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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 26 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 5th day of June, at 10 o'clk, A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the General Elect on 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 5 P. M., and those of the Wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

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

MR. CLAY—SLAVERY.—Some of the newspaper comments on Mr. CLAY'S position in relation to emancipation in Kentucky, speak of him as having changed his ground, and some think in a most remarkable degree. A paper before us says "his conversion, like that of Saul, was unlooked for, and is unaccountable." We see nothing in Mr. Clay's position to justify such language, and no evidence that he has of late in any great degree changed his views. We have understood Mr. Clay, for many years back, as holding the opinion that slavery was an evil—great an inevitable—both to master and slave, but one which could not be cured but by a slow and painful process, and that it was wisdom to submit with resignation to a necessity which was all-controlling. He has been the friend of universal liberty to man, and has ever lamented the existence of such a source of inquietude, improvidence, and many moral and physical evils, as well as of great political difficulties, as American Slavery.

In taking an active part in freeing Kentucky from this evil, which is an incubus upon her energies, Mr. Clay is acting in accordance with his often expressed and long cherished views, and if he had pursued an opposite course, there would have been cause for surprise. To speak of his sudden conversion, displays a very superficial knowledge of that great man's opinions and feelings.

EXPEDITIOUS.—Goods shipped in this city, by the Pittsburgh and Erie Line, by J. T. Mathers agent in Pittsburgh, have arrived in Milwaukie in *nine* days, as we learn by bill of lading and telegraphic despatch no before us. This is an expedition which must be very gratifying to merchants, and must increase the number of orders sent to this city.

THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS AT NAUVOO.—The St. Louis Republican contains a letter from M. Cabet, the French Communist, who with his company of Icarians has recently removed from Texas to Nauvoo, which place they have purchased of the Mormons. In his letter M. Cabet endeavors to defend his Association from the prejudices existing against it. The Republican says of them:—

"There is nothing in their published tenets or constitution at variance with good morals; or at all calculated to render them obnoxious to the communities with whom they may be brought in contact. They are an industrious, hard working people, inured to labor in their native land, and whilst they bring with them wealth and means, they also introduce skill and science, and the ability to apply them to many useful and necessary branches of agriculture and manufactures."

Nauvoo is one of the prettiest spots on the upper Mississippi, and the finest site for a town, were the obstructions at the Des Moine rapids overcome by artificial means. We regret to see its prospects again marred by an attempt to carry out the visionary theories of the French Communists.

LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.—The rush to the country this season is taken up at advanced rents, and the demand for boarding houses on the line of the different rail road routes is much beyond the supply. Houses are disposed of as fast as built, and where, a year or two ago, only a few scattered tenements appeared, now stands a thickly clustered village. It is somewhat amusing, however, to witness the agricultural ardor of some of these new made country gentlemen, especially when they exhibit themselves to the passing strangers, diligently employed with hoe in hand, planting potatoes, &c. with their embroidered dressing gowns floating in the wind.—*Boston Traveller.*

How delightful it will be for Pittsburghers, pent up among the hills, amidst dust, heat, and smoke, to escape by rail road to a quiet suburban residence, five, ten, or twenty miles in the country. Property on the lines of our western and eastern rail roads will be doubled in value from this cause, as soon as the roads are finished, as it will then be as easy to live twenty miles from business, as one now, and we look to see the country studded with delightful villas, the residences of our mechanics and merchants.

"POOR OLD SIMON DRUM."—The Locofocos wail most piteously over the removal of Simon Drum, for almost half a century Postmaster at Greensburgh. If they did it out of love to him, we should have passed it by unnoticed; but such is not the case. Those who lament the loudest and shed tears in the greatest profusion, have never been Mr. Drum's friends. Twice he was a candidate for one of the best offices in Westmoreland county, and each time was defeated by the instrumentality of some of those very men. They never manifested any concern for "poor old Simon," as they now call him, until he happened to be ousted from the Post Office by a Whig Postmaster General, and the cause of their lamentations now is, therefore, well understood. If they were really sincere in what they say, they would *elect* him to a good office in Westmoreland, where they have a majority of 2,000, and thus not only help the old man out of difficulty, but also in some measure compensate him for services rendered the Locofoco party during the last twenty five years, instead of endeavoring to quarter him upon the Whig party, which he has steadily and zealously opposed during the same period.

The above is from the Somerset Herald. "Poor Simon" must have been no little surprised at his wonderful popularity and importance, which came upon him with a startling suddenness. He at once found himself a political martyr, held up from one end of the State to the other, as a pattern of virtue and merit, and he no doubt thought he had only to signify his wish, to receive any office in the gift of the party. He was soon brought down from his high seat, however, for no sooner was his name mentioned as a candidate for Sheriff, than the bitterest vials of wrath were poured out upon the Whigs who had kindly suggested to Mr. Drum's sympathising Locofoco friends a mode of rewarding him for the petty office he had lost. "Poor Simon!"

THE POPULAR VOICE was lately taken at Hartford, Conn., in regard to which of tee applicants for the postmastership of that town should be recommended to the President. 754 votes were polled, none but Whigs voting. A similar vote was recently taken at Medford, N. J., as to who should be recommended to the President.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—*Retrenchment and Reform.*—The Washington Whig contains a circular from the Treasury Department, addressed to the Collectors of Customs throughout the country, transmitting to each a copy of "an act requiring all money receivable from customs, and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes." It also invites their attention to the 4th section of this act which limits the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, after 30th June next, to the "sum of one million, five hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum." The circular then proceeds to state that the expenses for collecting the customs for the past year was $2,100,000 and that the act referred to limits these expenses to an amount not exceeding $1,560,000, and consequently requires a reduction of about $540,000 per annum, and concludes with the following directions to the Collectors:

"It will be apparent to you that the really cooperation of all officers of the Customs will be necessary in order to meet the requirements of this act; and any aid that you may afford, or any suggestions that you may make, will be highly valued. To this end I request, that you will promptly furnish to this office a list of all the persons in any way connected with the Customs at your port, designating the dates of their original appointment, and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected with a due regard to the public interest."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The tendency of the age to radicalism of every kind is truly alarming and portentious. Every breeze that is wafted to our shores from Europe, is freighted with tidings of radicalism and socialism in their worst forms, calculated, in their tendencies, to unsettle the fixed order of things, and overthrow all the great landmarks on which our fathers reposed, for peace here, and happiness hereafter. The whole of Europe is fast changing into a vast pandemonium, where men of opposite views are contending for mastery, without any regard to the consequences they are entailing upon the people. German metaphysicians and German philosophers, with all the arrogance and self-conceit of theorists, have attempted to lift the curtain which God has drawn between the material and immaterial worlds, in order that they might have an excuse to poison the public mind with doubts and uncertainties connected with their future state. Every sacred and holy temple has been rudely desecrated by these men, to establish some wild theory, which, if true, is calculated to destroy, instead of preserving our species. Enthusiasts in every thing, they infuse their pernicious doctrines into the minds of our young men, who visit those countries, and they come home among us, full of disquietudes, and vain imaginings, and restless in pursuit of some Utopian state, which they are never destined to realize. Thus poisons of the most deadly character are constantly infused among us, without any one ever seeing their antidote—the peace of individuals, and of society are often disturbed; and man left on the ocean of uncertainty, without chart or compass to guide him. The great tendency, I might say characteristic of the age, is radicalism of every kind, and situated, as we are, in a free and happy country, surrounded as we are by liberal and enlightened institutions, it becomes us cautiously to investigate, and closely to scan every new scheme that is presented to us. It was not necessary to go to Germany to convince the people of the necessity of free schools, as they have become a "fixed fact" among us; and no one is disposed to question their general utility. But that there are monstrous inequalities connected with the taxation, upon which these schools depend, no one can, for a moment, doubt. Take, as an example, a rich man, who is abundantly able to educate his children, and who boasts that his school tax is but two dollars, and that he has seven children to educate. But why cite examples, when all are aware how unjust this law is, in many respects, and yet mark the tenacity of our people for a good education to the masses, as all have cheerfully paid this tax, preferring rather that injustice should be done to themselves, than that any one should suffer for the want of an opportunity of being educated. But taxes of all kinds are multiplying. If you take away the rights of individuals by taxing their property for more than it will rent, you take away all incentives to industry and exertion, and destroy the very main-spring of society. Man, in order that he may toil and delve, and patiently accumulate, must not only be secured in the possession of what he has, but he must derive a sufficient remuneration from the same, to stimulate to further exertion. And the question naturally arises, is the city in a condition to engage in any new scheme of public enterprise? The different taxes at this time now absorb one fourth, and in many cases one third of the rent of an ordinary dwelling house. And the taxes are by no means at their maximum. This is unparalleled. It these things are persevered in, it will drive from our old commonwealth, one half of its capital and most active business men. Already some of our most respectable capitalists talk of removing to other States. The authorities of the State feeling sacredly the claims upon our great debt of forty millions impose, have gone into the length and breadth of the land, to seek objects of taxation, and in many cases have made distinctions highly invidious and unjust. All kinds of property are taxed, from the watch that measures off the time, to the vehicle employed in carrying your sweets, seeking health and fresh air. Every branch of business has been taxed to its utmost limit, and still we have been able to raise only enough to meet the interest of the debt, and that only for a part of the time.

But turning from the State to our own bailiwick, the City of Pittsburgh and County of Allegheny, and what do we see? A floating debt in the shape of scrip, of more than half a million, entirely repudiated by the people, and which our municipal authorities are totally unable to meet. At every corner, you hear the anxious inquiry—"Do you take scrip for goods?" Thus asking as a great favor, that the obligations of your City and County be exchanged for merchandise, at perhaps double its value. State notes, reeking with effluvia, and looking as if they had been raked out of the kennels, bearing on their face the solemn attestations of the city, are in the hands of the people, and which they want to dispose of at almost any sacrifice. Besides this, there is a debt of nearly one million of dollars hanging over the city and which she will have to provide means to liquidate You see her bonds hawked about through the streets, and sold at a discount of some twenty or thirty per cent, and hardly any one to buy even at that. The city assessment for the coming year is spoken of at six mills, the county at five mills, and the poor, school, and state, at seven mills, making in the aggregate, eighteen mills, which is a rate of taxation that may well alarm property holders. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the watchmen of the city have not been paid since January last, and there is not money enough in the treasury to pay even the scavengers in the streets. The monetary affairs of the city are in as complete a state of confusion as the earth was in chaos when darkness brooded over the land, and an omnipotent hand called light into being. The Treasury is empty, and will most likely remain so for some time, as the taxes of the coming year will all be paid in scrip, and it has been, I know, a source of great trouble to the intelligent gentleman who is chairman of the Finance committee, how to devise means to meet current expenses, and keep the machinery of our city government in motion. In addition to all this, the new wards will soon require paved streets to be graded and paved, as well as water and other conveniences enjoyed by the old wards. And in conclusion, I would ask, whether this is the time to agitate the project of a High School, or any other kind of school? For myself, and I think I may safely speak for respectable gentlemen who signed that memorial, that we are all willing, as soon as the city is in a condition to justify it, to give the experiment of a High School, or even a School called the Inns of Court, which was so ably advocated by some of our most respectable citizens, a full, fair, and impartial trial. ONE WHO SIGNED THE MEMORIAL.

NOTE.—An intelligent gentleman, who travelled through Prussia a few years ago, thus speaks of her schools—

In the importance attached to the Prussian arrangements, or the means for diffusing scholastic education, there is also much delusion. * * * The social value or importance of the Prussian arrangements for diffusing national scholastic education, has been evidently overrated; for now that the whole system has been in the fullest operation in society, upon a whole generation, we see morals and religion in a more unsatisfactory state in this very country, than in almost any other in the north of Europe; we see no where a people in a more abject political and civil condition, or with less free agency in their social economy. A national education which gives a nation neither religion, nor morality, nor civil liberty, nor political liberty, is an education not worth the having. Truly much humbug has been played off by literary men, unwittingly, no doubt, for they themselves were sincere dupes—upon the pious and benevolent feelings of the European public, with regard to the excellence of the Prussian educational system. They have only looked at the obvious, almost mechanical means of diffusing instruction, viz: schools for teaching people to read and write, and have, in their estimate and recommendation of the means, altogether overlooked the all important circumstance that, if these means are not in free action, they will not produce the end—the moral and religious improvement of the people—and that the almost mechanical arts of reading and writing may be acquired with as little moral, religious, or even intellectual improvement of the human mind, as the manual and platoon exercise.

In their admiration of the wheels and machinery, these literary men have forgotten to look under the table, and see what kind of work all this was producing. Who could suppose, while reading pamphlets, reviews, and literary articles, out of number, on national education, and on the beautiful system, means and arrangements adopted by Prussia for educating her people, and while lost in admiration in the educational labyrinth of country schools, and town schools, common schools and high schools, real schools and classical schools, gymnasia, progymnasia, normal schools, seminaries, universities, who could suppose that with all this education, no use of education is allowed; that while reading and writing are enforced upon all, thinking and communication of thoughts are prevented by an arbitrary censorship of the press—sometimes strict, and sometimes lax! Who could suppose that the only visible use to the people of Prussia of all this national education is, in reality, to write out official, civil, or military reports from inferiors to superiors; that it enters in no other way into their special affairs? Who could suppose, at the very period Victor Cousins, the Edinburgh Reviewers—and so many other eminent literary men of all countries, were extolling the national education and general acquirement of reading in Prussia, and kindling around them a holy and truly virtuous enthusiasm among the moral and religious—for the diffusion of knowledge in all countries; that the exercise of worship any where else, but in a church, was prohibited, and made criminal in Prussia, by an edictal law, dated the 9th of March, 1834; and that many persons suffering imprisonment, civil disabilities, or other punishments for this Prussian crime of worshipping God in their own houses, were only liberated and pardoned by the amnesty of August, 1840. Who could suppose that while the praises of the Prussian educational system were resounding in our Senate and pulpits, this educating government was driving, by religious persecution, from her educated land, upwards of 600 christians, who went from Silesia to the wilds of America, simply to enjoy the privileges of religious freedom, and of communicating at the altar according to the forms and doctrines of Luther or Calvin, rather than of his late Majesty?

Who could suppose that while literary men were extolling the high educational state of Prussia, her moral state stood so low that such a sect as the Muckers could not only exist in the most educated of her provinces, but could flourish openly, and number among its members, clergy, nobility, and educated and influential people. These writers had evidently been deceiving themselves and the public, had looked no farther than to the means of education, and had hastily concluded that these means must necessarily be producing the end. If to read, write, cipher, and sing be education, they are quite right—the Prussian subject is an educated man. If to reason, judge, and act as an independent free agent, in the religious, moral, and social relations of man to his creator, and to his fellow man, be that exercise of the mental powers which alone deserves the name of education, then is the Prussian subject a mere drum boy in education, in the cultivation and use of all that regard the moral and intellectual endowments of man, compared to one of the untettered population of a free country."

Comment on the above extract is unnecessary, and I would feign hope that the gentlemen who was so greatly mistaken in the one case, may not be so in the other.

The Aspect of Affairs in Canada.

ARMING OF THE POLICE—DREADFUL SCENES ANTICIPATED.—The New York papers, of Monday morning, contain the following details of the last intelligence received from Montreal:

MONTREAL, April 29.

All day yesterday a most fearful excitement existed throughout the city.

At 2 p. m., the mass meeting called to take into consideration the best means of preserving the peace of the country, was held at the Champ de Mars, and an immense multitude was present.—Strong resolutions were passed, and a petition to the Queen to recall Lord Elgin was drafted and adopted.

At the earnest request of the principal leaders, the people dispersed quietly.

The five gentlemen arrested have been committed for rioting.

A man by the name of Perry, the great leader of the firemen of this city, has been committed to jail on a charge of arson.

Towards evening a rumor rapidly spread that the French party were being sworn in as special constables, and armed. It proved correct.

† The British portion were persuaded by the leaders to wait till armed, and an encounter took place between about twenty English gentlemen and these constables, who most wantonly fired on them.

Only a few of the small party had arms, which they discharged upon the mass and slowly retreated, bearing off one of the party, wounded in the leg by a pistol ball.

From the cries uttered by some persons in the crowd, one of the gentlemen who fired informs me that their discharge must have taken effect.

During the whole night these were drilled, armed with cutlasses and pistols, in the Bonsecours market.

The military were under arms all night, and the artillery drawn up in the square.

I have the best authority for stating that Sir Benjamin Durban, commander of the forces, at a meeting of the Executive Council last night, made remarks to the following purport to Col. Tache, one of the ministry.

He demanded to know by whose authority these men had been armed. He said he was there to protect her Majesty's dominions, and by the aid of heaven he would do that. It was unconstitutional to arm one portion of the population against the other.

Turning round to Gen. Gore he said, "Go to his Excellency the Governor General, and say. I send him a body of British troops to protect him, and that I will not consent to this clandestine arming of the French population. Disarm these men, and bid by whose authority they were armed."

It is understood that Col. Bruce and Col. Tache do it on an order from the government.

The arms are refused to be given up.

The British are rapidly arming, and a dreadful fight is expected.

The 71st Regiment arrived from St Johns this morning, and the provincial cavalry are momentarily expected.

Upper Canada is in a fearful state of excitement. At Coburg, the Governor was burnt in effigy.—The light could be seen at the lake, thirty miles off. The whole upper province is arming.

In the eastern townships immense quantities of land have been sold, and large bodies of sturdy riflemen are expected to the assistance of the British.

On the Ottawa, the lumbermen are also preparing to assist Montreal.

Martial law is talked of, and will be proclaimed if there is not an immediate end to violence. The creators of the mob have raised a spirit of resistance, which they are now seeking to quell.

As for annexing Canada to the United States no really serious minded person in the community seems really to entertain any such purpose. We give below an extract from the Toronto Globe of what seems to be public opinion both in Upper and Lower Canada.

"Every well informed person knows that the true motives of the tones we now utter for annexation, are not Lord Elgin, and through him the home government, that they have a change of ministers and the restoration of the provincial patronage. They will not succeed, and they may as well renounce the pursuit at once. If the tory faction, which desires once more to usurp the reins, do not succeed, of which there is not the most distant hope, it will not be because any means have been left untried. They have contrived even in England to create a belief that we are at the rebellion point in Canada, and they look for nothing but war and rebellious outbreaks."

It looks to us very much as if much of the tory outbreak in Canada had reference to personal hostility to the government ministry. No doubt there is a deep hatred of French influence, but this is only an item; though probably a large one in the list of incidents. The following resolutions, adopted by the rioters at a meeting held at Russelton on the 5th ult, immediately preceding the outbreak, will give a correct idea of their anti-republican views and opinions:

Resolved, That this meeting views with indignation the attempt on the part of the present ministry to appropriate a large sum of the public funds to reward traitors, (who, with treasonable designs, rose up in arms against our Sovereign and lawful and peaceable inhabitants of this country, in 1837 and '38.)

Resolved, That we feel ourselves called upon to show our abhorrence of the measure, by addressing his excellency, praying that he will not inflict such a wound on the feelings of her majesty's loyal and faithful subjects (who rallied round the British flag in the hour of danger, and suppressed the traitorous rebellion of 1837 and '38) by sanctioning a bill that has for its object the reward of treason.

Resolved, That we feel determined by all constitutional means never to submit to pay rebels for their losses, while rebelling against their country, feeling that such an act would be unprecedented in history.

Resolved, That any man or number of men who fruitful brains were capable of concocting such a measure, are utterly unworthy the confidence of a say free and civilized people.

Resolved, That we consider ourselves an integral part of the British nation, and wish to continue so, and behold with chagrin the favors the government have already conferred on the principal actors of the last rebellion, rewarding them munificently for their perfidy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the French Canadians were a conquered people, we consider that civil and religious liberties were as much as any government should allow them, and we firmly believe it to be a species of injustice on the part of the ministry to devote time and money (which is a sacred deposit) discussing the subject.

Resolved, That although we are not among the first to remonstrate against the payment of rebels, we are not last in taking up arms to protect and defend our sovereign, and this country of our adoption, from the merciless and treasonable designs of traitors, and in the hour of imminent danger we embodied ourselves and defended our frontier.

Burning of the General Pike—Loss of Life.

In the New Orleans Picayune of the 19th inst., we have the particulars of the loss of the steamer Gen. Pike, which was burned on the morning of the 18th, at the plantation of Mr. Pleasant Harper, Point Coupee. It says:—

The Pike was from Cincinnati, bound for this port, and stopped at the plantation to discharge a sugar mill and engine. In a few minutes after landing, fire was discovered in a state room in the ladies' cabin, which spread with such rapidity that the boat was soon enveloped in flames, and in a short time burned to the water's edge and sunk.—The passengers and crew were saved, with the exception of Col. Anthony Butler, of Independence, Washington co., Texas, who was missing and supposed to be lost.

The boat and cargo will prove a total loss, but it is supposed that the sugar mill and engine, being on the forecastle, will be saved. The cargo consisted of bale rope and bagging, whiskey, pork and bacon. The boat's books and papers were lost, but the money in the safe and drawer saved.

The Point Coupee Echo, in an extra slip, says:

How the fire occurred no one knows, as there was but one lady passenger. The Clerk, Wm. A Foster, had no time to save the books or accounts, and many of the passengers escaped completely naked.

Colonel Butler, a gentleman well known in many parts of the Union, and a citizen of Texas, in which state he had lately received an appointment from General Taylor, perished in the flames, while endeavoring to rescue the lady passenger, who was travelling in his company. The cargo, we understand, was fully insured, the boat partially. The Gen. Pike was commanded by Captain R. H. Kendall.

The captain and officers of the boat remained by the wreck until it was completely consumed and sunk, using every endeavor to save as much of the cargo as possible.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9—P. M.

The steamer Globe arrived here this afternoon with later dates from the Brazos.

Col. Webb, commander of the California expedition, and Mr. L. Webb, together with nine others, all of whom have abandoned the expedition to California, returned passengers to this city on board the Globe. They look as if they had undergone much fatigue and hardship, though enjoying good health. They give quite a gloomy account of their adventures. Mr. Audobon remained behind and had determined to prosecute his journey towards California, with a party who agreed to accompany him.

Our city continues healthful and business generally is brisk. During the past ten days the sales of Cotton amount to the extraordinary large number of ninety thousand bales, the largest amount of sales ever before made in the same period of time. Prices have advanced fully ¼ cent ⅌ lb, since the Europa's arrival, and full confirmations of the destruction to the growing crop by the recent frosts and cold weather.

The weather is now pleasant.

Further Intelligence by the Cambria.

The New York Courier has a number of interesting items of news by the Cambria, conveyed to their correspondent at Liverpool by electro-magnetic telegraph from London, from which we make some extracts:

Accounts from Rome, attribute to Mazzini the commission of the most atrocious acts. The Paris paper "Constitutionnel" says, it is reported that 15,000 Austrians are marching upon Tuscany.

The "Debat" says, that a report prevailed that La Mortmora had been surrounded by the peasantry outside of the walls of Genoa—having given this report, it states as a fact, fully confirmed, that Genoa has not been bombarded, but cannonaded during twenty-four hours. The soldiers have committed some excesses, and caused some five or six to be shot. The Herald, under date of Pesth, the third of April, says that Jellachich had defeated the enemy and taken seven cannon, and that on the same day General Schlick had routed the insurgents.

PESTH, April 4th—The Austrians would give battle on the 5th. Prince Windischgratz has sent out to join the army.

TURIN—Letters of the 9th state that the Piedmontese Government had replied to the Genoese deputation that an amnesty should be granted if the city surrendered immediately—twelve chiefs of the insurrection and the troops alone being excepted.

BAVARIA, MUNICH, 6th—The Bavarian Cabinet, at a meeting held on the 2d inst. resolved to address a protest to all the Governments of Germany, as well as to all the foreign Governments, against the election of an Emperor of Germany.

Advices tend to prove that the insurgents in Hungary are gaining the upper hand.

ANTWERP—The Post's Paris correspondent says, "It appears that La Marmora had cannonaded Genoa for forty eight hours," yet he had not fired above half a dozen rounds, so that the bombardment was not absolutely correct. The Genoese deputation was still at Turin on the 9th, and as the armistice was to expire on that day, it is possible that the bombardment had recommenced. The young King is ready to grant a general amnesty with some slight exceptions.

We also extract the following from the telegraphic news of the other New York papers

IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 14—1 P. M.

We are in possession of advices which left Dublin at a very late hour last night. The only topic of news relates to the trial of Mr. Gavan Duffy.

MR. DUFFY'S CASE—The strong probability is that there will be no verdict; and although up to the latest moment no official announcement was made, it is generally expected that the Attorney General will—should the Jury disagree—call another Jury, and proceed with trial the third, hoping still to convict and banish from his native land one of Ireland's warmest and most gifted patriots.

LORD CLARENDON ABOUT TO RESIGN—Rumors prevail in Dublin that Lord Clarendon will shortly resign his office of Viceroy.

THE NEW CATHOLIC PRIMATE—The rumor is daily gaining credence that Dr. Denvir, of Belfast, will be the new Catholic Primate.

COMMERCIAL.

There continues to be an abundance of money upon the Stock Exchange and in the market for discount purposes.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day are not numerous. Prices opening at the same figures as yesterday, both for money and account, and up to this hour, 12½ P. M. we have no variation.

Lloyd's Books do not present any important features of interest this morning.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 14, 1 P. M—The tone of the market is quiet, and a moderate amount of business is going forward. In prices there is not any change to report. The sales are expected to reach 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 14, 1 P. M—The trade is in the same firm position noticed in the report of yesterday's market. Few transactions have been reported to day, but the prices of all kinds of breadstuffs are full, and will continue so until the removal of the blockade from the German ports.

We also annex some additional items of intelligence from our files of foreign journals.

Command of the German Navy—Commodore Perry, of the United States marine, has accepted the post declined by Commodore Parker, of commander of the German Navy. A number of American naval officers are ready to enter the German service.

A Young Traitor—A boy twelve years old has been imprisoned at Vienna, on a charge of high treason. The little fellow had repeated some abusive expressions respecting the Emperor and Windischgratz, which he had probably heard in the streets.

Fall of Napoleon—The President of France while riding in the Bois de Bolougne, on the 11th of April, was thrown from his saddle, but not seriously injured.

Virginia Election Returns.

The returns of the Congressional election come in slowly, on account of the polls having generally been kept open three days. The returns we gave yesterday indicated the election of the following members:

First District—J. S. Millson, dem.
Second District—Richard K. Meade, dem
Fourth District—Alex. Bocock, dem
Sixth District.—J. A. Seddon, dem—gain
Seventh District.—Gen. Bayly, dem.
Ninth District.—Jeremiah Morton, whig.
Tenth District.—Richard Parker, dem.
Eleventh District — Gov. McDowell, dem.
Thirteenth District.—F. McMullen, dem.—gain.

The returns show a net whig loss of two members. The Richmond Whig, of yesterday morning, says—

"From present indications, the Whigs have lost some members of Congress and gained several members of the House of Delegates—probably enough to give them a majority in that branch of the Legislature. But as yet, not enough is known to render it certain."

The Richmond Times has the following with regard to some of the districts yet to hear from—

Third District—A gain of about 140 in Halifax, indicates that if Flournoy (whig) can hold General Taylor's vote in the upper counties, he will be handsomely re-elected.

Fifth District.—The three days' election has told, as usual, against the whigs in Madison and Greene, and from this cause and Mr. Powell's personal influence in Amherst, we fear that Coggin is defeated. So, this is another whig loss.

Eighth District.—A letter from Mr. Forbes, whig, expresses the belief that he is elected. The returns look well, but the issue is still doubtful.—Forbes was 40 ahead, and all the districts heard from but middlesex, which gave General Cass a majority of 7. If Forbes is elected it is a whig gain.

Fifteenth District.—Russell, whig, gains largely in every county, and some doubts are entertained as to the result, notwithstanding the distinct gave Gen Cass 874 majority. The probability is, however, that Newman, democrat, is elected by two or three hundred majority.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Among the important Acts passed by the late Legislature was on revising and consolidating the laws of the Commonwealth in regard to Common Schools. We find the following synopsis of its provisions in the Gettysburgh Star:

"The annual meetings of the citizens to determine the amount of additional tax to be assessed for School purposes are abolished, and power is given to the Directors to levy a *tax sufficient to keep the Schools open not more than ten months in each year.* The Schools are required to be kept open *at least four* months in each year.

The Treasurer of the school fund is made the Collector of School taxes. The Collector is to fix a time and place, when and where he will receive the School taxes, and is to receive two per cent. for all collected. If it is not paid at the time designated, the Constable is to collect it.

Sub-Districts are not interfered with—where the Committee of a sub district and the Directors disagree in the employment of a teacher, the people of the sub-district have the right to elect a teacher who must, however, have been first examined by the Directors.

All monies subject to taxation for State and County purposes, are made subject to School tax.

The Directors shall establish a sufficient number of schools for the education of every individual between the ages of 5 and 21 in the districts, who may apply for admission and instruction."

Schools are to be visited by one or more of the Directors at least once in each month, the results of which visits are to be reported to meetings, and entered on the minutes of the Board.

Teachers applying for employment, are to be examined, and, if qualified, to receive a certificate setting forth the branches of learning he or she is capable of teaching, which certificate shall be signed by a majority of the acting board of Directors, and *no person shall be employed as a teacher without having procured such certificate, which shall be renewed annually.*

The objects and mode of assessment are fully prescribed, the tax in no individual case to be less than 50 cents. The annual State appropriation of $200,000 is continued. School Directors are exempted from militia duty.

A full copy of the new Law is to be prepared by the State Superintendent and forwarded to the different Boards of Directors and County Commissioners in the State.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Hooper C. Hicks, Vienna, Maryland.
Robert Mitchell, Pensacola, Florida.
James R. Sanchez, St. Augustine, Florida.
Elias Pond, Genesee, New York.
Ezra Smith, Champlain, New York.
William S. Mallicote, Yorktown, Virginia.

RENTING OUT A MARSHALSHIP.—It is stated by Ely Moore, the marshal of the United States for the southern district of the State of New York, in an affidavit made in the Court of Chancery, that, immediately after his appointment to the office, he disposed of it to Mr. Peck for the sum of $16,000, and $185 per month. It appears, however, that this shameful practice is by on means uncommon. The price which this office brought is, certainly proof presumitive that the salary or income is entirely too large.

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 GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. de29

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. R. Eaton. ja19

PERMIUM LEMON SUGAR—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jayne, 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. H. 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. sept4-ly

DAVID KENNEDY, of Jefferson township, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention. my4 MANY.

SCRIP! SCRIP!!

I WILL receive City and County Scrip at par, for sale I have advertised on the Post, to take place on the 19th and 19th May, at Lock No 2, Versailles township, Allegheny county. WILLIAM L. MILLER. my4 ot may19

Scrip at Par,

TAKEN FOR CHICKERING'S PIANOS

H. KLEBER, at Woodwell's, No. 83 Third street, offers for sale an elegant lot Chickering's Pianos, (Boston) at the lowest cash price, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, and County Scrip. They comprise from 6 to 7 octaves, and were selected by Mr. Chickering for this market. They are warranted to be equal to any in the city, having all the latest improvements, such as circular scale, etc.

Buyers are invited to call previous to purchasing elsewhere, and, also, to bring with them some good judge, professional or otherwise, to judge of the quality of the above instruments.

N. B.—Written guarantees will be given with each Piano, enabling the holder to exchange in case the instrument be proved in the least degree imperfect, or faulty. my4 H. K.

House and Lot for Sale for Scrip.

A TWO story Brick House, containing eight rooms exclusive of basement and cellar, and suitable for two families, situated on Liberty street, Allegheny, will be sold low for Scrip. Enquire of my4 dif R. HAYS, Gazette office

SHOE PAPER—500 reams assorted colors, received and for sale by S C HILL. my4 57 wood st

BACON—10,000 lbs assorted Bacon, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN, my4 31 water and 62 front st

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—30 bbls No 1 Herring, 20 do N C Tar. L S WATERMAN my4

MACKEREL—125 bbls No 3 to arrive, for sale by my4 L S WATERMAN

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the steamer Union, will please hand them in immediately to JAS KERR, J. & Co. my4 No 36 Water st

RYE FLOUR—40 bbls superior Rye Flour, just received and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my4

FINE FLOUR—50 bbls Fine Flour, just rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my4

WINDOW GLASS—200 box Smith & Herron's brand, 20 do J S Harkett's brand, just rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my4

SODA ASH—15 casks Kurtz best Soda Ash, just landing and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my4

TEN SHARES Exchange Bank Stock for sale by SOLOMON SCHOYER. my4 110 Second st

LAKE LIME—10 bbls superior Lake Lime, rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my4

GREEN APPLES—30 bbls in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my4

APPLE BUTTER—2 firkins of Apple Butter, rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH my4

TWO COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—Having made arrangements for a constant supply of FACTORY FINDINGS, we will sell at low prices—Calf and Sheep Roller Skins, Lace Leather, Pickers, Reeds, Shuttles, Hemp Twine Treadles, No 9 to 15 Belt Puncher, Wrenches, Stripping Cards, 10 to 15 in. Patent Dresser Brushes, Wire Brushes &c &c LOGAN, WILSON & CO. my4 129 Wood street, Pittsburgh

FIFTY SHARES Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph Stock, for sale by my4 HOLMES & SONS

DRIED PEACHES—50 bush just rec'd by my4 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

RYE FLOUR—20 bbls for sale by my4 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

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. JOHN SNYDER, Cashier. my1dtw

FRENCH MILLINERY.

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

For Scrip at Par.

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

One eleg