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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 special time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisers and subscribers 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'clock, 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.

ROFF, SAROTHERS,
Chairmen of the Committee of Correspondence.

April 27, 1849.

Our Washington Correspondent, "Junius," troubles our venerable contemporary of the "Union" no little, as it appears by the editor's frequent allusions to his letters. In his last paper, the editor gives the broad direct to the remark of "Junius," that Mr. Westcott used the columns of the Union through the agency of Mr. Foote. What authority our correspondent had for his statement, in relation to these *distinguished!* Senators, we cannot say, but presume that he will speak for himself. It certainly is not our wish that any writer for our columns should make any statement without a tangible foundation, and we have mistaken our correspondent much, if he writes of aught that he has not a satisfactory knowledge of, or makes a statement which he does not believe to be true on sufficient testimony. He is liable to imposition as well as others, and may have been deceived in this instance; if so, he will frankly acknowledge it.

We thank the Union for his advice, and shall try to profit by it, when here is occasion, but we think the term "scribbler" is scarcely applicable to our modern "Junius," whose correspondence has given the venerable editor no small annoyance as the original Junius did the heads of government, by his communications in Woodfall's paper.

The editor of the Post is welcome to call us as many ugly names as he chooses. We take such things from such a source, as rather complimentary than otherwise; but he shall not escape from our charge, by misrepresenting ☞ We did not say the loan he proposes to effect from the banks, for the purpose of redeeming the scrip issues, was "heartless," but the proposed war upon those institutions which rendered the loan almost impossible. The heartlessness consists in closing up avenues for relief, while pretending the utmost sympathy for the unfortunate holders of the scrip, and in lamenting the hardships to the poor from the depreciation of one currency, while industriously endeavoring to discredit that which remains.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A call appears in the Philadelphia papers, for a Rail Road meeting, to be holden last Wednesday evening, which was signed by an immense number of names—some two thousand. The object of the meeting was to take measures to raise funds to complete the Central Rail Road to Hollidaysburgh, in *time for for the trade of next year.*

This is an exceedingly important movement, and most heartily do we wish it may succeed. It will give a spur to exertions in this quarter for the Western road, and infuse a cheerful confidence in the minds of the whole community. If the effort succeeds, we shall have uninterrupted Rail Road communication from Johnstown to Philadelphia, *next spring*, adding vastly to our facilities of travel and transportation. The Western division will also, we presume, be immediately put under contract, giving us, by 1851, a continuous line to Philadelphia.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—Our Telegraphic Despatches announce the arrival of the America, and bring some commerical news, but are exceedingly unsatisfactory in regard to political and social intelligence. All we learn from it is, that continental Europe still continues in an unsettled and warlike condition; and that Republican France is about to interfere to place the Supreme Pontiff over the Roman people. This latter intelligence does not surprise us, for nothing such a versatile people do is surprising, but it is a humiliating picture of folly and inconsistency. *Republican* France—Republican now only in name—sending an armed force to crush Republican Rome, and to place over her free citizens a despotic and absolute temporal and spiritual sovereign! The next move in France will be to declare Louis Napoleon President for life, and from that to the title and powers of Emperor—the transition will be easy.

FORTORA INSTITUTE.—This institution has been opened under favorable auspices. Parents who wish to give their boys a thorough classical and mathematical training should embrace the rare opportunity afforded by this institution. See advertisement.

LAST accounts state that the Cholera is extending its ravages in Mexico. Reinosa and Camargo had been invaded by it. At Saltillo, also, they were suffering from its ravages. At San Luis and Monterey, also, they had experienced its attacks. At the latter place, it had not been so malignant in its character as it was in 1838, and none but people of the lowest class had been attacked.

Matthew Wool, who was convicted a few days since, in the Criminal Court of New York, of murdering his wife, by administering poison to her in buckwheat cakes, was on Monday morning sentenced to be hanged by Judge Edmonds. The 23d of June was appointed as the day of execution. He heard the sentence with great calmness and composure.

COL. BLISS.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives a short biography of Col. Bliss, the gallant Aid and accomplished Secretary of Gen. Taylor. Colonel W. W. S. Bliss was born in August, 1817, and passed the earlier years of his life, in Lebanon, N. H. His father, Captain John Bliss, graduated at West Point in 1811, was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1813, and died at Mobile in 1822. Col. Bliss entered the military academy at the early age of fourteen, and graduated at the age of eighteen with the highest honors of his class, which led to his immediate appointment as Lieutenant. For his bravery and prompt discharge of duty, he was promoted in 1840, and served through all the Florida war, as assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. When our army repaired to Texas, he discharge the duty of Adjutant General; with the rank of Major, and in all Taylor's hare fought battles the duty of first Aid.

AMERICAN CONSULS ABROAD.—The New York Tribune contains a statement of the official income of our Consuls abroad, by which it appears that no Consulate is at present worth $10,000. The largest amount received by the Consul at Liverpool, who in 1845 received $9,963 65. The consulates at Rio de Janeiro and at London are also worth $9,000. The next best are the Consulates of Havana and Glasgow, both of which yield annually upwards of $6000. St. Thomas and the other Sandwich Islands each yield $4000; six other posts yield $2000, per annum, eighteen are worth $1000; and the remaining ninety Consulates range from $900 to $4 per annum, much the largest proportion of them being worth less than $500. The Consul at Alexandria, in Egypt, receives a salary of $3000. Three Consuls on the coast of Barbary each receive a salary of $2000, and five in China receive a salary of $1000 a year each.—One at Beyrout receives a salary of $500. Several of the minor Consuls have made no return of fees.

CHOLERA IN OTACHITA.—The Union (Farmerville, La.) Expositor, of the 3d inst., notices the adjournment of the District Court there, until the second Monday in June next and says: "The prevalence of cholera in and about the neighborhood of Monroe, was the reason assigned for the adjournment."

The Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary for the department of the Interior, returned to Washington on Tuesday, from his visit to the State of Ohio.

A fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 23d ult., which destroyed several buildings with their contents on the Levee, between Toulouse and Jefferson streets. Among the sufferers we see the names of Mr. L. Borsino, Mr. Philpher, and Mr. Shropshire dealers in clothing; Mr. Gondolfo, grocer; Mde. Dumay, Mde. Messi and Mr. Hass, dry goods dealers. The loss is estimated at $75,000; the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

The Swedish barque Valeria, which arrived at New York on Monday from Stockholm, has made one of the longest and dreariest passages on record, having been one hundred and sixty one days in performing the voyage. Besides a large cargo of iron, she has on board a goodly number of passengers, all more or less sick from the want and privation they suffered on so tedious a voyage. The Valeria was given up for lost, in the newspapers, a long while ago.

THE PEACH CROP.—The Baltimore American says that later accounts from the peach growers are not so discouraging as those at first received.—"We learn from various points that the damage to the trees, though very great, is not so extensive as was at first supposed. The prospect is that the crop will be greatly diminished in extent, but that we are not to be entirely deprived of this most wholesome and delicious fruit."

MORE GOLD.—The Dahlonega (Ga.) Watchman of 21st says: "We were shown a few days since two pieces of gold, picked up from the Jones lot, in Gilmer county, the larger weighing 329 dwts. and the other 100 dwts. There is great excitement about the mines."

The Nashville True Whig states that every portion of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad has been located, and the work is steadily and rapidly progressing.

Gen. Barrow, with an earnest desire to secure harmonious action in the ranks of the Whigs, has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Nashville district.

We see by the Nashville papers that the two candidates for Governor are to canvass the State together.

At an internal improvement meeting in Memphis a few days ago, Ex-Governor Jones stated that a cotton factory would be commenced there in less than thirty days.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.—The Elkton (Md.) Whig says: "A gentleman from Chesapeake city informs us that the canal has about as much business at this time as it is capable of doing, such is the quantity of freight passing throught it."

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company have called for a payment of three per cent of the stock on the 14th of May, and additional four per cent, on or before the 1st of November. It has been determined to push the work immediately.

NEW RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.—The railroad companies between Albany and Buffalo have perfected their arrangements for the summer. Six trains are to leave the Albany depot daily, four of which run through to Buffalo. This arrangement was to go into effect on and after the 1st of May.

A Washington letter says that the appointment of John S. Gallagher, of Va., as first Auditor of the Treasury Department, in place of Dr. Collins, has been determined on.

The Baltimore American says that the statement contained in the annexed paragraph, we believe, is substantially correct:

Hon. John P. Kennedy of Baltimore, we believe, is engaged in writing the life of the late William Wirt. The work, which is nearly ready for the press, will be comprised in two octavo volumes, and will contain the correspondence of Mr. Wirt, much of which is of great interest, particularly illustrating the political history of the times in which he lived. We are glad that one so competent and popular as a writer is to be the biographer of Wirt. —*New York Mirror.*—

MAY-DAY IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, writing on Monday, says:

"Everything about town, to-day, is in a state of confusion and transition. To-morrow is 'May-day,' and those who don't wish to be swallowed up altogether in the general chaos into which hapless Gotham is then plunged, are wisely taking time by the forelock. Nothing but cart loads of furniture meet one in the streets, and here and there, may be seen men, women and children running with chairs, tables, stools, baby jumpers, everything, in fact, which constitutes the 'fixins' of a man's castle."

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1849.

The chief news at present is of a political character, and is not without interest, as showing the dishonor of the Administration just gone into retirement. It is now definitely settled that the United States Marshalship salary was sold by Eli Moore for $16,000, to an officer, who acted as a broker. This officer being forced to retire, sold his claim to a successor, Mr. Peck, who has now taken the government money to pay himself a debt incurred by the U. S. Marshal, whose bondsman he was. It is, beyond doubt, that the successor of the lamented Harrison obtained a bonus for various offices, but it remained for Mr. Polk's administration to plan a direct bargain and sale of offices connected with the highest law court of the land. Mr. Peck has resigned, but the officers of the law are after him, and notice given to the bank from which he drew the public funds, that it will be held responsible.

A good deal of stir has been created by the announcement that Edwin Forrest has forced his wife to agree to a separation. The cause is as new as it is dishonorable to so eminent a man—His wife is an English woman, and so morbid have his feelings become, by reason of his long and frivolous dispute with Mr. Macready, that the ties which death alone should sever are rent asunder to gratify his passions. Mrs. Forrest enjoys a reputation than which none could be purer, and the sole cause of their separation is the frivolous one now assigned. She was formerly Miss Sinclair, and daughter of the eminent vocalist of that name. She has secured a separate maintenance worthy of Mr. Forrest's ample fortune, and the understanding is that each is free to marry again. Macready commences an engagement at the Astor Place Opera House next week, and a smart campaign may be looked for.

No less than forty four hundred steerage passengers arrived here in the last twenty four hours. It is stated by the "importers of citizens," that the number to come this year will throw all previous years' business into the shade, and that we shall count our accessions by hundreds of thousands. A few paupers, received from abroad, infest our city, but apart from this, immigration is the source of immense national wealth and strength. Our population is yet sparse, and the supply of labor inadequate to the proper and profitable development of our resources, and the time is yet far distant when the hardy laborers of the north of Europe, and of Great Britain, will suffice, by competition, an injury upon home born workmen.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the popular Congregational clergyman, and pastor of the Pilgrim Church, at Brooklyn, lies almost hopelessly ill with pleurisy, attended with symptoms of Erysipelas. He is foremost among the leaders in all benevolent works, and his loss would be felt widely and deeply. The failure of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is much canvassed, and many wonder how a clergyman could fail for $250,000 and have but $16,000 of assets. The cause of his loss has been his connection with various States for the erection of churches, and other attempts to advance his church, of which he is a most zealous member. He has, however, a modest competence in the income of his wife, which reaches $12,000 per annum—an amount that leaves no room to fear that he will want the necessaries of life; if, indeed, he does not get some luxuries.

The money market has attained considerable quietness, and the legal rate is about all that can be had for loans. Specie has accumulated rapidly, and there is now in the city near $7,000,000, against $4,200,000 in March. The receipts from the interior are large, and the next steamer will have a million and a half. So good authority reports. The banks, encouraged by this accession of coin, have extended their loans and money is abundant on good security. Treasury notes close at 101, U. S. 6's of '67, 112, and of 1868, 112, Pennsylvania 6's, 85 cash, and Erie seven per cents, at par, with an upward tendency in these, as well as in fancy stocks.

In markets there is little change to note. Prices remain almost stationary, so far as produce is concerned. The State Canals open to morrow, and the supplies to come forward will soon give an impulse to the market.

Quite an event occurred to night, by no less an achievement than the production of a successful comedy by John Brougham. A more brilliant satire upon the follies of socialism, as well as the absurdities of society, as at present constituted, was never presented or attended with more success. The whole space of Burton was crammed with eager spectators, to witness "Romance and Reality," which has received the approbation of an audience, whose sanction honors an author.

There is point and good sense in the following extracts of letters to the Baltimore Patriot, by "Potomac."

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1849.

Who ought to hold the principal offices of the Government during the continuance of the present Administration in power—Whigs or Locofocos?

Can any fair minded man hesitate one moment in answering this question.

For twenty years the Whigs, believing their cause to be just, have manfully and patriotically battled for the ascendancy against Locofocoism, and the mighty engine of the Government patronage, which it held in its grasp and wielded at its pleasure.

During all this time, the Whigs, all over the Union, were disfranchised from holding a portion of the principal offices of the Government. Their opponents, strutting in the insolence of official consequence, said to them, "Stand off! we are more righteous than thou! the offices of the Government are not thine, for any respectable portion thereof they belong to us!"

Who has not seen this? Look at the whole corps of our Ministers and Charge d'Affaires, and leading Consuls abroad—every mother's son of them a Locofoco, appointed for his Locofocoism! Look also at every Collector, Naval Store Keeper, Naval Officer, Surveyor of a Port, Postmaster, United States Marshal, Land Office Register or Receiver, or Sub Treasurer, all over the country, and in every instance, where the place the man holds has been of value, it has had a Locofoco incumbent.

So was it, with scarcely a solitary exception, from Maine to Texas, when Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as President of the United States.

"Was it a Whig President, to suffer this state of things to remain? Did the Whigs, who had toiled and struggled against Locofocoism, and been disfranchised from holding Government offices of honor and trust for twenty years—did they elect him for this?

Did the Whigs expect or design that their Locofoco opponents, who had held all the high and honorable offices of the Government for twenty years, should turn upon them and say, "Oh, we have had the offices so long that they belong to us, as life-estates. You have elected your candidates for President and Vice President, after a twenty years' hard struggle, but what of that? some of our party helped you, and therefore Gen. Taylor cannot supercede us in the offices we hold, which belong to us!" No, indeed, the Whigs expected, designed, nothing of the kind. General Taylor expected nothing of the kind. He designed no such thing. Every where, in every town in the Union, the friends of Taylor and Fillmore voted not only against Cass and Butler, but against the officials of the Locofoco party, whom they knew, in their midst—officials here a Postmaster, there a Custom House officer, here a Marshal, there a Sub-Treasurer, here a Receiver, there Disbarser, and what not.—who had been the life, soul and stay of the Locofoco party, and kept it together, while they had all the time been lording it over the Whigs who were disfranchised from holding Government offices, although compelled to bear their full share of the Government's expenses.

It was against these subordinate officials and their principles, as much as to elect Taylor and Fillmore, that the Whigs every where went to the polls and voted in the last Presidential election.

They triumphed. And now they make the reasonable request that the Administration, which they have elevated to power, after a hard struggle, shall cause a salutary change to be made in a majority of the principal offices of the Government—Their request will be complied with. The groans and howls of the Locofoco organs will be made in vain on the subject

Perhaps it would be best for the major portion of these changes to be made at once. The nine days' wonder and the nine days' groans, which would follow, would the sooner be over. As the changes are prolonged, drawn out, so will be the groans and wailings of the Locofoco organs, manufactured for the occasion.

But, all at once, or by piece meal, the changes are to be made, and will be. Nothing short of such a salutary, conservative work will satisfy the people. They expect it of General Taylor, and he will not disappoint them. He is just the man to assume the responsibility in such a good and wholesome work, and he will do it.

The modesty of the Locofoco office holders, in claiming and expecting to hold on to their places, to the exclusion of honest, capable and deserving Whigs, whom they have for twenty years disfranchised and kept down, is cool beyond all parallel.

Some complaint has been made against the administration for procrastinating the removals which must be made But there have been good and valid reasons for delay in many cases which might be cited, and one of these is the near approach of the time when not a few Government officers' commissions will expire by limitation.

In other cases, where commissions are and of right ought to be revoked, I am happy to learn that General Taylor and the members of the Cabinet are resolved to act promptly. It is deemed necessary, proper and just that many Government offices now held by ultra locofocos, should be filled by competent and honest friends of the administration. The country desires the work of reform, in this matter, done judiciously, and so done as not to require its being done over again. General Taylor and Cabinet, I am happy to learn, are at the work shall be done thoroughly and as speedily as may be. They are aware that the country expects it of them, and that their friends, in all directions are crying out in the language of Shakspeare

"If twere done, when 'tis done,
Then 'twere well twere done quickly"

Action, action, action' was what Gen. Taylor loved when he was putting it to a foreign enemy. Action will now be the watchword of himself and his Cabinet. There was work to be done to elect Gen. Taylor President, and to relieve a respectable portion of the Government's hundred thousand office holders from their individual doubts. That work was done. Action was the watchword, and action did it. And now they who bore the brunt and burthen, the heat and sweat of the day, call upon General Taylor and the Whig Cabinet to do their work—to infuse action into their operations—and the call will not be unheeded.

Nothing has been gained in the Virginia Elections by delay or by the re-appointment of sundry Locofocos to highly respectable offices. The Whig party, in voting for Taylor and Fillmore, voted to have a respectable share, or proportion, of the Government offices placed in the hands of their friends. And these of the opposite party who voted for the same ticket, did so because they were, if possible, more disgusted with the Polk administration, and more opposed to the Locofoco office holders under it, than the Whigs themselves were. Hence it is worse than folly and nonsense in the Union and its Locofoco adjuncts, to pretend that General Taylor is bound to keep the Locofoco incumbents generally in office, because some of that party voted for the Old Chief.

I repeat, action will be had. The whole country expects it The Whig party calls for it, as best for the country, best for the welfare of the Whig party, and best for the success of General Taylor during not only his present term, but that second term which I this day predict the Whig party of the country will elect him to serve. No body can beat him if he runs. Mark that. POTOMAC.

Banking in the United States.

Extract from the Report of the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, *Comptroller of the State of New York, January*, 1849.

Should the country remain at peace, it cannot be doubted that the stocks of the United States will be a safe and adequate security. The Comptroller would therefore recommend that the law be so changed as to exclude bonds and mortgages from all free banks which shall hereafter commence business, and to prevent the taking of any more from those now in operation, and to require that ten per cent. per annum of those now held as security be withdrawn, and their places supplied by stocks of this State or of the United States. If this recommendation be adopted, at the end of ten years the whole security will be equal to a six per cent. stock of this State or of the United States, which, it is presumed, will be ample security for the redemption of all bills in circulation.

Could this system of banking be generally adopted in the several States, it can hardly be doubted that it would prove highly beneficial. It would create a demand for their own State stocks. The interest paid upon them would be paid to their own citizens. Every man who held a bank note, secured by such stocks, would have a direct interest in maintaining inviolate the credit of the State. The blasting cry of *repudiation* would never again be heard, and the plighted faith of the State would be as sacred as national honor; and, lastly, it would give them a sound and uniform currency.

If, then, in addition to this, Congress would authorize such notes as were secured by stocks of the United States to be received for public dues to the National Treasury, this would give to such notes a universal credit, co-extensive with the U. States, and leave nothing further to be desired in the shape of a national paper currency. This would avoid all objections to a national bank, by obviating all necessity for one, for the purpose of furnishing a national currency. The National Government might be made simply secure. The law might provide that all bills secured by the United States stocks should be registered and countersigned in the Treasury Department, as the notes circulated by the banks in this State are now registered and countersigned in this office. This would enable every collector, postmaster, or other receiver of public moneys, to know that they were receivable for public dues. The stock of the United States, by which their redemption was secured, might be so transferred to the State officer holding the same, that it could not be sold or transferred by him, without the assent of the Secretary of the Treasury; and in case of a failure of the bank to redeem its notes, it might be optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the notes held by the Government for an equal amount of the U. States stock held for their redemption, or let it be sold and receive the Government's share of the dividends. In this way the National Government would always be secure against loss. But this suggestion is foreign from the chief object of this report, and is merely thrown out to invite attention to the subject. But, in conclusion, the the Comptroller has no hesitation in recommending that the free bank system be modified in the particulars above suggested, and that it be then adopted, in preference to the safety fund system, as the banking system of this State.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—*Col. Webb's Expedition.*—The U. S. steamer A. R. Hetzel, Captain Otway, at New Orleans on the 23d ult., arrived from Brazos Santiago, by the way of Laveca.

The Hetzel brought over as passengers sixteen of Col. Webb's ill-fated California expedition, on their return home, also a Mr. Buchanan, who started from New York for California with a party of seven persons, one of whom was murdered at Matamoras. Five others died of cholera, and he, the only survivor, is wending his way back again

Progress of the Canadian Rebellion.

MONTREAL, April 30.

The mob assembled late on Saturday night, but by the strenuous exertions of Col. Gugy, they were prevented from doing any mischief. The city continued quiet last night.

At Quebec, on Saturday night, Lord Elgin was burned in effigy, amid the hootings of the excited populace.

In Upper Canada the same riotous feeling has been exhibited. The Governor's effigy has been burned in various places.

In this city, to-day, the populace have been kept quiet by the assurance that the French should be disarmed. The Governor is to attend the session of Parliament at 7 o'clock this evening, and trouble is anticipated.

On Sunday, the city was quiet, but excitement was manifested upon the arrival of a troop of cavalry.

John Young has been appointed Chief Magistrate of Montreal. He is a strong partizan, and supported the present ministry.

At Beauharnois, also, the Governor has been burnt in effigy, and the authorities were compelled to assist in the ceremony.

The St. Andrew's Society, and Thistle Curling Club have expelled Lord Elgin from membership.

MONTREAL, April 30—5 P. M.

Lord Elgin came to town at 3 o'clock to-day.

The carriage was escorted by a troop of Provincial Cavalry.

The streets were lined all the way to the Government House by the people, who hissed, cursed and pelted the chariot as it passed.

When the escort had passed the French Cathedral into Notre Dame street, a company of the 23d Regiment closed in behind to protect the carriage.

Opposite the Government House, his Lordship was struck by a stone on the head, and by an egg in the face.

The troops were then separately cheered.

The members of Parliament then proceeded to the Government House to present their address.

As they passed through the crowd they were actually covered with dirt and the yolks of eggs.

The members were proceeding in such a plight, escorted by soldiers, to receive the Governor-General of Canada, to present to him an address from the Parliament congratulating him on the quiet state of the country.

During the passage of the members through St. Paul street, the riot act was read, and the troops charged.

No lives were lost, though the crowd was very dense. This is a sign how troops whose hearts are with the people, can act if necessary.

The Governor proceeded out of town by the suburbs.

A Major Bouches has arrived from Kingston, and has waited on Sir Benj. D. Urban, to represent to him the dreadful state of the country, and to urge that if something is not done the people will march on Montreal.

Riots are feared to-night.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, April 30—5 P. M.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday night, a few boys assembled in the Hay market. In the course of an hour the evening their numbers increased, until a large mob gathered, which manifested a riotous disposition, and but for the efforts of Colonel Gregg and State prisoners, who were liberated at ten o'clock, much damage would have been done. They were finally induced to disperse, by their leaders. On Saturday the city was quiet, excepting some considerable excitement created by the arrival of a troop of cavalry. John Young has been appointed Chief Magistrate of Montreal. He is a strong partizan, and is supported by the present ministry. Despatches from Quebec state that the Governor was burnt in effigy in that city on Saturday night The authorities are using strenuous measures to preserve the public peace.

In Upper Canada the same spirit is manifested, the Governor being burned in effigy in many places. At Brockville the authorities were compelled to assist in the ceremony. The St. Andrew's Society and Thistle Curling Club expelled Lord Elgin to day. The people are now quiet, upon the assurance of the Government that the French shall be disarmed. The Governor is to go to the Parliament House at six oclock to night, and much trouble is expected.

FROM PANAMA.—The New Orleans Picayune has letters from Panama to March 6th, from Mr. Frenier, from which we extract the following:

If the steamer California should arrive to-day, the passengers going on her cannot leave here short of fifteen days, and our other men now on the Isthmus will sail from here inside of forty days. If the tide of emigration continues to flow in this direction, I shall not be surprised to see deck passages in the greasy whale ships command from three to five hundred dollars. About seventy persons took passage on the English steamer Fern, for Callao and Valparaiso, considering they will save time and money by going there for a vessel.

Mrs. Fremont, in company with Mr. Jacobs, has arrived at Gorgona, where they are detained on account of a slight illness of Mr. Jacobs.

Col. Hayne, of the Commissary Department and the corps of Engineers, are all here awaiting transportation.

MEXICAN TARIFF.—We are indebted to the Mexican Minister near this Government for a copy of the following decree, and translate it for the benefit of our provision producers:—*Nat. Intel.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

His Excellency the President has been pleased to direct me to the following decree.

The President of the United Mexican States to the inhabitants of the Republic: Know ye that the General Congress has declared as hereinafter:

"Art. 1. Is permitted for the term of three years the introduction into the port of Matamoras and the Custom Houses of the frontier State of Tamaulipas of the following articles, viz: flour, rice, sugar of every description, coffee, small grains," (*semillas* which applies to such, except wheat and barley,) "of every sort known by the name of *menestras*, butter, pork, salted or pickled. All these will, for their entire import duty, pay the rates subjoined.

Common wheat flour, the barrel	$1 00
Superfine do	1 50
Rice, per 100 lbs	75
Sugar, do	1 00
Coffee, do	1 10
Salt Pork	1 20
Butter do	1 20
Small grain, by measurement 20 per cent.	

"Art. 2. Is likewise permitted the introduction at the Custom House of Paso del Norte, in the State of Chihuahua, of wood and lumber for buildings, subject however to the registration provided by the tariff for other articles generally.

"Art. 3. The Government, in order truly to accomplish the object of this decree, will previously ascertain whether there exists on the frontiers the scarcity of those provisions which it is intended hereby to introduce; and it will put an end to that introduction as soon as the population now favored shall have been supplied by the national commerce with the needful articles.

"Art. 4. Are comprehended within the benefits of this law, 1,125 barrels of flour and 150 quintals (cwt) of rice introduced through Matamoras in the month of January last.

"ARRANGOIZ.

MEXICO, April 4, 1849."

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1849.

The Receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st of March last, were:

From customs, about	$3,374,628 61
From lands	359,506 17
From loan of 1847	66 500 00
From loan of 1848	3,683,00 00
From miscellaneous sources	2,151,350 00
	$14,630 014 68

The Expenditures during the same period, were:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, (including $1,030,059, 63, under treaty with Mexico)	$2,573,030 64
On account of army, &c	1,637,092 10
On " Indian Department	63,687 93
On " fortifications	116,052 59
On " pensions	671,436 29
On " navy	2,091,291 03
Interest of Treasury notes and public debt	167,308 67
Reimbursements of Treasury notes	3,510,100 00
Redemption of Treasury notes purloined, including interest	105 10
	$11,130,097 50

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, MAY 1, 1849.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, May 1, 1849.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to act of 23d July, 1846, as per records of this office	$150,339 31
Amount outstanding of the issue of the 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	135,850 00
Amount outstanding of the issues of the 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office	5,673,550 00
	$5,959,739 31
Deduct canceled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, of which $3 750 is under the act of 22d July, 1846, $300 under the act of 28th January, 1847, and $350 under other acts	10,400 00
	$5,949,339 31

ALLEN A. HALL, Register of Treasury.

GEN. BROOKE.—We heard yesterday with surprise and deep regret that Brevet Major General Brooke had received orders from head quarters to assume the command of the army in New Mexico, lately detached from Gen. Worths command, and to proceed forthwith to his destination. However honorable the distinction conferred by this assignment to duty, we have learned it with a regret, which will be shared by a very large number of our citizens to whom the General had become endeared. We cannot persuade ourselves that the order will not yet be countermanded, though we learn that the General has made his arrangements for a prompt compliance with it, and will leave for Jefferson Barracks early this week. We should imagine that such a command far an officer of his rank, his services and his years, would have little charm; that it would be but little better than banishment. If we are correct in this, it would surprise us if the determination of the Secretary of War were not reconsidered. We cannot be mistaken in saying that if long and arduous service and eminent gallantry in the field entitle an officer to consideration at the hands of the department, Gen. Brooke comes within these conditions.—*N. O. Picayune, April 22.*

LATER FROM PUERTO CABELLO.—By the arrival at Philadelphia, on Monday, of the barque Thos. Dallet, Captain Dill, the North American has dates from Puerto Cabello to the 4th ult. They present a very gloomy picture of affairs in Venezuela.—The people show very strong dissatisfaction with the despotic measures of the government of Monagas, and, have become throughly unsettled. The prices for all produce, whether foreign or domestic, were very low, and trade was almost at a standstill. It was becoming every day more and more evident that there must be a change in the government, and if our previous accounts may be relied on, that change points to Guzman the present Vice President, as the successor of Monagas in the Presidency of Venezuela.

We hear nothing of Gen. Paez in these growing troubles, but it is reasonable to presume that he is not idle, though very secret, in the work of fomenting discord in the government which has overthrown but not conquered him.

In our last advices it was mentioned that Monagas had, for political reasons, seized and thrown into prison at Caprupano a number of French citizens, among whom was the Vice-Consul. The strong protest which this proceeding called forth from the French Consul General has added another to the many difficulties of the Government. The French Consul insists upon ample apology and reparation, and the result of the matter was still in doubt when Capt. D. sailed.

Another revolution in Venezuela seems, from all accounts, to be imminent.

TRIAL OF MRS. HOWARD.—Yesterday morning, being the day for the commencement of the trial of Mrs. Howard, upon an indictment for murder, the court room was filled at an early hour. Judge Brough presiding; associate judges, Wiseman, Moore, and Saffin. A. G. W. Carter, prosecuting for the State; and Judge Walker, R. M. Corwine, and Rufus King for the defence.

The special *venire* of jurymen was called by the Sheriff, and the Court proceeded to make up the panel. Much argument, by counsel, as to the qualifications of jury men, and the usual questions were propounded. When we left, the panel was not full, and it was said, there was little probability of calling any witnesses till to day.—*Cincinnati Gazette, May 1.*

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, notices the following arrivals in that city:

Colonel Hayne, a distinguished citizen of the State of South Carolina, on a visit to his daughter.

Judge Banks, of Pennsylvania, well known as formerly for several years a Representative in Congress from that State.

Colonel Todd, late Minister of the United States to Russia.

Hon. E. H. Allen, of Boston, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine.

Hon. James Brooks, Representative in Congress elect from the State of New York.

THE BRITISH NAVIGATION LAWS.—The reply of the United States Government to inquiries made by the British Charge d'Affairs respecting the proposed relaxation of the British Navigation Laws, has been published and presented to the House of Commons of the British Parliament. The reply states that a pacific proposal had been made by the President of the United States to the British Government, through Mr. Bancroft, by a note addressed to Lord Palmerston, dated November, 3d 1847, to conclude a treaty providing "that British ships could trade from any port in the world to any port in the United States, and be received, protected, and, in respect to charges and duties, treated like American ships, if reciprocally American ships could in like manner trade from any part of the world to any port under the dominion of her Britannic Majesty."—*Nat. Intel.*

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Of the results of the late Congressional election in Virginia we have heretofore announced the election of Jeremiah Morton, (Whig,) and John S. Millson, Richard K. Meade, James A. Seddon, Thomas H. Bayly, Richard Parker and James McDowell, (Democrats.)

It now appears to be settled that Thomas S Bocock (Democrat) is re-elected in the Buckingham district; that Alexander A. Holliday (Democrat) has a majority of a few votes over Mr. Forbes in the Spotsylvania district, and that Paulus Powell (Democrat) has carried the Albemarle district, by a small majority over Mr. Coiggin. Mr. Flournoy's district remains in doubt, as from four districts we have no conclusive returns—three of them being decided Democratic districts, (though one was last represented by a Whig, Mr. Fulton, who is not a candidate for re-election,) and the other a doubtful district, lately represented by the present Secretary of the Navy.

The known loss of the Whigs, thus far, in Congressmen, is two members—Mr. Botts and Mr. Goggin. In members of the Legislature, the gain is on their side.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE DUEL AT OLD POINT.—The Portsmouth Daily Transcript of Monday says:

"We understand that the recovery of Mr. James Hope (one of the principals concerned in the late duel) is considered somewhat doubtful, the ball having entered his side just above the hip, where it still remains. Passed Midshipman J. P. Jones is slowly recovering, the ball having been extracted from his side.

"The pistol used by Mr. Jones in this affair is the same which was in the hands of the grandfather of Mr. Hope, Commodore Barron, in the memorable duel with Commodore Decatur, in which the latter was killed. Mr. Hope, we learn, received his wound immediately in that part of the body which proved so fatal to Commodore Decatur."

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DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH on whole or part 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 May 5 office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

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PERKIN'S LEMON SUGAR—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 10 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 7 P. M. sept4-ly

DIED,

On the morning of the 4th inst., after a severe and protracted illness, GEORGE GRANT, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, from his late residence on Penn street.

☞ The annual sermon in behalf of the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Passavant, in Dr. Swift's Church, Beaver street, Allegheny, on Sabbath evening next.

A collection will be made in aid of the Society.

☞ The yearly meeting of the