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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette Letter Box,*" has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1849, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clk, A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the General Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., and those of the Wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

ROBT. CAROTHERS,
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.
April 27, 1849.

EUROPE.—The news from Europe gives unmistakeable indications that the bright prospects of an enlarged freedom for the people are gradually fading away. France has gone back, in all but the name, to a state of less freedom than that enjoyed under Louis Philippe, and is now enjoying herself with operas, fetes, and the various kinds of amusements which make a Parisian's paradise. Austria has her iron heel again on the necks of her people, and her despotic government is avenging itself in acts of terrible severity for the indignities the friends of liberal principles momentarily put upon her. In Germany the light is not altogether quenched, and hope yet lingers. In Italy the flag of despotism is once more unfurled, and its successes bode the speedy overthrow of the little spark of liberty which had been so bravely kindled, and which for a time shone with such cheering splendor. Rome, so long the abode of ecclesiastical despotism, but whose manly and dignified efforts to throw off the yoke have filled the world with astonishment and admiration, still struggles against the refluent tide of legitimacy and "divine right," but her best friends tremble for her fate. The sycophantic tools of supreme power snuff the coming overthrow, and are sowing dissensions where the only path of safety is in harmony. We have looked upon the struggle for liberty in Rome with more interest than in any other European country. Her efforts and successes have surprised and delighted us. Her moderation and forbearance, her wisdom and caution, her high appreciation of the principles of true liberty, have filled us with admiration. She has taken large strides in the only path which can give true freedom to the mind, and unfetter the soul. She has decreed the right of suffrage, and freedom of religious and political opinion. She has abolished exclusive ecclesiastical privileges, and has separated the civil from the ecclesiastical power, and has made the latter amenable to the civil law. She has raised the people to a participation in the duties and responsibilities of Government, and has abolished the civil power of the Bishop of Rome, who has so long ruled her with despotic sway. She has, in a word, done almost every thing which an American citizen could wish her to do in so short a space, and has laid broad her foundations for the safety, happiness, and liberty of her people. It is a painful thought, therefore, that all this good must be lost—this glorious light quenched in Cimmerian darkness—but we fear the worst, while we cannot cease to hope as long as the catastrophe is averted.

The Post, in the plenitude of its wisdom, gives grave advice and admonition to the city Councilar in the matter of Scrip Issues, and among othe things, recommends that thirty thousand dollars be borrowed from the banks for the purpose of redeeming all small sums presented. We are afraid that the *number* of small sums presented would be so great as to very soon absorb the amount borrowed, without very much benefit to the class for which the Post has at all times shown so much sympathy, and for whom, to hear it talk, no one else has any at all. Our purpose, however, was not to show the wisdom or otherwise of the Post's recommendation, but merely its characteristic heartlessness and insincerity. He laments the hardship to the poor of the depreciation of the Scrip, and—that he may further enlarge so good a field for his peculiar talent of mischief-making—he does the best in his power to increase the depreciation by publishing that the city, in her corporate capacity, is in no way bound for these issues, and that her other debtors will not permit her to sell property to pay them. *Now*, he advises the borrowing from the banks, having taken care a few days before to render it almost impossible for these institutions to render any assistance, by urging the Democracy to make another vigorous war upon "the paper-money-swindle, in all its shapes." "It matters not," continues the Post—"whether the notes are issued by cities, counties, or banks—banks of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere." Now, putting aside all abstract questions of currency, it can surely be no matter of dispute that this, of all others, is not the time, while we are suffering from the sudden depreciation of our currency, that we should go deliberately to work to effect the ruin of that which remains. But if we even admit that it is, with what face, or consistency, or common honesty, can any one so believing, ask the banks to weaken themselves by large loans to corporations which may not pay them for years? Or how can any one sincerely desirous of relieving the small holders of Scrip, by a loan from the banks, precede the proposition by an invitation to war upon these establishments? These are questions for those, if there be any, who have any remaining faith in the Post, to answer. For our own part, while we have an undoubting belief that the continuance of the Post in its present career will work nothing but evil to the party to which it belongs, yet we deprecate its course as one of the worst evils that can possibly befal any community. The questions which it agitates, the evils which it aggravates and inflames—while pretending to cure, are far above party. The wretch that can insult us by proclaiming that there "is no law for the poor" in America, should seek other climes. Though *with us*, a thousand indications show that he is not *of us*.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Baltimore Sun, of Monday, says that the Congressional returns, as far as heard from, leave several districts in great doubt, and show a certain Democratic gain of two members—one in the sixth or Richmond district, and one in the thirteenth district, where there is no Whig candidate, although the district was represented in the last Congress by Andrew S. Fulton, Whig.

IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM MEXICO.—The Mobile Register publishes the following extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, the 17th instant, brought by the steamer Thames to that city:

"News reached here this morning, from the capital, that the Mexican Congress had revoked the permit allowing the right of way to Tehuantepec for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus, in favor of a Mexican gentleman now at Washington. British influence, it is said, is at the foundation of this counter movement. It is rumored that an English admiralty agent is at Mexico attending to this matter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—I happened to look into the Morning Mercury, of last Thursday, (April 26th.) in which I find an article under the head of "Coal Measure," which I consider decidedly erroneous, in many respects, and calculated to deceive the community, as well as injure those engaged in the coal trade.

According to that article, our citizens have been receiving but 2150 inches for a bushel, whereas the new law demands 2688 inches.

The Editor admits the former measure required a *heap*, but asserts, (and here his error lies) that *that* had no reference to a wagon load. Now, what are the facts in the case. Our old city bushel contains 2150 inches, *level full*, or "stroked measure;" by this measure our wagons and carts were "branded," and the measure *heaped*. Our city bushel is wide and shallow, calculated to heap one fourth the inside contents, making precisely 2688 inches. Now, if my statements are true, how is it that there is a difference, as asserted by the Morning Mercury, of some 20 per cent. in favor of the new measure?

To bring the matter to a plain practical test, take a box 15 inches square on the top, and 12 inches deep, which will contain 2688 inches—fill it *level full* of coal, then empty it into the old city bushel, and if it does not hold it by giving a fair *heap*, then my statements are incorrect.

A COAL DEALER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1849.

The stories transmitted by telegraph, of removals and appointments, are mostly erroneous, and at the best mere conjectures. It was stated in a despatch published in all the New York papers of yesterday morning, that five or six clerks and a messenger had been dismissed on the day before from the second auditor's office I am informed on good authority, that no such changes were made, and there is reason to fear that they will not be at least for some time to come. Even the immortal "B. F. Brown of Ohio," who in the plenitude of his confidence of Cass' success, compared General Taylor to the devil when tempting the Saviour with the power and riches of the earth, and who did nothing for three months before the election but electioneer for his party, and who was hardly in his office for three months afterwards, even he still retains his place. So do half a dozen worthy compeers in the same office, co-workers, though they all were with their superior, McCulla This Brown has been reputed to be out half a dozen times, and in as many different ways, by resignation, dismission, transfer, &c. &c., but he clings to office more tenaciously than a cat to life. According to the plainest rules of justice and right, such men ought to have been dismissed six weeks ago.

On Friday, two clerks of the Pension Office were dismissed, they were Mr. Ziegler of Pa., and Mr. Harleston of New York. The cause of their dismission was not that they were Democrats, it was that they had not discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the commissioner. It is stated that Mr. Zeigler requested Mr. Ritchie to make no parade over his case. He wanted no place in the new book of martyrs. This Mr. Z. is a sensible man. He perceives that the Stubbs and Peebles, and other pets of the Union, who have been stunning the ears of the public with their cries and groans about proscription, have only made Judies of themselves, and earned the contempt rather than the sympathy of intelligent men.

The Cabinet had another late session yesterday, upon the state of our foreign affairs. I learn that nothing whatever has been done for three days in cabinet meeting relative to appointments.

Mr. Ewing will be here by Tuesday. Then we may expect some energetic action. Mr. Preston may not return for some days longer, but that circumstance will not cause the postponement of the contemplated movements on the more important cases requiring speedy attention in New York, Pennsylvania, and other northern States. The Collectorship of Philadelphia, and the Attorneyship of the district, I learn from a gentleman likely to be informed in that particular, will be assigned this week or next. The developement of the corrupt state of the Marshall's Office in New York, is a forcible proof of the necessity of at least appointing with as little delay as possible, new district attorneys. The shameful defalcations found to exist in that office, ought to have been known to the district attorney for the better part of a year, yet he has done nothing to expose them, or to secure the government against loss. It appears that the robbing of the public Treasury now just brought to light, began two years ago The amount is said to be $20,000. It is not half known. It may amount to $50,000.

The applicants for office have nearly all left, and we have a dull quiet town. There never were fewer spoils seekers here, so far as my experience goes.

The result of the Virginia Election is not fortunate. It seems, with our present advices, that the Whigs have lost four members of Congress. The Union claims that its candidates have succeeded in all the districts but two. This result, should there be no further changes against the Whigs in States yet to elect, would still leave them a majority of from eight to ten in the House. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

New York, April 28, 1849.

The arrival of the letters from the steamer last night has put merchants in possession of reliable data upon which to form an estimate of the character of the foreign news. It may not be amiss to state here that all the news telegraphed from Halifax is condensed from Wilmer & Smith, a tory paper, whose editor is famous for substituting his opinion in all cases for facts. The news politically can have no effect upon the United States, except beneficially, for it is a fixed fact that it will be profitable for the United States to sell bread to Europe in a state of war. The market for Flour, under the news, has rallied 6@12c, and good state is firm at $5. Holders of grain have obtained an improvement, and are firm at the advance. Cotton is cheaper, but the market already shows signs of reaction.

American stocks were higher in London, with large sales government 6's closing at 106¼ and Pennsylvania 5's at 78. No New York or Ohio stocks for sale. Now that the most desirable kinds are out of market, the second class will be eagerly sought for.

The Bostonians having covered Massachusetts with rail roads, have turned their attention to the construction of a national line from St. Louis to the Pacific. A project has been broached by P. P. F. Degead, that meets with the warmest approval of practical rail road men. He professes to raise $2,000,000, and commence the road at once, relying on the aid of the United States to the extent of $98,000,000. This sum redeemable in fifty years, he anticipates will complete the road, and at the same time give an immense impulse to labor, develope the resources of the country along the line of the road, and give the United States the control of the trade of Eastern Asia. The profits of the road would, in addition to the sales of land, (a ten mile strip of the same length as the road) pay off the stock at maturity, or at least would let the government withdraw at that time without loss. Such is the project that is to be urged vigorously upon the attention of the country.

A society called the Life Saving Benevolent Association has just been organized here, under the care of the leading underwriters. It is their intention to provide along the whole shore of Long Island, efficient means to protect the lives of seamen who are wrecked there. It is upon the plan of the British Humane Society, and will prove valuable, on this forlorn spot.

There has been quite an exhibition of feeling among a prominent religious society, here in relation to the publication of a paper devoted to them. The Unitarians have subscribed $10,000 to strengthen the Christian Inquirer, and have secured the Rev. H. W. Bellows as editor, aided by Dr. Dewey and others of note. The Congregationalists lately established an organ, and placed money enough at its disposal to give it a firm footing.—Few denominations are now without a paper, and it is but justice to say, that there is not one among them conducted by men of feeble talents. All are able and preach as forcibly as do their conductors in the sacred desk.

An arrival from Bermuda brings advices that John Mitchell, the unfortunate convict, was about to start for the Cape of Good Hope, where his family will join him. Of all the Irish patriots, no lot has been so hard as his; but it is gratifying to know that the British government has determined to release him from the worst part of his sentence—the separation from his family.

The Hudson River Rail Road Company has sent to England for wrought iron wheels for their fast trains, and expect to make with them, English Express time, 40 to 50 miles an hour. Eighty miles of their road will be ready in November, and an experiment will soon be tried between land and water carriage. The road has almost a water level and great speed will be attained.

Stocks close at high prices, with a large demand for United States securities. Money has grown quite easy, and a good deal of paper has passed at the legal rate. A good deal of coin is expected by the next steamer, which, added to the receipts from the interior, and the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, creates a very confident feeling among business men.

NEW YORK, April 29, P. M.

The Canadian difficulties—continued excitement—the first blood spilt—appointment of an armed police—barricading the streets and houses—public meetings—reported riots at Kingston and Toronto—petitioning the Queen.

We have advices here by Telegraph from Montreal up to Saturday afternoon, at 8 o'clock. The difficulties still continue, without abatement, and the indications portend serious results.

In consequence of the announcement that the Governor had given orders to put under arms five hundred French constables, and the fact that these men actually appeared in the streets, the mob became still more exasperated. A party, composed of twenty English gentleman, formed themselves into a body and encountered these armed police, or constables, in the streets, when quite a fierce engagement ensued. Shots were exchanged, and in the conflict two men were badly wounded and others slightly. The Government authorities perceiving that they had adopted rather an unpopular measure, and in order to preserve peace, countermanded the order in regard to the constabulary force and had them disarmed.

A public meeting was held on Friday and largely attended. Petitions which had been gotten up were presented to this meeting numerously signed, asking the Queen to recal Lord Elgin and disavow the rebellion Indemnity Act.

All the hotels of the city are now guarded by armed forces. The garrisons have also been fully equipped for action, and the soldiery put under strict discipline. Cannon have been planted in the streets, at different points, for the purpose of overawing the disaffected.

The streets were quiet at 6 o'clock in the evening.

There are reports of riots having broken out a Kingston and Toronto, but nothing authentic.

To the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette

"One who signed the Memorial" thinks that the present, at least, is not a time to vote additional taxes for a High School, or for any schools, for the reason that we are already burdened by excessive taxation. I admit the premises, but come to precisely the opposite conclusion. The city taxes are very heavy, but I would ask to know, how we are to expect any permanent relief except by adopting such measures as will tend most surely to increase the wealth of the citizens, the value of property, and improve the morals of the people. All will agree that, to do this, is the interest of property holders. And of course the sooner such measures are adopted the better, especially when attended by only a trifling expense. But what intelligent man, at the present day, requires arguments beyond the facts presented in my article of yesterday, to show that the education of the entire population of a community is exactly the measure, and the only measure, that will ensure the permanent relief above alluded to. Every one knows, too, that a single grade of public schools, where the rudiments of education can only be taught, and under disadvantages from the great number of pupils, not felt in ordinary village schools, is an extremely imperfect system of popular instruction. The more forward and talented pupils soon find themselves advanced beyond the limits of the instruction furnished by these schools. If they chance to be poor, their intellectual training is here nipped in the bud. If they are wealthy, they are sent to some one of our miscellaneous private schools, with only a small chance that they will be introduced to a systematic and judicious course of study. A public High School, based on the highest platform of the ward schools, with well digested courses of study, adapted to the different pursuits of life, is, therefore, a universal want of this city, and aside from its direct benefits, would be the most efficient agent to systematize, and elevate the character of the lower schools. This is not only reasonable, but has been most signally proved by the experience of other cities. Our property holders may have made many successful speculations, but never did they make an investment which was sure to yield so large a return, as the very moderate sum will yield them, which they may be called on to invest in this High School.

In my article of yesterday, I adopted the plan of demonstrating by precedents, and I shall continue that method, by adducing at present the example of one of the largest property holders in Christendom, in a time of infinitely greater pecuniary embarrassment than that under which the property holders of Pittsburgh are at present suffering. I refer to Frederick William III, the great property holder, and enlightened autocrat of Prussia.

Prussia, who furnishes us with a pattern of excellence in the present state of her public schools, affords us a still more brilliant example in the noble policy by which she sustained them in times of great public distress. Of all the nations of Europe, Prussia was reduced to the greatest extremity by the wars of Napoleon. In 1806, at the battle of Jena, her whole military power was annihilated. Within a week after the main overthrow, every scattered division of her army fell into the hands of the enemy. Napoleon took up his quarters in Berlin, emptied the royal arsenal, and stripped the capital of all the works of art which he thought worthy to be transported to Paris. By the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807 the King of Prussia was deprived of one half of his dominions. A French army of 200,000 men was quartered upon the Prussians, at their expense, for the space of two years—Prussia was required to pay to France the sum of 120,000,000 francs, after all her principal sources of income had been appropriated by Napoleon, either to himself or his allies. The system of confiscation went so far, that even the revenues from the endowments of schools, of alms houses, and from the fund for widows were diverted into the treasury of France. These last were given back in 1811. Foreign loans were made to meet the exorbitant claims of the conqueror. While groaning under the load of these enormous exactions, an army had to be created, bridges rebuilt, and ruined fortifications, in every quarter repaired, if she would even continue the hope of maintaining her existence as a nation. So great was the public extremity, that the Prussian ladies, with noble generosity, sent their ornaments and jewels to supply the royal treasury. Rings, crosses, and other ornaments of cast iron, were given in return to all those who had made this sacrifice. They bore the inscription, *Ich gab Gold um Eisen*, (I gave gold for iron,) and these Spartan ornaments are much treasured at this day, by the possessors and their families. This state of things lasted till after the "War of Liberation," in 1813. But it is the pride of Prussia, that, at the time of her greatest humiliation and distress, she never, for a moment, lost sight of the work she had begun, in the improvement of her schools. One cannot look without admiration upon the action of the government in this department, during all this period. Schools were rapidly multiplied throughout the kingdom. In 1809 the minister at the head of the section of instruction writes as follows to some teachers who had been sent to the institution of Pestalozzi, to learn his method and principles of instructing: "The section of public instruction begs you to believe, and to assure Mr. Pestalozzi, that the cause of Common Schools is the interest of the Government, and of his Majesty the King, personally; who are convinced that liberation from extraordinary calamities, without an inward regeneration of the nation, is fruitless; and that a real liberation is only to be effected by a thorough improvement of the people's education." In the same year, (1809) a teachers' Seminary was established at Konigsburg, and the most amply endowed, and the most completely organized of all the German Universities was established at Berlin. Professors were called from all parts, and in 1810 the University was in full operation. In this year, a teachers' seminary was established at Braunsberg. In 1811 the Seminary Karalene was established, and the old University of Breslau was re-organized, and large grants were received from the government, for buildings and new professorships. In 1812, there was established at Breslau the first Teachers' Seminary, completely modelled according to the present plan.

The result of this policy is matter of general history. This kingdom, small in extent of territory, possessed of only inferior advantages for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, has placed herself, by an unexampled advancement, in the first rank of European nations for power and resources.

It was Wilhelm von Humboldt, at that time the Prussian minister of instruction, who thus triumphantly carried out the grand idea, that the poverty of a State is a reason for enlarging, not for abridging the public provision for general education.—That sagacious statesman saw that the slender resources of his country, scanty as they were, might restore her again to wealth and power, if applied to increase the intelligence of her people. And so he carefully invested them in her schools, for he knew that this was an investment not only free from every risk, but sure to give back an hundred fold return. The vigor with which Prussia at this time urged on the improvement of her schools, gave an unprecedented impulse to popular education throughout the civilized world, and has rendered the dark period of her prostration before the power of foreign foes, the brightest page in her history. We, of this enlightened nation, as we fondly style ourselves, profess to hold the individual mind at its intrinsic value, even in the person of the humblest citizen. In maintaining this fundamental doctrine of human equality, may we not be left behind by the conduct we have just reviewed, on the part of a government of less liberal professions than our own. But while such is also my hope, I cannot fail to notice, how strangely that conduct contrasts with the short-sighted and miserable expedients of those *republican* citizens of Pittsburgh, who can find no better way to abate their taxes, than by stinting the support and growth of that very institution, which absolute Prussia strained her utmost credit to establish, and which, while it is a source of strength to any people, is the only bulwark of a free state.

And now, as to the "Signer" or signers of that memorial against the High School, I crave their pardon if I have done them any injustice. I hope they are ready to abandon their ill chosen and indefensible position. Several of those gentlemen the writer has the honor to know personally, and has always entertained for them the highest respect. *He* is willing and wishes to believe that their action in this matter has been taken on hasty grounds, and without a proper reflection upon its character and tendency.

CIVIS.

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Iniquitous Polk Fraud.—The Buffalo Express, in noticing the three military expeditions westward towards California, says that it is an error in regard to Gen. Worth commanding the expedition ascribed to him, and thereupon it proceeds to expose on the strength of information from Washington, one of ex-President Polk's last arbitrary acts, which has been thwarted by the new administration. The matter concerns the claim of the State of Texas to jurisdiction over the whole territory of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande. We quote the remainder from the Express:—

"The Polk administration undertook to uphold the demand of Texas. To support Texas in her intended usurpation, a new military department was created covering the valley of the Rio Grande, with Santa Fe for head quarters. General Worth was placed in command of the Department, with orders or directions, expressed or understood, it is said, to render such assistance to the authorities of Texas as should be necessary to her undertaking of asserting her jurisdiction over the whole country. The necessity for some efficient aid was imminent, as Texas had pretended to erect a judicial district, including Santa Fe, and appointed a Judge, who was on his way to enter upon his duties, and no aid was to be expected from Col. Washington, the military governor of New Mexico.—Worth would of course rank him, and the cause of Texas had quite a prosperous aspect, when Gen. Taylor came into the Presidential chair. In order to defeat the scheme of Polk & Co, the new military department has been sub divided, as we understand, and Gen. Worth has been ordered to the command of the Southern division. This leaves Colonel Washington in command of Santa Fe, and the Texans, with their abettors, who are striving to nullify the popular will, and spread slavery over free territory, will be entirely baffled and thwarted.

"It is said that Gen. Worth, chagrined at the shape things have assumed has applied for permission to return to Washington, and that he is now on his way home."

MINNESOTA.

This new territory is rapidly rising into importance, and in a few years it will contain a large population of intelligent, hardy, robust people.—Already a paper has been started at St. Pauls, the new seat of Government, of an exceedingly respectable appearance. It is called the "Minnesota Register," and is edited by A. Randall & Co.

As many of our Pennsylvania people may feel disposed to emigrate to this healthy clime with Geo. Ramsey, we select the following description of it from the National Intelligencer.

"According to the final provisions of the bill which has transferred this extensive wilderness into a Territory of the United States, it is bounded on the north by the British possessions on the east by Lake Superior and the State of Wisconsin, on the south by the State of Iowa, and on the west by the Missouri river and the extensive possessions of the Indians. The surface of the country is generally level, and it has been estimated that at least two-thirds of its area consists of prairie land, the remainder being forest. Much of the soil is fertile, and easy of cultivation. It is watered by no less than six of the most superb rivers on the face of the earth—the Mississippi and Missouri, River Au Jacques, the St. Peters, the Red river, emptying into Hudson's Bay, and the St. Louis, emptying into Lake Superior. Were it not for the Falls of St. Mary, (a canal having been built around those of Niagara,) a vessel sailing from the city of New York, by the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes, might deposite her merchandise almost within its very heart, while it is a well known fact that a New Orleans steamer may, by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, transport the products of the South to its more remote extremities. The two facts, that Minnesota is laved by the waters of the largest lake in the world, and that in its very centre are located at least a thousand lesser lakes, which constitute the fountain-head of the Father of Waters, are in themselves sufficient to give it a world-wide reputation. In addition to all this, the climate of this Territory is all that could be desired. The winters are indeed somewhat long and cold, but they are regular and, as to the summers, we have never witnessed any that were to us so bracing and delightful. The dreaded ague is a stranger in this region, and the very night-airs seem to increase the strength of the voyagers and Indian traders, who, for the most part, are the only civilized inhabitants of the domain. Game is found in the greatest abundance, from the buffalo to the deer and the grouse, and there is no region in the world where can be found a greater variety of fresh-water fish.

The Indian population is by far the most extensive now existing within its limits, but the nations are only two in number, the Chippeways and the Sioux. The wrongs which these unfortunate children of the wilderness have for many years past endured from the more unprincipled traders are among the blackest crimes of the white man, and it is to be most sincerely hoped that a new order of thinks will now be brought about, which may in some slight degree atone for these wrongs. To us, who have been a devoted lover of the Red man, even from childhood, the fact that the race is literally withering from the land of their fathers is indeed depressing and sickening. With all his faults, we dearly loved the poor neglected and deeply wronged Indian and we verily belive that our beloved country can never prosper as it might, until we have done something to atone for the unnumbered outrages committed against the race by our more unworthy citizens. But we are wandering.

With regard to the towns or villages existing at the preset time in Minesota, we can offer but little. So far as we now remember, they consist of only three: Fond du Lac, on the St Louis, a mere trading post; St. Peters, at the mouth of the river of that name, distinguished as the site of Fort Snelling, and as being within five or six miles of the Falls of St. Anthony, and at the head of steamboat navigation; and the hamlet of St. Paul, which is on the west side of the Mississippi, only about six miles below the mouth of the St. Peter's. The fact that the last named place has been selected as the seat of government of the new Territory renders it of some interest. It is situated on a bluff which rises some fifty feet above the Mississippi, and, though it is flanked by a thinly wooded, or rather prairie country, the soil is fertile and the scenery both up and down the Mississippi is exceedingly beautiful. Unlike that portion running south of the Missouri, this portion of the great river is invariably translucent, and for many reasons is interesting to an uncommon degree. Steamboats drawing only a few inches of water navigate this portion of the river during the whole summer.

When we visited St Paul (1848) the majority of its dwellings, if not all, (numbering not more than half a dozen,) were built of logs, and, though very comfortable, were not particularly showy. At that time, too, the only business carried on there was that of trading with the Indians. Our most vivid recollections of the place are associated with a supper that we enjoyed in the cabin of the principal trader. We had lost ourselves in travelling by land from Lake St. Croix to the village, and for many hours before our arrival we had been in a particularly hungry mood. We entered St. Paul just as the sun was setting, and it so happened that, on the very outskirts of the place, we chanced to kill a couple of young coons. A portion of one of these animals fried in its own fat, with a dish of tea, constituted our supper, and a more truly satisfactory supper we have hardly ever enjoyed, albeit we have been quite an extensive traveller in the wilderness. If the citizens of St. Paul will only welcome their newly appointed Governor by giving him a coon supper, we feel confident that he will be well pleased with the reception.

With regard to the agricultural products, we cannot speak with much confidence. Wild rice, we know, grows in great abundance, and is the staple article of food with the Indians. For corn the climate is considered rather cold, but potatoes and the more common vegetables grow to perfection. In many parts the maple tree predominates and a fine sugar is produced in considerable quantities. The principal timbers are pine and dwarfish oak. The only Alpine region of Minesota is that which lies upon Lake Superior, and the beautiful mountains which here kiss the blue of heaven are invariably covered with a miscellaneous forest, and if half the stories we have heard are true, they must abound in the valuable minerals of copper and silver.

Those of our readers who may desire further information in regard to the Territory of Minesota would do well to consult the following authorities, viz. Gen. Pike, who travelled through the region in 1806; Henry R. Schoolcraft's travels both in 1820 and 1832; Major Long, who visited Leech Lake in 1823; and M. Nicolet, whose map of the region is exceedingly valuable, an occasional item of information may also be obtained from a little work entitled "A Summer in the Wilderness," published in 1846.

* * *

FOREIGN NEWS
BY THE CAMBRIA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, April 13th, 1849

Owing to the Easter holidays and the parliamentary recess, the news of this week is not very interesting. The lacerations of Europe still continue, but with such a certainty that the blood shed for independence will only perpetuate the triumph of the reactionary party as to render the history wearisome and unprofitable.

In each quarter everything like a settlement appears as distant as ever. Denmark after having most unjustifiably recommenced hostilities in Holstein, has met with a disaster on her own peculiar element, which instead of rendering her less aggressive, will be likely to goad her to a mad effort at revenge. Prussia is again in a ferment, in consequence of the King letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would" in his refusal to accept the proffered crown of Germany. Lombardy is once more wholly under Austrian domination, and Brescia, one of her fairest towns, which was tempted to an outbreak, on the advance of Charles Albert, has paid dearly for the impulse. Sardinia, after having seen thousands of her best troops destroyed, and her capital threatened, has been obliged to employ the survivors of her army to crush rebellion among her own people, furious at the disappointment of all their hopes. Hungary still keeps the Emperor of Austria and his Russian ally bravely at bay, and Sicily—holding to that independence which was lately recognized by France and England, by whom she is now deserted—is waiting in silence, but with a fortitude that nothing but the entire union of her people could impart, the onslaught of the Swiss mercenaries of the King of Naples. Of all these struggles that of Sicily alone can be regarded with active interest. There is just a chance, from the popular determination, that in this case a great result may be achieved.

In all the other cases it is mere waste havoc—Denmark and Germany, after they have crippled each other as far as possible, will most probably make peace upon terms very little different from those already proposed. Hungary, however bravely she might maintain her constitutional rights in an equal contest, can have no chance with the Russian giant leagued against her, and the Italian rebels exposing themselves in the hour of common danger to the fire of Italian troops, is only another instance of the way in which the unfortunate Celts invariably contrive to facilitate the work of the Saxons who are to overrun them.

THE ATTACK ON ECKENFORDE.

The Danish disaster to which I have alluded took place in an attack upon the port of Eckenforde situated on the Baltic, just upon the boundary between the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The place was defended by the Germans and by some Holstein volunteers, and the Danish force consisted of a man of war of 84 guns, named King Christian VIII, a frigate named the Gefion of 42 guns, and several steamers. The squadron it appears sailed into the harbor with a fair wind, the Admiral relying on his steamers to carry them out again in case of need. But after broadside upon broadside had been poured forth, and replied to by the German batteries on the shore, the Christian VIII and the Gefion contrived to run aground and the two principal steamers were disabled by a well directed fire. The Admiral then signalled a parley and offered to spare the town if the batteries would cease and let them get away, but the Germans refused to concede anything more than a two hours truce, during which time both parties got themselves in order for a renewal of the conflict. After this the Christian VIII took fire and burned almost ten hours with her gunners working hard during the greater part of the time. At length she was compelled to strike. Before, however, all her crew could be landed she blew up. Some accounts say she had 1100 men on board and that only 400 had left at the time of the explosion—but this is a great exaggeration, and I believe the real number blown up to have been 100. There is no doubt that the loss of life was fearful and the calamity altogether, to a small state like Denmark, is one of terrible magnitude. The Gefion also struck and was taken. Of prisoners it is said there are no less than 1050, officers, sailor and mariners.

The Germans, of course, are in great exultation, because, although confident enough of success in operations by their troops on land, the idea of inflicting a severe blow on the naval force of their opponents was about the last thing they could have contemplated. As for the Danes, they have to thank themselves for the misfortune. It is understood that while the expiration of the armistice was approching, when it was believed the negotiations for peace were going on favorably, the Germans applied to Lord Palmerston to know if he could give them a guarantee that if the adjustment were not completed by that period, the Danes would take no hostile steps. Lord Palmerston not being able to give this, the Germans, when the armistice expired, ordered their troops to advance upon the disputed territory, with the view of being prepared for contingencies, but gave at the same time strict directions that as the measure was merely one of precaution no hostile act of the smallest kind should be attempted unless they were first attacked by the Danes, who were equally at liberty with the Germans to collect their precautionary forces.—The way in which this contest was met has just been recounted together with its consequences.—It is said, however, that instead of being rendered pacific by the misfortune, the Danish Government are determined to make every effort toward retaliation. One solution of the mystery which attends the conduct of the Danes in having recommenced hostility is given in a piece of diplomatic gossip, circulating in London, to the effect that a note on the subject, urgently addressed to Lord Palmerston, was inadvertently not opened.

GERMANY.

Coincident with the excitement of this war the Prussians have also been greatly attired by the arrival of the deputation from Frankfort, with the offer to the King of the Imperial crown. According to what had been anticipated, he refused it, except in so far as his acceptance of it might be personally agreeable to other potentates of the Empire, and the consequence was a feeling of deep mortification, not merely among the democrats, but among the monarchists, with whom, as in fact, with all classes, the realization of a united fatherland, which seemed thus to be brought so near their grasp, has been not only an actual, but a traditionary aim. The belief was that if the King had accepted the dignity, the various princes of the Empire, with the exception, perhaps, of Austria would have quailed before the enthusiasm of their subjects, and would not have dared to dissent.—In the absence of this enthusiasm, they will be cunningly obstinate, and by imposing all sorts of difficulties, will trust to the matter dying out.—Austria, with her steady game of revived despotism constantly in view, and relying on the vague terror existing throughout Europe of the Russian autocrat behind her, has already issued a note that will have full effect. Seeing a growing disposition among the Germons to escape from her, and to establish an Empire without any connection with her, she has intimated that she "will not allow herself to be excluded from Germany by any acts or statutes." This is equivalent to saying there shall be no Germany. She will not, as she has shown, fairly form part of the Empire, and there shall be no Empire, she says, without her.

When the refusal of the King to accept the dignity was announced to the Berlin Assembly, a scene of confusion ensued which is alleged to have rivalled the warmest displays of the former chamber. As usual, however, the heat and fury were originated by one of the especial friends of order, who, in his conservative enthusiasm, took an opportunity of designating the revolution of March 1848 as "a mere street fight, disgraceful both to the capital and the country." With a city in a state of siege conservative insolence of this sort is extremely safe and forcible. Most likely, however, while the "mere street fight' was going on, this gentleman was as frightened and as humble as his Royal Master, who instead of meeting and guiding the storm, which he owed to his own previous government, had then no thought except of yielding every thing to his "beloved Berliners."

THE ITALIAN STATES.

The news from Hungary is as vague as ever and both Austrians and Hungarians being notorious throughout Europe as masters in the art of invention, no reliance can be placed on any thing that comes from either side. Concurrent testimony, however, seems now to establish beyond a doubt that the Austrians have been terribly worsted, and that General Bem has neither been beaten nor been guilty of the atrocities which were alleged against him in his capture of Hermonstadt.

The re-capture by the Austrians of Brescia in Lombardy took place after a desperate resistance and all who were found with arms in their hands were forthwith shot: it being alleged in justification that Austrian residents had been put to death by the people while they held possession of the city. The barricades, which had been erected at every part were not carried until after a six hours bombardment, and then only at the point of the bayonet. The massacre on both sides is said to have been enormous.

Bergamo, which had also broken into insurrection, likewise surrendered after a resistance of some days. Both cities were condemned to a heavy fine. The population of Brescia is 32,000—that of Bergamo 30,000.

Nothing more is known regarding the probable terms of peace between Austria and Sardinia. M Von Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has been commissioned to proceed to Italy to conduct the negotiations. Venice still holds out, but is under blockade.

The internal condition of Sardinia is very deplorable. Genoa, her most important city, which has long been noted for the wilderness of its democratic tendencies, burst into open revolt at the news of the fatal battle of Novara, refused to recognise the armistice with the Austrians, and forthwith proclaimed a provisional Government. One of the first acts, therefore, to which the new King Victor Emanuel found himself compelled was that of sending an army of 31,000 men against a portion of his own subjects.

The city was declared to be in a state of siege and a blockade was established. At the last accounts severe fighting had taken place, the insurgents had solicited a respite of forty eight hours, in order to send a deputation to Turin to obtain favorable terms of capitulation.

The last advices from Sicily are to the 31st of March, two days subsequent to the expiration of the armistice. The people of all ranks and ages, and of both sexes, were indefatigable in their preparations for defence, and were solemnly awaiting a struggle which appeared as if it would be one of the most determined that has ever been recorded. The Island has been declared by the King of Naples in a state of blockade.

From Naples we have nothing fresh, and the king continues in the full glow of his re-established despotism.

From the Roman states the accounts are bad, the anarchy which has so long been apprehended and so often falsely charged against the people appearing at length to have developed itself in numerous assassinations and other acts of violence. Every drop of blood thus shed will be hailed as a testimony against liberalism, but let it never be forgotten that the stain is really upon those who persuaded the Pope to fly, and to leave an ignorant populace without a leader.

FRANCE.

Balls, concerts, and processions of republicans still constitute the business of the French republic. The troops ordered toward the Alps on the news of the battle of Novara have been recalled and have returned disappointed and refractory—the French soldier having a natural instinct for a movement to Italy, which will hardly brook denial. It is to be presumed, however, that the Austrian Minister at Paris has contrived by promises of moderation on the part of his master to show that there will be no necessity for interference. The peace policy of Louis Napoleon seems really sincere, but its adoption by France at this moment is a poor satisfaction to the unfortunate races to whom a year back she sounded the note of insurrection and gave assurances of support. It is to be feared, moreover, that this peace policy may not enjoy a longer life than is usual to all French impulses, and that just at the time when the various powers shall in their own peculiar fashion have "pacified" all beneath their sway, and when no possible good can be obtained by interference, we shall hear of a sudden revival of the love of glory and the necessity of carrying the "holy bayonets of France" wherever there may seem a necessity for civilization or enlightenment.

Among incidental points it remains to be mentioned that the report of the arrival of the ex-king Charles Albert in Paris turns out to have been incorrect, the country of his retreat being Portugal, that the cholera is raging in various parts of France with considerable severity; that the partisans of the Duke de Bordeaux (Henry V) are already boasting of the certainty of great success at the coming elections, and that the visit of about 250 Londoners of the middle class to Paris, in return for the recent visit of the French National Guards to this side, has given much delight. Perfidious Albion is at present an object of most fraternal love, and God save the Queen and Rule Britannia are enthusiastically sung on every possible occasion.

In commercial affairs there is not much alteration, the position of matters in the Baltic having a serious effect in checking many important transactions. Money is more than ever abundant, owing to this circumstance, and the funds consequently remain quiet. Great confidence is felt regarding the prosperity, for the next few years, of the United States, and were it not for the unfortunate effect of the continued defalcation of Mississippi, Michigan, Florida and Arkansas, much of the bitterness of the events of 1839 would be forgotten and before long there would be a renewed disposition on the part of British capitalists to engage in any solid enterprises that the progress of the country, especially in its connexions with the Pacific, might seem fairly to warrant. So long however, as the states in question remain as dark stars in your banner, so long will the American character fail to be appreciated here at its true value.

SPECTATOR.

* * *

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.—The Board of Commissioners which has been sitting for some time past, appointed to adjudicate the claims of our citizens against Mexico, as provided by the late treaty, having prescribed the rules necessary to be observed in the presentation of claims and of testimony, has adjourned over to the first Monday of June next, for the purpose of affording claimants time to prepare their cases in accordance therewith.

The class of claims which, we understand, will be taken up at the sitting of the Board to be held at the time mentioned, are those which were before the mixed commission appointed under the treaty of 1839, on which awards were made by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, but which failed to be finally adjudicated by the expiration of the commission before the decisions of the umpire had been rendered. Claimants will perceive by the published rules and orders that, in order to bring claims of this description before the present Board, a new memorial in each case is required to be filed. Claims not of this class, we understand, it is not proposed to take up until the month of November next—a delay quite necessary to allow parties time to procure their testimony and prepare their cases.

We understand that the office of the Commission which is still held in the west wing of the City Hall, will be open daily, during the recess of the Commission, to allow of the filing of memorials or other papers intended to be laid before the Board, and to give claimants or their agents an opportunity to examine papers relating to their claims which are in possession of the Commission.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

* * *

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,
HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS,
POLICIES, &c. &c.,
Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the
de29 GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

* * *

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-ly

* * *

BALDNESS CURED.—The following is from Sumner F. Barrett, Saratoga street, East Boston.

EAST BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1847.

Mr. William Boyle—Dear Sir: For several years past, my wife has been troubled with baldness on the crown of the head, about six or seven inches in circumference. After repeated failures of other so-called remedies, until by the advice of friends, she was induced to use your Hyperion as a wash, for the purpose of restoring her lost hair, and I am happy to say that its effect has been to cause the hair to grow all over the part affected. She has used only two bottles, and that very irregularly; had she used it oftener and more regular, I am convinced that the growth of the hair would have been accelerated. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

SUMNER F. BARRETT.

For sale by L. WILCOX, corner of the Diamond and Market st, and corner of Smithfield and Fourth sts.
my28dteod

DIED,

On the 23d ult., at his residence in Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., SAMUEL E. LEECH, Esq., in the 65th year of his age, only brother of R. T. Leech and Rebecca L. Patterson, of this city.

* * *

THOMAS PENNEY, of the borough of M'Keesport, will be a candidate for nomination for member of Assembly at the approaching Antimasonic and Whig County Convention. my3:d&w8

* * *

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN S. HULL, Esq., of Mifflin township, has been taken up by his numerous friends as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and they will support him for that office before the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, to meet on the 6th of June. my3:wtc*S

* * *

PROTHONOTARY.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the approaching Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.
my3:d&wtcS ROBERT CAROTHERS.

Geology and the Scriptures.

REV. HERSCHEL S. PORTER, of Philadelphia, by request, will deliver the second of a course of Lectures on the Harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 6th st., on Thursday, (this) evening at ¾ before 8 o'clock.
my3d1t

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 1, 1849.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.
my3:d1w JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

MADAME BONNAFFON will open her Fancy and Straw Bonnets, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods, consisting of Silks and Laces, Mantillets, Fancy Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, &c &c., on Friday, 4th May at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Market street, near Third. my3:d3t

For Scrip at Par.

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, will sell for Scrip at par, the following new and second hand Pianos:

One elegant rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, made by Baker & Raven, N. Y.	$325 00
One do do 6¾ octave	300 00
One rosewood 6 octave, Gales & Co. N. Y	275 00
One do 6 do do do	250 00
One mahogany 6 do do nearly new	200 00
One do 6 do Lond " "	225 00
One do 5½ do Rosenbaum	100 00
One do 6 do German	50 00
One do 5½ do R & W Nunns	90 00
One do 5 do English	30 00

my3

Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

THE subscribers are authorized to offer at private sale, and upon highly favorable terms, a number of very valuable Building Lots, comprising a large portion of the Lots numbered 67, 68, 69 and 70, in Woods' General Plan of the City of Pittsburgh, situated at the south eastwardly corner of Penn and Wayne streets, fronting 240 feet on the former, and extending along the latter about 600 feet to the Allegheny river, and being a part of the Real Estate of the late James S. Stevenson, Esq., deceased.

A plan of subdivision of the above Lots, in conformity with which it is proposed to sell, may be seen at the office of the undersigned, on Fourth, between Market and Ferry sts. WILLIAMS & KUHN.
my3

CASSIA—250 mats fresh Cassia, 7 bales do Cloves, landing and for sale by
my3 BAGALEY & SMITH

TANNERS OIL—50 bbls Brown Oil, landing from canal and for sale by BAGALEY & SMITH
my3

COTTON YARN—1000 lbs Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos. in store and for sale low by
my3 JAS DALZELL.

S. H. MOLASSES—30 bbls St James S H Molasses, in store and for sale very low to close consignment, by my3 JAS DALZELL.

PEA NUTS—25 sks Pea Nuts in store and for sale low to close consignment by
my3 JAS DALZELL.

TANNERS OIL—15 bbls Tanners Oil, landing from canal and for sale by my3 JAS DALZELL.

LINSEED OIL—40 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & Co,
my3 corner 1st and wood sts

DRUGS—Chlorate Potash, in lb bottles
Citric Acid do
Hypo Sulph Soda do
Sub Nit Bismuth do
Creasote do
Granville Lotion do
Chloroform do
Just received and for sale by
my3 B A FAHNESTOCK & Co

COPPERAS—42 bbls Copperas, just landing and for sale by WESTON BOWEN,
my3 90 Front st

DRIED FRUIT—400 bush dried Peaches, 100 do do Apples for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co,
my3 28 water st

WHITE BEANS—45 bbls for sale by
my3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

CRAB CIDER—24 bbls for sale by
ap1 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

COTTON YARN—20,000 lbs assorted Nos; 150 bales Batting 20 do Candlewick, Cotton Twine, Carpet Chain, &c for sale at manufacturers lowest prices by
my3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

CASTOR OIL—41 bbls for sale by
my3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

WRAPPING PAPER—875 bdls straw, crown, double crown and medium, for sale by
my3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

COTTON—96 bales for sale by
my3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

PEARL ASH—5 cks in store and for sale by
my3 ROBERT DALZELL, Liberty st

ROLL BUTTER—12 bbls fresh, for sale by
my3 ROBT DALZELL.

FLOUR—200 bbls superfine Flour, 40 do fine do, 65 do Rye do, in store and for sale by
L S WATERMAN,
my3 31 water and 62 front st

LARD—35 bbls No 1 Leaf Lard; 65 kegs do do do, in store and for sale by my3 L S WATERMAN

BUTTER—5 bbls fresh Roll Butter, 10 kegs do, in store and for sale by my3 L S WATERMAN

DRIED FRUIT—200 bush dried Peaches, 245 do do Apples, for sale by my3 L S WATERMAN

SCYTHE SNEATHS—200 doz Scythe Sneaths, for sale by my3 L S WATERMAN

RAKES—25 doz Hay Rakes, for sale by
my3 L S WATERMAN

GRAIN CRADLES—15 doz superior, for sale by
my3 L S WATERMAN

FISH—20 bbls No 1 Herring; 10 do No 1 Shad; for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co,
my3 28 water st

CHEESE—100 bxs extra Cream Cheese, just rec'd and for sale by my3 J B CANFIELD

POTASH—15 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
my4 J B CANFIELD

BARLEY—21 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
my3 J B CANFIELD

FOR ST LOUIS.

The splendid steamer
TAGLIONI,
Coles, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Friday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my3 PETTIGREW & Co, Agts

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE Petition of SAMUEL RICHEY, of the township of Ohio, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

David Shields, Samuel Neely, William Neely, J C Marshall, Robert Green, Wm Miller, S W Means, Danl Leet Shields, Samuel A Way, John Hay, James Taylor, James B Backhouse. my4:w3t

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

W. R. MURPHY invites the attention of merchants to the large supply of new Goods just opened in his wholesale Rooms, on 2d story, northeast corner 4th and market streets, Pittsburgh.

This being his second supply for this spring, he has many kinds of goods at reduced prices, and some styles not to be found elsewhere. my2:d&wT

The Brownsville Water Cure Establishment.

DRS. BAELZ & MASON, in returning their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the Institution and to a discerning public in general, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, announce at the same time that they have made essential improvements in the interior as well as the exterior of the establishment, during last fall and winter, which will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of invalids, who intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer.

All the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they will endeavor to keep up the reputation the establishment has won through the west, by strict attention to patients that entrust themselves under their care.

In order to undergo the treatment, patients have to provide themselves with two woollen blankets, two cotton sheets three comfortables or a tight feather bed and six towels. Terms, six dollars, payable weekly.
my2:d1m

SPLENDID STOCK OF. NEW SPRING GOODS.

A. A. MASON & CO.,

ONE PRICE STORE—NO. 60 MARKET STREET—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A. A. M. & CO. having considerably enlarged their Store for the accommodation of their increasing business, are now prepared to exhibit to their retail trade the most extensive stock of rich and fashionable Imported and American Goods they have ever offered in this city. Their large Shawl Saloon, together with another large room, has been fitted up and added to their retail assortment, thereby giving them ample room for the display of their immense stock. Being constantly in the receipt of new Goods from their house in New York, they are enabled always to offer the newest, latest and most desirable goods, and at prices as low as any house in the country.

Their stock consists in part of

FIVE HUNDRED PIECES of extra rich Bereges, Tissues, Albannes, Delphines and Marquese of new and elegant styles. Also, Poil de Chevre, Foulard Silks, Mous de Laine, Grenadines, Pekins, Braziliennes, Broche, Toile du Nord, &c. &c.

Six Hundred Pieces of new and rich styles Jaconets, Lawns and Organdies—splendid designs.

Seven Hundred Pieces English and French Prints, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Orleans Cloth, Linen Ginghams, Challies, &c. &c.

SILKS—Three Hundred Pieces of rich plain, figured and changeable Silks, of entirely new styles. Also, black Silks for dresses, visites, mantillas, &c. of superior high lustre.

SHAWLS—Cashmere, Thibet, Long and Square Shawls, Gros de Rhine, Poult de Soie, Canton Crape, Silk, Berage, Sewing Silk, Wool Plaid, Grenadine and Muslin de Laine.

WHITE GOODS—Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Book and Swiss Muslins, Tarletan, Fancy Checks, Linen Lawns, Dotted Muslins, Mull and Nainsook do. &c. &c.

LINEN GOODS—Damasks, Covers, Napkins, Diapers, Hdkfs, French Linen and Drills, Barnesley Sheetings, Irish do, Irish Linens, best make and finish.

BONNETS—A complete assortment of China Braid, Florence, Dunstable, Rough and Ready, Straw, English Chip, Fancy, &c. &c.

BONNET RIBBONS—125 boxes of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, of the best styles. Also, black and colored Taffeta, and Satin, best quality. Also, Bonnet Silks and Linings, Artificials, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Every description of ladies and gentlemens Hose and Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Hdkfs. Also, Berege, Gauze, Crape Lisse Veils, black lace demi Veils, &c. &c.

NEW VISITES and MANTILLAS, of all the fashionable colors and styles.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.—Lace capes, collars, cuffs, standing collars, chemisettes, Valiences, French and English Edgings, cambric do. Inserting, Belt Ribbons, linen cambric and lawn Hdkfs, crapes, &c. &c.

PARASOLS and PARASOLETTS—More than two thousand Parasols and Parasoletts, of every variety, including the best markes of fine Satin and Cameline.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Stuffs, Tweeds, Jeans. Also, Flannels, Checks, counterpanes.

GINGHAMS, CHINTZ, PRINTS, &c.—More than two hundred cases of the best styles and of every variety.

BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS—Over one hundred cases of all the well known and approved makes of Bleached Muslins; 300 bales brown do, of every variety and price.

☞ Purchasers may always depend, from the great facilities of this establishment, of obtaining the choicest goods at the most reasonable prices. The system of LOW PRICES adopted by this establishment, as well as their ONE PRICE SYSTEM, having met with such universal favor that the subscribers are enabled to offer still greater inducements to purchasers. Every article will therefore be marked at such low rate as cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction. Merchants from all parts of the country are invited to call.

A. M. MASON & CO.,
ap27:d1mis 60 Market, between 3d and 4th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

85 cases Boots, Shoes, French Lace and Braided Bonnets, Silk, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, Umbrellas, &c., at Auction.

On Friday morning, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, by catalogue, on a credit of 90 days on all sums over $100, a select assortment, consisting of men and boys' super calf, grained, kip and thick boots; men and boys prime lined and bound brogans; ladies and misses super morocco calf and kid bootees and slippers, ladies and misses French, lace, braid and straw bonnets, gents and boys silk, straw and palm leaf hats, gingham and cotton umbrellas, whalebone and cane frames.

For particulars, see catalogues and goods.
my3 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Fresh Stock of Dry Goods.

On Thursday morning, May 3, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for cash currency—

A large assortment of fresh and seasonable staple and fancy Dry Goods, among which are superfine cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, tweeds, jeans, cottonades, drillings, ginghams, prints, de laine, cashmeres, plaid viennas, silks, satins, printed lawns, swiss muslins, bleached shirting muslins, 39 inch wide sheeting, damask table linen, checks, silk and lasting coat and vest buttons, spool cotton, white, crimson and flag silk hdkfs, Berage and silk shawls, &c.

At 2 o'clock,

Groceries, Glassware, Furniture, &c.

Young Hyson and Imperial tea, coffee, Va manufactured tobacco, New O sugar, queensware, shovels, spades, forks, wrapping paper, transparent and venitian window blinds, feather beds, carpeting, looking glasses, mantel clocks, stoves.

A large and general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, table cutlery, &c.

At 7 o'clock.

Ready made clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, fine toilet and shaving soap, letter and cap writing paper, blank books, musical instruments, gold and silver watches, dry goods, fancy articles, &c. my2

Extensive Sale of Books.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, May 3d, 4th and 5th, at 7½ o'clock, at the store No 113 Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley, will be sold—

An extensive and extraordinary collection of English and American Books and Stationery, Encyclopedias and valuable standard works, in the various departments of literature, science, and the arts; Annuals and elegantly illustrated books, among which are splendid London editions of very rare and choice works; fine Bibles and Prayer Books of every description. Portfolios, Gold Pens, in gold and silver cases, of the best makers; letter, packet post, commercial post, cap and note paper; envelopes; blank books, memorandum books, etc. etc.

Catalogues may now be had, and the books will be ready for examination and private sale on Thursday A. M. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine them during the day.

The books are new and warranted perfect, and will be sold without the least reserve to the highest bidder.

Terms, cash—Purchasers to pay for and take away their books the day following each sale.

my1 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager......**C. S. Porter.**
ACTING AND STAGE MANAGER.........W. H. CRISP.

☞ Last night of MR. G. HOLLAND'S engagement. Production of Mrs. Harris.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3—
BELLA SPAR OR THE TWO B'HOYS
Hector Freedietor, one of the B'Hoys...Mr Holland
Caroline with song..........................Miss Cruise.
After which, the eccentric interlude of
MRS. HARRIS.
Mrs. Harris.......................Mr. G. Holland.
Dance....by....Master Wood.
To conclude with the popular farce of that
RASCAL JACK.
Rascal Jack ....Mr. J. Dunn.
Friday night—Mr. G. Holland's Benefit.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1849.

THIS Bank to-day declared a dividend of four per centum on the capital stock, out of the profits for the last six months, payable on or after the eleventh inst. my2d10t WM H DENNY, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 1st, 1849.

THIS Bank has this day declared a dividend of four per cent on its capital stock, payable on or after the 11th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank of Philadelphia. THOS M. HOWE,
my2d10t Cashier.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

WILL be opened on Friday, May 4th, at MRS. BARR'S, Fourth street, between Market and Wood, a fresh supply of new style Spring and Summer Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

The ladies are particularly invited to call.
ap2:d4t*

PIANOS!

THE subscriber offers for sale a large and splendid assortment of rosewood and mahogany grand Action Pianos, with and without Coleman's celebrated Æolian Attachment. The above instruments are warranted to be equal to any manufactured in this country, and will be sold lower than any brought from the East. F. BLUME, No 112 wood st,
2d door above 5th

N. B.—City Scrip will be taken at par for a few of the above assortment. my2 F. B.

VALUABLE WORKS ON MACHINERY, CIVIL ENGINEERING, &c.—SCOTT—Engineers and Machinists's Assistant, 2 folio vols., one of plates, and one descriptive of them.

CRESSY—Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering, one thick, 8 vo. vol.

HOLTZAPFFEL—Turning and Mechanical Manipulations 8 vo.

TREDGOLD—Steam Engine, new edition, very much enlarged and improved, with all late improvements in monthly Nos. 1 to—

URE—Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, thick 8 vo. with supplement.

COOLEY—Cyclopædia of 6,000 Practical Receipts, 8 vo. For sale at LOCKWOOD'S,
my2 63 wood street

FRENCH LINEN AND LINEN LUSTRES—W. R. MURPHY has now open a full assortment of the above articles, for dresses and sacks—among the latter are some scarce colors, such as pink, blue, green, &c.; also, pink, blue, green, and mode colors of Chameleon Lawns, and a large assortment of embroidered muslins and Lawns.

W. R. M.'s recent purchase is now all received and open, and persons wanting Dry Goods will do well to look at his large and fresh stock before purchasing—at northeast corner 4th and market sts.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs. my2

TOBACCO—34 bxs Gedge's 6 twist Tobacco, landing from stmr Caledonia and for sale by
my2 JAS DALZELL, water st

BATTING—150 bales No 1, and 75 bales No 2 Batting, in store and for sale by
my2 JAS DALZELL

NOTICE—Received per stmr Consignee, some time since, two boxes, contents unknown, marked "J C Conrad." The owner is hereby requested to pay charges and take them away.
my2 WESTON BOWEN, 90 Front st

FRESH TEAS—50 hf chests fresh Young Hyson Teas, per ship Prince de Joinville, rec'd this day and for sale by my2 BAGALEY & SMITH

CHLORIDE OF LIME—18 csks of prime quality, for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
my1 160 Liberty st

AT the sign of the Plane and Saw, 78 Wood street, a fresh supply of Carpenters Tools, for sale by
my2 HUBER & LAUFMAN

BACON—10 csks assorted, now landing from stmr Cumberland; for sale by
my2 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, Front st

LARD—13 bbls No 1, now landing from stmr Cumberland, for sale by
my2 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed from No 57 Water street, to the warehouse recently occupied by James May, No 28 Water street.
my2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

TAR—25 bbls North Carolina, for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co,
my1 28 water st

MOLASSES—45 bbls N O, landing from stmr Pacific, and for sale by my2 C H GRANT

SUGAR—10 hhds N O, just rec'd and for sale by
my2 C H GRANT

SPRING PRINTS—A large assortment of splendid new style fancy Prints, just arriving and for sale at the present reduced prices, by
my2 SHACKLETT & WHITE
99 wood street

ROB ROY PLAIDS—One bale 6 4, all wool, Blue Plaid Cloakings, just opened, by
my2 SHACKLETT & WHITE

PANT STUFFS—A very large assortment of new style Summer Cotton and Woolen Pant stuffs, just opening by my2 SHACKLETT & WHITE

PRINTED LAWNS—5 cases new style Dress Lawns, fancy printed, and Organdies, just rec'd and for sale by my2 SHACKLETT & WHITE

GINGHAMS—A full assortment of fancy French and Domestic Ginghams, just opened and for sale by my2 SHACKLETT & WHITE

CARBONATE of AMMONIA—1 cask rec'd and for sale by my2 BRAUN & REITER

GUM COPAL—6 cases rec'd and for sale by
my2 BRAUN & REITER

IRISH MOSS—400 lbs. a choice white article, rec'd and for sale by my2 BRAUN & REITER

GUM SHELLAC—2 cases rec'd and for sale by
my2 BRAUN & REITER

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—12 doz rec'd and for sale by my2 BRAUN & REITER

WRAPPING PAPER—1000 reams of rag and straw Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes, received and for sale by S C HILL, 87 wood st

KISS PAPER—50 reams rec'd and for sale by
my2 S C HILL

POTASH—9 csks just rec'd and for sale by
my1 J B CANFIELD

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—10 bbls just rec'd and for sale by my1 B A FAHNESTOCK & Co

STEAM BOATS.

CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH

DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—has carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

SUNDAY PACKET.

The ISAAC NEWTON, Captain Hemphill, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M.

May 29, 1847.

MONDAY PACKET.

The MONONGAHELA, Capt. STONE, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.

The HIBERNIA No. 2, Capt. J. KLINEFELTER, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

The NEW ENGLAND No. 2, Capt. S. DEAN, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.

The BRILLIANT, Capt. GRACE, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.

The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. PERS DUVAL, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

NEW LISBON AND PITTSBURGH DAILY LINE OF CANAL AND STEAM PACKETS,

1849.

(VIA GLASGOW,)

Leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Glasgow, (mouth of the Sandy and Beaver Canal,) at 3 o'clock, and New Lisbon at 11, same night.

Leaves New Lisbon at 6 o'clock, P. M., (making the trip canal to the river during the night,) and Glasgow at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.—thus making a continuous line for carrying passengers and freight between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh, in shorter time and at less rates than by any other route.

The proprietors of this Line have the pleasure of informing the public that they have fitted up two first class Canal Boats, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to run in connection with the well known steamers CALEB COPE and BEAVER, and connecting, at Glasgow, with the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and other daily lines of steamers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no expense or trouble to insure comfort, safety and dispatch, and ask of the public a share of their patronage.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
G. M. HARTON,
S. & W. HARBAUGH, } Pittsburgh.
R. HANNA, & Co.
my11:tf J. HARBAUGH & Co. } New Lisbon.

NOTICE—The steamer BEAVER, C. E. Clarke, master, will leave after this notice, for Wellsville punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning. je13

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS for 1849.

MONONGAHELA ROUTE.

Only 73 Miles Staging.

Via Brownsville and Cumberland to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

THE splendid and fast running U S Mail steamers ATLANTIC, Capt J Parkinson; BALTIC, Capt Jacobs; LOUIS M'LANE, Capt E Bennett; are now making double daily trips between

PITTSBURGH AND BROWNSVILLE.

The morning boat will leave the Monongahela Wharf, above the Bridge, daily at 8 o'clock precisely. Passengers will take SUPERB COACHES at Brownsville, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the splendid cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Baltimore the same evening, in time for the evening line to Philadelphia and Washington city.

From Pittsburgh to Baltimore, only 32 hours.
Fare.............................$10,00
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, only 40 hours.
Fare.............................$12,00

The evening boat will leave at 6 o'clock, except Sunday evenings. Passengers by this boat will lodge on board in comfortable State Rooms the first night, pass over the mountains the following day in Eastern built Coaches, and lodge the second night in Cumberland.

Passengers have choice of either Steamboat or Rail Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the privilege of stopping at Cumberland and Baltimore, and resuming their seats at pleasure. Coaches chartered to parties to travel as they please.

We make up the loads and way bills for the Coaches in the Pittsburgh offices, (in order to save time on arriving at Brownsville,) it is therefore important for passengers to get their tickets before going on board of the boat, at our office, Monongahela House, Water street, or St Charles Hotel, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

ap5:d6m J. MESKIMEN, Agent.

Pittsburgh & Louisville Packet Line

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

The splendid new steamer TELEGRAPH No. 1, Haslep, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Monday, 30th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.
ap28 GEO B MILTENBERGER.

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid fast passenger packet, TELEGRAPH No. 2, Mason, master, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co, or GEO B MILTENBERGER.

my2

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN
PITTSBURGH AND HOCKINGPORT.

The steamboat PILOT No. 2, Capt. J. N. Shunk, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Elizabethtown, Captina, Sunfish, Proctor, Baker's Landing, New Martinsville, Sardis, Sistersville, Tuel's Landing, Matamoras, A. Sheer's Landing, Vancleve's, Newport, Cow Creek, Marietta, Point Harmar, Parkersburg, Belpre, Little Hocking and Hockingport.

RETURNING—Leaves Hockingport every Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Marietta on Friday, at 6 A. M., passing the principal part of the above towns and landings on Friday, before night.

By the above arrangement, this boat will be able to lay at Pittsburgh on Sundays, and keep that day as it should be.

The public may depend upon this boat continuing in the trade during the low water season. ap23:1y

Louisville and St. Louis Packet Line.

1849. 1849.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS.

The fine fast running passenger steamer ATLANTIS, Geo. W. Wicks, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. C. KING, No. 153 Com. Row,
mar5-d6m Louisville.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS.

The fine fast running passenger steamer GEN. LANE, A. McPherson, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. C. KING, No 153 Com. Row,
mar5-d6m Louisville.

FOR WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT.

The neat and substantial steamer HUDSON, McMillen, master, will perform her regular trips between Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Bridgeport. She will leave Pittsburgh on Wednesday and Saturday.

For freight or passage, apply on board. ap19

FOR MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer COMET, Boyd, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board. ap18

FOR NASHVILLE.

The fine light draught steamer DOLPHIN, Hazlett, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
ap18 J W BUTLER & BRO. Agts.

FOR WHEELING AND SUNFISH.

The fine steamer CINDERELLA, George Calhoun, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Mondays and Thursdays, at 10 A M.

For freight or passage, apply on board. ap17

REGULAR ZANESVILLE PACKET.

The fine steamer JENNY LYND, C Gallager, master, will run as a regular weekly packet between Pittsburgh and Zanesville—leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday. For freight apply to

BAKER & FORSYTH, Agts.
ap5:tf No 41 Water st.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The new and splendid passenger packet AARON HART, W J Kountz, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Thursday, the 3d inst, at 10 o'clock, A M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board.

REMOVAL.
GEO B. MILTENBERGER,
S. B. AGENT,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant, has removed to No. 87 Front, between Wood and Smithfield streets.