. When the famine and pestilence came, almost all who could leave the country did so.

BOHEMIA.

PUBLIC DISTURBANCE.—The discord between the German and Sclavonian inhabitants of Bohemia seems to increase, and threatens to produce the most serious consequences. The Sclavonians have declared that they will not elect Deputies to the German Parliament, and that they will not recognize its supreme authority. On the 1st inst. public tranquility was very seriously disturbed at Prague. The tumults were directed chiefly against the Jew's quarter, which was barricaded against the national guard. Several persons were wounded, and thirty taken in custody. A strict investigation has been set on foot, and all assemblages of the populace are strictly forbidden. It is expected that open war must soon break out between the Czechish and the German populations.

PRUSSIA.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.—The elections had passed off in most parts of Rhenish Prussia, though alarming riots broke out at Treves on the 3d ult., and were not quelled until several persons had been killed and wounded. Several barricades were raised in the town, and guns were brought to force them; but tranquility was ultimately restored without the employment of artillery. The result of the election cannot yet be known, but it is thought that parties in Rhenish Prussia will be about equally balanced.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—The *Preussiche Staatsanzeiger* publishes a Royal decree, by which corporal punishment is altogether abolished in Prussia, such punishment being inconsistent with the principle of a perfect equality of political rights.

RELIEF FOR THE NAVY.—To relieve necessitous workmen, the municipal authorities of Berlin have levied an income tax on the citizens—every one to estimate the amount of his own income.

VIRGINIA BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—The Baptist denomination of Virginia celebrate their anniversaries in Petersburgh this week. This body of Christians has, in its connection in Virginia, five hundred and two churches, twenty-three associations, and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-three communicants.

Local Intelligence.

The Methodist General Conference.—The Methodist General Conference, after a laborious session of four weeks and four days, adjourned at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The last days of the conference reminded us of the last days of a session of Congress. Every thing was done with the greatest despatch; and the reports of the several committees were generally adopted without modification.

The General Conference, four years hence, will meet in Boston, and in the course of another twenty years there may be another meeting in Pittsburgh. Twenty years since, the conference was held in this city.

In parting, we cannot but congratulate the members of the great Methodist Church of the Union upon the prospect of an amicable settlement of the Property Question, and all the matters of dispute growing out of the institution of Slavery. We hope the stand taken by the Church North may prove an effective element in the ultimate banishment of Slavery from our otherwise free and favored country.

General Conference.—On the subject of Temperance the Conference have unanimously spoken. The act to which we would refer, is a revival of the good old rule (to be part and parcel of the Methodist Discipline in future) that the members shall not engage in the traffic of liquors, nor use intoxicating drinks. It is now, therefore, the law of the church, that Temperance shall characterize the members of this religious body.

There was another question of which we give a passing notice. The proposition, which created some little excitement, to extend the term of probation for candidates for the ministry, to four years, was taken up yesterday forenoon, and laid on the table, by an almost unanimous vote.

Allegheny Improvements.—Allegheny will soon enjoy the advantages of her water works, now in rapid course of completion. The principal part of the excavation for the basin has been done, and all the large pipes cast, and ready to be laid. There is one main pipe, 20 inches in diameter, to be run down Ohio Street, to West Common, and another transversely, the whole length of Federal Street; branches then will be taken to any part of the city.

Passengers East.—The travellers are setting Eastward in more than their usual numbers. On Tuesday, 125 passengers went east, via the Monongahela and National Road, and yesterday about as many more. This is but one of the three routes, though the most travelled. A fact like this demonstrates the importance of Pittsburgh as the great thoroughfare between the East and West.

Consecration.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wylie Street, will be consecrated by the usual services, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock. A collection will be taken up towards relieving the society from the debt incurred in the construction of the building.

Mercer Pig Metal.—The statement, that Mercer metal has been sold at $18 per ton, currency, having been denied, we would say that the details of the transaction will be given as soon as those who doubt it will promise to transfer the statement to their columns.

Frost.—There was a pretty heavy frost, night before last, a few miles from the city, in the direction of Perrysville. No damage, however, to the fruit is apprehended.

McGuffey's Series of School Books.—Mr. Mellor has laid upon our table a set of these deservedly popular books. They have already been introduced into a majority of the public schools of both cities; and have been adopted extensively in various other places. They rank among the best works of the kind now published.

Sibbett's Western Review.—The June No. of this admirable periodical is before us. It fully sustains its increasing reputation for accurate details of the state of the currency of the country; and ample reports of all counterfeit notes that are afloat. Mr. Singerly, the enterprising publisher, has succeeded in making the Review indispensable to every business man.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Presidency.

Since the Locofocos have made their nomination for President and Vice President, every person is begining to wonder and to ask who the Whigs will be likely to take up. Some folks, wise in their own conceit, say that the Sage of Ash land will be the man, while others affirm with all the earnestness imaginable that Scott will overule him, and secure the chair of office himself. How it may be we will not pretend to say. We are a warm admirer of Henry Clay, the eloquent Senator and patriotic sage. He has been at the head of many noble movements—he has come more for his country in a political point of view than any other living man—he has proved himself to be wise—he has proved himself to be honorable—he has proved himself to be fit for any office in the gift of the people, yet how have the people acted towards him!

The fact is, we consider Henry Clay too great in intellect to be appreciated by the present generation. Men sometimes live and think in two great a manner for the world around them to comprehend. Prejudices interfere, and critics without brains, condemn what they cannot fathom, and consequently cannot admire. Shakespeare in one of his sublimest efforts, "Macbeth," struck too lofty a strain for the smattrers in literature who clustured about him to understand; yet this same bard whose memory is forgotten—this same mighty genius who was "wild above rule or art" is now the idol of the world—the fact of humanity. We as a people are yet in our political infancy—Our experience has not been sufficient to let us into the secrets of the great, and the truly noble. We may neglect political, as well as any other kind of worth—we may preach about justice, and blabber about learning when we are absolutely ignorant of the meaning of the terms. In the midst of our prejudices we may exalt a man to power that deserves it not. He may be a petty trifler; a mere tool in the hands of the wise, and yet on the great questions in Political Economy—he may be one of your fawning knaves who lives on the breath of popular applause, and one whose every act is characterized by a base subserviency to party dictates—a man who, in any other thing but politics such proceedings would receive the deep-stamp of public condemnation; but an unskilful nabob is raised to high offices and renown for proving himself to be as silly as a school boy, and as fond of toys as a pleased soldier. We would like to see Henry Clay President, if it can be brought about. It is the consciousness of his real worth, his deep skill, his gigantic intellect that induces his party to stick to him through defeat, and to pull flag to the mast when the faint hearts cry aloud to yield. Our country is in a disordered state and we want some person at the head of affairs who has skill enough to manage during these exciting times. If the people are wise they will look to their own interests, and if they look to their own interests they will vote for Henry Clay if he become the nominee.

ARGUS.

Mr. Clay has recently written a letter to a friend in Washington, which contains the following extract. We know Mr. Clay well enough to know that he will be content to acquiesce in whatever conclusion the Convention may arrive. His warmest friends, in 1840, were disappointed at the nomination of General Harrison, but no man acquiesced in it more readily than Mr. Clay, or rendered more efficient services during the campaign. Magnanimity and generosity are the leading traits of character with the warm hearted Kentuckian, and the letter from which we quote, shows this to be true:

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER OF MR. CLAY.

"Like yourself I am unable to anticipate the results of either of the two great Conventions now near nigh at hand; and from all I hear, it is equally difficult at Washington to form a correct opinion. I learn that great heat and excitement exist among the members of Congress.

I performed a solemn duty in acquiescing in the submission of my name to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention. Whatever the issue may be, I have thereby secured myself against all responsibility and all just reproaches, and I shall be content."

Missing.—Major Amos Mercer, of this county, Inspector of the 2d Brigade, 15 Division, P. M. left home about three weeks since for the purpose of going to Pittsburgh to draw money to pay the expenses of the Brigade, and has not returned, nor has anything certain been ascertained as to his whereabouts. He had a draft of considerable amount of State funds, and it is said, had procured money to some amount from other sources. There are various rumors afloat on the subject. One that he has been robbed and murdered; another, of the latest that we have heard, that he has enlisted in the U. S. Army for the Mexican service. These, however, are mere rumors, and nothing certain is known except that the Major and the money are among the missing. Major Mercer has heretofore sustained a fair reputation.—*Clarion Register.*

Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, is up for Vice President. The general is a gallant soldier, who will hardly feel honored by being thus selected to play "second fiddle" to Lewis Cass. We may say of this ticket, thus formed, as some one said in 1844, when the Baltimore Convention nominated Silas Wright as Vice President with James K. Polk, that it is "a kangaroo ticket, with all its strength in its hind legs." The nomination of Gen. Butler may aid, but it cannot save, Cass. The Whig Convention will select a ticket which, by receiving the hearty concurrence of the whole party, cannot fail of a triumphant election.—*Albany Journal.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Steamer Memphis—Forty Lives Lost.

By telegraphic despatches from Memphis, we learn that the steamer Clarksville was burnt near Ozark's Island, on the 27th ultimo; and that the Captain and crew, 8 or 10 in number, and 30 deck passengers, were lost. The cabin passengers were all saved with great difficulty.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, June 1, 1848.

Flour—The market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is at a small concession.

Grain—The market is at a stand.

Mess Pork—Sales are effected at $8 per bbl.

Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 2¾ cts; of Sides at 3¾; and of Hams at 4¾ per lb.

Lard—Sales at 5@5¼ per lb.

Sugar—Moderate transactions to day at 4 cents per lb.

Coffee—Sales of Rio at 7¾c per lb.

Whiskey—Sales of 400 bbls at 14 cts per gal.

The weather is pleasant, and the river is falling.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

Louisville, June 1, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is dull, with moderate sales at $4 50 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of prime white at 85 cents per bushel. Market active.

Corn—Sales of prime white, in sacks, at 23@25 cents per bushel.

Lard—Sales at 5½@6c per lb.

Whiskey—Sales at 17½c per gallon.

Mess Pork—No. 1 is held at $8 50; but sales to a limited extent have been effected at $8 25 cents per barrel.

Prime Pork is selling at $6 25@6 50 per bbl.

The weather is pleasant. The water in the Canal is 6 feet 10 inches and falling.

General Scott was received by the people of Frederick, Maryland, with enthusiastic demonstrations of respect.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Every thing at present indicates that the coming Presidential campaign will be the most exciting we have had for years. Parties are now preparations making by the administration press to sustain the executive by the cheap circulation of the usual statements with which they gull the public ear on the eve of election.

To spread the truth wide wherever they may leave their poison, we shall issue a campaign paper at a price so moderate as to place it in the hands of every good Whig in this region, as well as in the hands of all those who love their country with an enlarged love, and desire to see our glorious constitution, for which our Fathers fought and died, preserved from the danger of being torn into a thousand fragments by an unprincipled and misguided faction, whose entire and devoted object is to usurp the power of the spoils incidental thereto, and for the sake of which they are ready and willing to sacrifice every principle of right and justice as well as of Law and order.

The Gazette has never yet been found wanting, in its duty and devotion to the great interests of Western Pennsylvania, [with which it has been, identified for nearly three quarters of a century and we trust to be found in the foremost ranks, during the coming campaign. When the National Convention composed of the chosen patriots of the republic shall decide upon the man who is to bear the Presidential banner, we shall enter into his support with all the energy and industry we possess, and throwing away the scabbard fight for the good old cause, so long as the enemy keeps the field.

We shall place upon our banner, as one of the cardinal principles for which we contend, A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, one that shall secure to those living on American soil, the labor requisite to produce our own iron, our own cotton, our own glass, our own wool, in short all that is requisite for the comfort or convenience that can be made at home. We shall go for the good farmers policy of buying nothing that we can produce ourselves.

We shall demand too from the next administration the appropriation of the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and shall insist that a part of the revenue we contribute in raising, shall be expended for our benefit and not all be given to support useless wars, and greedy, lazy, office-holders, and contractors of the government.

We shall go for those who will give us a government administered upon the most economical scale consistent with honor to the position we occupy among the nations of the earth.

We shall go for non-interference in all European politics either by direct action or the most remote implication, believing that our true destiny is to mind our own business, within our own boundaries, and to exhibit the virtues and advantages of our form of government by our example and not by arms or diplomacy.

We shall oppose the acquisition of any more territory, and shall insist that, no means shall be spared by us to secure to us an honorable peace with our sister republic.

To those who approve the declarations we have made, we now appeal and ask them to aid us in the dissemination of the creed we lay down.

The Weekly Gazette of the 10th of June will contain the National Nominations. We will commence on that day and send the Gazette until the end of the Presidential election is known upon the following terms:

To one address,
Ten copies..... $5,00
Fifteen copies..... 7,00
Twenty " 9,00
Fifty, " 20,00
One hundred copies..... 35,00

No package will be made up containing less than five copies, for which $2,50 etc. will be charged. Cash and no postage, for additional copies.

We would solicit the attention of the present patrons of the Gazette to this matter and ask their aid. The extremely low rate at which we offer the campaign paper leaves but a small margin for profit, and the success of publication to us, and all orders must be attended by cash. The money can be sent to us through the post masters.

ERASTUS BROOKS, & Co.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.—We take pleasure in furnishing the following information respecting this work, the stock of which is held principally by our citizens:

The entire line of Canal is in fine order, the damages occasioned by the flood at the close of navigation last fall, having been repaired in season for opening navigation at the earliest period.—The Beaver and Erie Extention Canals were opened in the spring.

The amount of tolls received up to 21st May 1847 and 1848:

At Youngstown in 1848,		$8516
Do.	1847,	6621
Increase in 1848,		$1925,00
At Ravenna in 1848,		3153
Do.	1847,	2348
Increase in 1848,		805,00
At Akron to May 1, 1848,		1279
Do.	1847,	973
Increase in 1848,		306,00

Total increase in 1848, up to 21st May, $3036,00

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Leicester King,		
George Parsons,		
Francis Freeman,		
Jacob Perkins,		
Seth Day,	Ravenna,	
Charles T. Whipp,	New Castle, Penn.	
Robert Toland,	Philadelphia,	
And the Governor of Ohio has appointed:		
Thomas D. Webb,	of Warren,	
Cyrus Prentiss,	Ravenna,	
A Director on the part of the State.		

} Of Warren, Ohio.

We understand that it is the designe of Leicester King, Esq., the President, to resign his seat in the Board, and it is probable that Thomas D. Webb will be his successor.—*Penna. Inq.*

Seminary for Blacks in Michigan.—The Legislature of Michigan, at the late session, granted a charter to the black people of the State, conferring upon them the right to establish in the county of Lenawee a seminary, in which labor shall be combined with learning.

A new and magnificent Map of Pennsylvania, constructed from the county surveys authorized by the State, and other original sources, has been published under the superintendence of William P. Morse, Esq.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

County Register.—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce through the columns of your paper that JOHN McGILL, of West Deer township, is a candidate for the office of County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. jel-3dawtw

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, to be held on Saturday next, as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court. While we are disinclined to prostitute 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 that the Whig and Anti-Masonic party of this county are called upon in justice to respect. But no one has suffered more, yet his fidelity to the Whig cause never has or could be called in question.

my19tc Upper St. Clair and Baldwin.

County Auditor—Messrs. Editors: You will please through the columns of your paper, that the name of JOHN BYERS, of Findlay township, will be presented to the ensuing County Convention for nomination as the Anti-Masonic and Whig candidate for County Auditor. The qualifications of Mr. Byers are such as to insure the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and his firmness and consistency as a Whig, give him strong claims upon the favorable consideration of the party. He will be supported in Committee by

my19 MANY WHIGS.

County Auditor.—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce that HUGH McCORMICK, Esq., of Moon township, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Auditor, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

my19 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ Jared M. Brush will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c.

my19 SIXTH WARD.

☞ 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.

my19-dawtf T.

County Commissioner.—The name of THOMAS FAIRMAN will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, to be held on the 9th of June next, as a candidate for the above office.

my12-2tw THIRD WARD.

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.

my12-dawt

County Commissioner.—THOMAS DAVISON, of Peebles township, is a candidate for the above office, subject to the action of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

my12-2tdawtS

☞ ALFRED W. MARKS, of Peebles township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention.

my12-dawtS

☞ 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, and speedy, as to give it claims possessed by no other medicine offered to the public. The inventor is a very distinguished physician of Virginia, practising in a region of country in which the liver complaint, or Hepatitis, 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 researches 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 you would have relief, by instantly purchasing a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co. 60 wood st. my29

☞ McGuffey's Eclectic School Books. These books have now attained a popularity far greater than was ever before acquired by any series of Reading Books in the United States. And the increase of the present years sales over those of former years, is even in a greater ratio than ever before.

They now stand before the public approved as "most excellent for educational purposes." The following names found appended to very recent commendatory notices (upon a very careful and thorough examination) will be readily appreciated.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.
Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., of the Western Christian Advocate.
President T. J. Biggt.
Rev. Dr. C. E. Stowe.
Rev. R. Magoon; Rev. J. M. Trimble.
Rev. F. L. Wilber, of the Methodist Female College.
Rev. H. Bishop, D. D., of the Wesleyan Seminary.
From the well known Principal of the Female Seminary at Steubenville, Rev. C. C. Beatty.

STEUBENVILLE, April 25, 1848.

Having entire confidence in the superior excellence of the Eclectic School Books, and believing them better calculated, than any others known to me, for the improvement of the scholars, I have for some time used them in our Seminary, and not only design to continue, but would recommend them to all suppliers in the education of youth. CHARLES C. BEATTY,
Sup't Female Seminary.

Having used the Eclectic School Books for several years, I fully concur with the above.

my19tc J. M. GOSHORN,
May 8, 1848. Prin. Pittsburgh Female Institute.

Pittsburgh, May 19th, 1848.

The Eclectic Series of Professor McGuffey combine excellencies in matter, style and arrangement which render them preferable to any works which I have seen on the same subjects. A uniform standard of suitable Elementary Books has long been a desideratum in our Common Schools; and, in my opinion, can not better be supplied than by the adoption of the Eclectic Series. CHARLES ELLIOTT,
Prof. Rhet. and Belles Lettres, Western University, Pa.

Pittsburgh, May 15th, 1848.

The undersigned, Teachers of the Public Schools of Pittsburgh and vicinity, being aware of the importance of using in all our schools a uniform series of Elementary Books, have carefully considered the claims in favor of a large number of the various books now in use, and from examination and practical knowledge, we believe that McGuffy's Eclectic Series combines a greater number of excellencies, in more simple and true arrangement, more thorough in its parts, and better adapted to the purposes of instruction, than the books now in use in our schools. And when we consider the intricate circumstances of the books in our city and vicinity, we cannot but hope that means will be taken to secure that uniformity so much needed.

Jas. H. D. Meals, (from examination,) Principal 2d Ward Boy's School.
J. Whitlier, Principal 3d Ward Boy's School.
Jas. McKelley, " 1st " " "
D. McAllister, " 7th Ward School.
J. Brislin, " 8th " " "
L. T. Covell, " 9th " " "

The undersigned, Teachers of Allegheny city, respectfully concur with the opinion expressed by the teachers of Pittsburgh.

H. Williams, 1st Ward School.
John Sherrit, 2d " Boy's "
L. H. Eaton, 3d " " "
J. M. Hastings, 3d " " "
Geo. Stevens, 4th " " "
T. D. Miller, 4th " " "
C. B. Herron, 5th " " "
The following appeared in the Allegheniam, May 23:

☞ At a general meeting of the School Directors of Allegheny city, held according to announcement, in the hall of the Councils of this borough, on Saturday 21st inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the school books of the "Eclectic Series" possess rare and valuable merits, and that the cause of public education would be greatly promoted by their introduction into our several ward schools, and that we cordially invite and recommend a meeting of the Board of Directors to adopt said books—provided such Board will use uniform throughout all the public schools of our city.

A. BARCLAY, Pres't.

John Irwin, Jr., Sec'y.

These books have accordingly been adopted. They have also been introduced into all the schools of Manchester, Birmingham, Minersville, East Liberty, Lawrenceville, and in five Wards in Pittsburgh, and into the select schools generally.

These schools now using Cobb's series, and wishing to introduce McG