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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. 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.

THE MERCURY.—We have one little matter to settle with the Mercury, which we had not space to notice yesterday, in relation to Proscription. On Tuesday the Mercury attempted to bolster up its marvellous statement—marvellous for a person who has any regard for truth and consistency to make—that "Democrats hold proscription to be unjust and evil!" The editor evades the main point at issue, and asks on what authority we pronounce his "data," in relation to the offices at Washington, all wrong. Our authority is of the same tenor of his,—newspaper statements, and letters from Washington. These pronounce the statement which the Mercury copied, greatly erroneous, and its utter worthlessness and falsity may be inferred from the following exposure of a single item of it by a correspondent in the National Intelligencer:—

Messrs. Editors—Having seen a statement in the "Union," professing to give the politics of those employed in the Departments at Washington, in regard for truth induces me to make a *slight* correction. Instead of *ten* Whigs and *thirty-five* Democrats, as stated in the *Union*, there were employed in the *Post Office Department*, at the time Mr. Johnson left it, *forty-four* Democratic and *two* Whig clerks.

The general truth of the Union's statement may be well inferred from the particular falsity that I have corrected."

But even admitting that some few Whigs were permitted to hold office in Washington, where they resided, and whose services were invaluable, are the principles and practices of the Democratic party to be inferred from this isolated example, which occurs from a sort of necessity?

Let us survey a broader space. Were there any Whigs holding office in Pittsburgh,—this great Whig District—prior to the inauguration of Gen. Taylor? Were there any in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis? Was there one Whig in all the country, out of Washington, who was permitted to retain an office worth having? Did Mr. Polk appoint one single Whig to office during his administration? Who filled our consulships, our chargeships, our embassies? Were they not, one and all, without a solitary exception, Locofocos? And yet, says the Mercury, with an air of apparent sincerity, "Democrats hold proscription to be unjust and evil!" Is this knavery? Is it fully?

But even if Democratic practice had been less sweepingly proscriptive than it has, that would not justify the editor of the Mercury in his unfounded assertions; for the declared official opinions of the party, and of its presses have been directly the reverse. "To the victors belong the spoils" has become as much a portion of its creed as opposition to a National Bank. It is so notorious that no one who regards the good opinions of his fellow citizens for consistency and veracity will deny it. To prove the statement of our neighbor untenable, we quoted from the highest Democratic authority in this State, the general convention of the party, which, in different years, passed resolutions in direct opposition to the editor's assertion. This authority he chooses to pass over lightly, but this will not answer. He cannot be permitted to set up his unsupported assertion against the highest authoritative opinions, and the knowledge of the whole community.

NEW BOOKS.

"*Grammar of the Latin Language.* By Leonard Schmitz, PH. D., F. R. S. E., Rector of the High School, Edinburgh. Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard."

This is one of a classical series, by Drs. Shomitz and Zumpt, which have received the highest commendation by teachers and Professors, in the various institutions of learning of this country. No higher praise could be awarded. For sale by Morse, 85, Fourth street.

Godey's Lady's Book, for June, is early to hand. It contains four engravings on steel, and in all 5 full sized page plates, 3 model cottages, and other illustrations—in all 24. This number brings to a close the present volume, which has been rich in its illustrations and embellishments—but the proprietor promises to make the next volume—to commence July 4—better still. We cannot tell when perfection will be reached, as there has been a successive improvement so long.

Holden's Dollar Magazine, for May, arrives rather late, but is always welcome. We rather like this Magazine, and always find something in it to interest us. It is a plain, unpretending Monthly, but gives substantial diet, and is richly worth the price asked for it.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will hold its next annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, to-day (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, a. m., and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

We shall furnish our readers with a daily report of the proceedings, by our own reporter.

THE CENSUS.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the "Board of Census" has been organized at Washington, and that information is solicited from all who may feel disposed to communicate it on the subjects embraced within the sphere of the duties of the Board.

THOMAS EWBANK, Esq., whose appointment as Commissioner of the Patent Office was announced on Thursday, has arrived in this city, preparatory to entering upon the duties of his office.

Of this appointment the New York Commercial Advertiser speaks as follows:

"THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The filling of this office has presented a surprise upon general expectation—the gentlemen upon whom it has been conferred, Mr. Ewbank, having never been even named in connexion with it, so far as our knowledge extends. We readily recognise, however, the fitness of the man to the post. Perhaps there is no man in the country so thoroughly conversant as Mr. Ewbank with the whole subject of mechanical inventions, and therefore so competent to deal accurately with claims and pretensions of which they are the subject. He is even curiously learned in these matters, and will be as much at home amid the thousand and one patents of the Patent Office as though he had lived in it all his life.

"Mr. Ewbank is a perfect novice, we believe, in politics. There can have been, therefore, no political motive or influence in his appointment."

Lord Gough, the British General, attributes his success over the Sikhs at Goojerat, where he made up for his former defeat, entirely to the artillery. He says:

"Conspicuous as the artillery has ever proved itself, never was its superiority over that of the enemy and its irresistible and annihilating power more truthfully shown than in this battle. The heavy batteries manœuvred with the celerity of light guns, and the rapid advance, the scientific and judicious selection of the points of attack, the effective and well-directed fire of the troops of horse artillery and light field batteries, merit my warmest praise."

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LAND OFFICERS.

Robert N. Carman, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes, Indiana, in the place of Samuel Wise, removed.

John C. Clark, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, Indiana, in the place of James S. Mayes, removed.

John Baird, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the Place of Bennett W. Engle, removed.

John Ewing, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the place of John W. Rusk, removed.

MARSHALS.

James H. Kent, of Maryland, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maryland, in the place of Morean Forrest, removed.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Maunsel White, of Louisiana, to be Pension Agent at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the place of Greenbury Dorsey, removed.

NEW YORK.

Hugh Maxwell, Collector for the Port of New York, James Brady, Postmaster for the city of New York. John Young, Receiver of Public Monies for New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1849.

There has been a long Cabinet Meeting to day, but it is understood that little, if any thing, was effected towards the settlement of conflicting pretensions in respect to the New York appointments. There has been a hitch upon the Collectorship. I think Ex Mayor Brady stands the best chance of success; but others are of opinion, that Hugh Maxwell will be agreed upon as a compromise candidate.

The following statement indicates the amount of Stock issued to foreigners for the two weeks from April 28th to May 11th, both inclusive:—

Loan of 1842,	$18,400
" 1846,	15,000
" 1847,	177,000
" 1848,	54,400
	$264,800

The weekly average of the last fortnight is about double that for the two weeks preceding this period.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the war bounty script, amounts to about half a million of dollars. The mode of paying, or the limits, as to time, when it shall be paid, has not been yet settled.

From the topic of the legitimately conducted finances of the government, we may pass by a natural transition to the reports of defalcation. The case to which I alluded on Thursday, was that of Major Scott, navy agent for this station. When I said that it was impossible that a deficiency of $120,000, the reported amount, should have been discovered in this officer's account, I went upon the supposition, that the auditor, whose duty it was to have received and examined them, had faithfully attended to it. It appears that he has not, for it is charged that Major Scott has not rendered, nor has been required to render, his accounts for three quarters. But for a change of administration he might have been suffered to go on for years without complying with that most just and indispensable rule for ensuring the fidelity of disbursing officers. The exact amount of the default cannot now be even guessed at. The latest rumor reduces it to from $120,000 to $48,000. It may be more than the first, or less than the last named sum. His sureties are held in bonds of only $20,000. The uninitiated reader may need to be informed that the custom by which the penalties of official bonds is usually evaded, in these cases of default, is to place in the hands of the sureties money or property to the required amount. That is held in reserve for a suit on the bonds, and then is turned over, and all as smooth and comfortable. That is exactly what was done in the well known case of McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives. The distinguished Democratic members of Congress who stood sponsors for him, dropped him a friendly hint concerning the claims of private friendship, to which he responded in a manner entirely satisfactory to their feelings.

It is stated here this afternoon, that orders have been issued, forbidding the sailing of the steamer United States, unless the merchants by whom she is nominally held, gave security that she would not be employed by Prussia, in the present war with Denmark. It will be recollected that this is the vessel which was purchased last winter by the agents of the Prussian Government, with the purpose, as was generally supposed, of being used against the Danish navy. It is alleged that she has been fitted out as a vessel of war under the sanction and with the assistance of certain of our naval authorities. Soon after the new administration came in, these proceedings were all stopped, and the ship was formally made over to some German merchants in New York, by whom her equipment has been continued. There has been considerable correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Von Roenne, Minister of the German Empire, in the United States, and the result is this order to detain the ship, until adequate bonds be given that she shall not be employed in any service which would produce a violation of the strict neutrality of our government between the belligerent nations. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1849.

Quiet has been fully restored in the city, and law and order have full possession. Throughout yesterday, nothing was talked of but this unhappy riot, but there was one opinion only expressed as to the result. While none were found who did not regret the large loss of life, none were hardy enough to assert that the mob could have been quieted by less vigorous means. The number of killed is now ascertained to be twenty one, instead of fifteen, and twenty seven wounded. Mr. McCready left town yesterday morning, before daylight, but he has been forgotten in this affair. The contest is now whether the mob shall destroy what they so brutally call the aristocratic Opera House, or whether force is above municipal law. In the afternoon an indignation (?) meeting was called in the Park, which was addressed by Mike Walsh, Rynder, and other ruffians, who give such zest to all locofoco gatherings. Resolutions were passed, cursing the city authorities, but no movement was made towards further violence; had such a course been pursued, the result would have been fearful. An immense military force was in readiness, and no delay would have been seen in calling it into service. All night a large crowd surrounded the Opera House, but the mob spirit was broken.—Whenever the troops advanced, the crowd fled with terror, and yielded a ready obedience to the command to disperse.

The doings of the mob have quite driven the anniversary proceedings from the minds of the people, and the press teems with the details of violence, instead of recording the progress of the labors of the Christian world in that work, which will make these ebullitions of passion unknown. A large number of the clergy have left the city, and by the close of to day the visitors will have returned to their homes, with few exceptions.

The New York Conference of the M. E. Church commenced its sessions, at Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Bishop Morris in attendance. The attendance was, as usual, numerous, and the business already in a rapid state of progress. This conference includes about one hundred and fifty clergymen, and its territory extends from Hudson to New York city.

All business in produce was checked yesterday by the announcement of the arrival of the steamer at Halifax. Her news, as far as published, is not calculated to affect the markets materially. The amount of coin brought by her is less than was anticipated, and the estimates of the import of coin have been materially reduced. The Crescent City, from Chagres, is due to day, and her arrival looked for with much interest. A good many disappointed gold diggers are expected, and a good deal of gold, if the steamers have arrived at Panama from San Francisco.

It is stated that an order was received in this city yesterday, from Washington, to prevent the departure of the steam ship United States, unless her purchasers give satisfactory bonds that she shall not be used as a war steamer in the present struggle between Prussia and Denmark.

In the money market there is quite a plethora, and as much as is wanted can be had at 6@7 per cent., on choice securities; loans on stocks are made at 5@6 per cent.; stocks do not vary much, and there is an entire absence of outside operations.

Since the steamer, cotton is without change, with sales of 1200 bales. Flour is heavy. Common State $4,44@$4,56. Pure Genesee, $5,50. Corn Meal, $2,94@$3. Sales of Ohio Wheat at $1,00@$1,04. Corn, Northern Yellow, 62@63c. Southern mixed, 51@52c. Rye, 58c. Whiskey, 21@21½c. The market for Pork is dull, and prices lower. Mess, $10,12½ and Prime, $8,37½. Cut meats are in demand at 3¼@3¾ for Hams; 3¾@4 for plain hams, and 6@6¼ for extra dry hams; 4¼ in bulk. New Cheese, 7@8c. Good Butter, 10@14c. Scotch pig iron, $19,50@$20 in cash, and English bars, $44,50@45, and dull. Am. Linseed Oil, 58@59c. Very prime tallow, 7½c.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1849.

The week closes as quietly as in the smallest town in New England, and nothing can be seen by the stranger to tell him that the past six days have been the most marked with strange events of the year. The mob spirit has been quieted, and except in low rum holes, and the resorts of the abandoned, no mention is made of the horrid affair. The religious anniversaries have closed, and the clergymen are no more seen in our streets, and the citizens who were for a time taken from their customary avocations are once more at their posts, ready to be excited by some new event.

All are disappointed by the arrival of the Crescent City from Chagres, without news from the California, or indeed any thing of encouragement for the gold diggers. The deaths upon the Isthmus cast a gloom over the spirits of the adventurers now ready to leave, and were it not for the mortification of abandoning such an enterprise, many would return to their old pursuits.

The New York city appointments, which were announced this afternoon, give satisfaction to all parties, and indeed to all the divisions of parties. Hugh Maxwell, the Collector, it would be superfluous to say, is an old Henry Clay Whig, which is also the character of Wm. V. Brady, ex-Mayor, and now Post Master. Through John Young, ex-Governor, and now Sub-Treasurer, the Whigs of the interior are represented, thus dividing the offices equally, and satisfying all, so far as such a thing can be done. Now the mass of political corruption, known as the New York Custom House, will be thoroughly purged and renovated. It has for 20 years been an hospital for broken down and dishonest political hacks, who by their votes, and their contributions, have fought the Whig party success fully. The new officers have come united the Whig strength, and the Empire State will remain true as steel.

The progress of the dry goods trade is not satisfactory as the season advances. To be sure the country merchants pay reasonably well, but that is all. They are unanimous in representing their stocks at home as large, and buy only to complete their assortment. In this condition of things, the jobbers see little encouragement, and daily offer goods at reduced rates, without, however, drawing country merchants from their cautious policy. Nor is it to be regretted, for it is better to see the jobbers and importers suffer than to have the consumers and traders largely in debt to the cities of the Atlantic.

Money remains extremely abundant, and no first class paper is for sale, the banks are taking it readily and still not one supplied. A good deal of money is now going into real estate, and quite a passion has sprung up for improving lots in the outer part of the city and Brooklyn. The greater part of the new houses are designed for people of moderate means, and the investments promise remarkably well. Loans on call have been made at 5 per cent, which is quite as low as is often seen here.

As some of the citizens of Pittsburgh are interested in the Oronoco Steam Navigation Co., it may not be amiss to state that a more favorable day has dawned upon their enterprise. By the arrival of the British mail steamer from the West Indies, information has been received of the entire defeat of the Monagas party, and the restoration of General Paez, a ruler whose liberality will soon tell upon commerce. The most glowing accounts have been received of the profits of the new enterprise, which are to be gathered by American seamen. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

I wish to say a word to "Civis," in parting, as I have neither time nor inclination for public discussions of any kind. In his last communication, he displays a good deal of spleen, as well as arrogance, and, I say it without any unkindness, self conceit. He cannot see any connection between the High Schools established on the plan he proposes, which are to be modelled after those of Prussia, and the almost universal infidelity of the Prussian people, who have been educated in those schools. And my long quotation, showing the character and tendency of these schools, by an eye witness, a Scotch writer of high standing, both at home and abroad, he styles the "superficial remarks of an anonymous traveller." Where such school-boy liberties are taken with high authority, backed as they are, by so much dogmatism of expression, and positiveness of assertion, it is, perhaps, better at once to close the discussion, as no practical benefit can result from it. It is really amusing to see the self complacency of "Civis," in not being able to trace the relations that exist between different parts of the same subject, and the delight with which he expatiates on matters in which he can trace no resemblances, although they exist only in his own imagination. The fish story smells rather "fishy," and its relation to the subject matter in dispute, is about as clear as his arguments in favor of a high school, or the rebuking testimony he adduces to overthrow the clear and practical observation of an eminent Scotch traveller, who vividly describes what he witnessed with his own eyes. But the project of a High School in this city, besides its economic aspects, which have been already discussed, has other and stronger claims upon this community. "One who signed the memorial" has already glanced at one of these aspects, without, however, going fully into the subject—I mean the spirit of German philosophy, or infidelity, which, to his apprehension, under lies the whole scheme, in the mind of its originators and principal advocate. There is the strongest possible internal evidence that the advocates of the scheme, who signs himself Civis, is the identical person who conceived the report presented to the public meeting, and who explained and defended it, from the gentle, but exceedingly just and sensible criticisms of Professor Ellicot. From the spirit of the Report, as evidence, as well as from the excessive admiration of the Prussian system of education, there is justifiable reason for the conclusion, that the father and advocate of this High School project, who, no doubt, *calculated* also to be its presiding genius, when established, is thoroughly imbued with German ideas of qualifying men for the duties of citizenship, and would delight to experiment on the new material of Pittsburgh for this purpose. I do not wish to dwell on the circumstance, which has surprised and mortified gentlemen of honorable feelings brought up in the American school of morals, that the project obviously emanated from Allegheny University, should have been originated, urged and commended, by one who held and still holds an office in that institution, or that one that pays no taxes at all, should dictate to, and in one case vituperate those who do, nor on the obvious inadequacy of a comparative stranger attempting to introduce such violent changes in our educational arrangements. If I mistake not the temper of this community, these facts will have their weight without special exposition. My special object is to convey a distinct view of the spirit of that philosophy, or theory of education, which may be expected to govern the high school, if established and directed under the auspices which have originated, and thus far principally urged the project. It is of course for the citizens of Pittsburgh to decide whether they will consent with their money to afford an opportunity for the experiment to transfer this spirit which has been produced, as fruits in the old world, to our city, to mould their future citizens. Those who are familiar with German philosophy, are aware that it has passed through many phases in modern times. The last and at present prevalent form of it, is a refined and sublimated infidelity, which some of its ardent authors call "*pantheistic rationalism*." It differs from the speculative rationalism which existed there a few years ago, in this feature particularly that it allies itself with the socialist tendencies of the times. It exalts *humanity* as the only proper deity, and addresses itself to the masses, and professes to work its results through the educational and social arrangements of the nation. This spirit which as a speculation was elaborated by such men as Strauss and Bauer, in the closet, has been seized by the socialist reformers, and handed down to the market place, embodied, in the current literature, installed in the schools, made a part of political discussions, and thus produced an unprecedented state of fermentation throughout Germany. This form of infidelity differs from all preceding forms, in its denial of a personal God, in making the material creation, independently of any creator or governor, the ultimate power in the universe, human affairs it views but as the evolution of a great piece of necessitated machinery. A future state it deems a nullity, and *aggregate humanity*, destined to equality and perfection here on earth the only object of worship. This philosophy pretends by the advancement of the physical sciences, and the perfectibility of man, and by the equalizing tendencies of these new discoveries, to remove all the annoyances to which our race in every antecedant age has been subject. Social arrangements, government, education, every thing is to be reformed and sewer by this potent and plastic influence "Young Germany," armed with this element, is to be the regenerator of the earth. The Bible, with the moral restraints it imposes, and the classes it sanctions, and the inequalities it connives at, is to be banished from the globe, and thus the New Dispensation is to be introduced.

This new and refined species of infidelity and antichristianity, falls in admirably with the materializing tendencies of those who make every thing of the physical sciences, who are wholly absorbed in the utilitarian and conquest of the material. If there is nothing but mechanism in the universe, and no moral governor, if there is no hereafter, but the highest hope of man is perfection in the present state of things, then the right kind of education, the only education worth caring for, or establishing is easily ascertained. Away with moral culture, away with the study of the classical developement, away with the crude views of obsolete speculation, which recognize a personal deity and a state of retribution, and man as a probationer for immortal bliss, and let humanity be deified, and matter and its forms be reverenced and adored; let the principles of universal equality, without the restraints of government in the state, or moral power in the church be diffused, and the grand purpose of the machinery will be gained.

The practical results of this new form of infidelity are beginning to be experienced to the joy of its advocates, and the grief and amazement of the friends of law and order in Germany. The revolutionary spirit of the times, is antagonistic, in the estimation of the wisest men of Germany, not to absolute monarchy only, but to all governments. It aims to overthrow not one form of government, but government in of all kinds. It opposes the church in all its forms of organization and would crush the ministry universally. The good men of Germany, the true friends of order have no sympathy with these movements, because they see in them, but the practical application of the pantheistic rationalism, we have been describing. They see the utter destruction of all rational liberty, of all true religion, of all sober government, to be identified with the triumph of these principles, and they wonder at the sympathy of their transatlantic brethern, even christians in these movements. Although they take the outward guise of Republicanism, their inward spirit is atheism and demonism.

With such results of this pantheistic spirit, it is not strange our fears should be excited, when any attempt, however beautifully baptised, is made to insinuate it into our country, through the channels of education. If openly avowed, the moral feelings of the whole community would be aroused. A spirit more mighty than was waked in Switzerland, at the appointment of the infamous Strauss, would be evoked at such an occurrence. But the same spirit may be insinuated, may form the basis and governing principle in the training of our youth. Prejudices against the old fashioned truth, and modes of thinking, and in favor of the free spirit and equalizing tendencies, and democratic influence of the new order of thought may be easily produced. Radicalism, of the deepest dye, may be conveyed along with lectures on mechanism, or disquisitions on chemical affinities. We may well account for the hesitancy of many of our old and staid citizens, from no honest fear of this kind, rather than the insinuated reason of parsimonious meanness. The form of danger to their minds may not be very clearly defined. They may not be able precisely to trace the American form of this rationalism to its proper parentage. They may be even foiled in their efforts to prove that there is a rotten infidelity and fearful radicalism at the bottom of these philanthropic and patriotic proposals to do the work of education for us, still they have a *strong* and stubborn persuasion that all is not right, that their money ought not to be thus expended, and they fear that "Civis," after all is no "Civis," but a stranger who has been kindly treated by this community, and now desires to repay that kindness, by taking their appropriate business out of their hands With these views, I desire to withdraw from further discussion in the matter, hoping the public mind will be fully aroused at this new fangled attempt to introduce into our midst a high school for the propagation of principles which are subversive of all our well grounded and well established principles. Many of our most estimable citizens, but a short time ago, were greatly in favor of establishing opposite the new Court House, a High School, to be called the Inns of Court, but in the present monetary derangement of the city, the project has been universally abandoned as visionary, and out of place. They think the city authorities should be just, before they attempt to be generous; and that the poor men who hold the obligations of the city, and have nothing else wherewith to go to market, should first be paid to the uttermost farthing, before any new schemes of a public character, which will require a large expenditure of money, be undertaken.—There should be no jealousy or ill will between the old and the new Wards of our city. They are all embarked together, to sink or swim, live or die. The fate of the first must inevitably be that of the last. As it regards the paving and the grading of their streets, as well as the other comforts of gas, and hydrant water, they will have only to exercise patience, as the day is not far distant when all these things will be extended to them. But they should act with prudence and discretion in all their public undertakings, and not rush forward in their zeal to overcome difficulties, destroying the credit and character of the whole city.

And to all who are anxious for larger opportunities of education, I would point to the University, which should be dear to every Pittsburgher. By a very small expense to the city, arrangements can be made, to open its doors to all classes of society, the rich as well as the poor, at which they may receive an education equal to any other institution of learning in the country.

The talented and learned gentleman, who now presides over the University, I have no doubt, would be quite willing to facilitate any arrangement of this kind, to the utmost extent of his power. And why should it not be the object of all to foster and encourage an Institution now in successful operation among us, where every one that is worthy of it, without money and without price, may receive the most precious of all earthly honors—an education that will fit him for any sphere of life? With these remarks, Mr. Editor, I shall in future, discuss this question no further in the newspapers, but leave the matter to our intelligent people, to do, as it seemeth fit, premising that the honor and credit of the city, is of transcendant importance to every one of us. It was with these convictions I signed the memorial, after calmly and deliberately viewing all the attendant circumstances, and to which I am prepared to adhere, until a new order of things shall be developed among us.

ONE WHO SIGNED THE MEMORIAL.

New York Riot—Additional Details.

The New York Commercial of Friday afternoon, after giving the details of the occurrences of Thursday night, goes on to say—

"Numerous arrests were made last night and this morning. At twelve o'clock between seventy and eighty were in custody. Among them is Edward Z. C. Judson, who, we learn at the Mayor's office, was seized by Captain Miller, of the police, while heading the mob and directing them how to proceed in their attack. Many of the prisoners are mere boys.

So far as the account of our observation and inquiries has reference to the rioters and sufferers.—The narratives from the morning papers give some account of the general operations of the authorities, civil and military. In conversation with several gentlemen, some of whom were present during the whole time, and others from their official stations are competent witnesses, we learn that not until the military had been severely and frequently assailed and some of them seriously injured, and the crisis was plainly come when the mob or the law was to be master, was resort had to powder and ball.

The Sheriff, Recorder, Gen. Sanford and others then held a consultation, and it being evident that the police and military must give away before the mob, or the military must be empowered to act, the sheriff reluctantly gave the order to fire. But the first volley was generally directed over the heads of the people, and it was the second volley, provoked by further attacks, that wrought such fatal effects.

The riot act was read twenty minutes before the firing of the first volley. When read, the chief of police and others were instructed to make the proclamation, and they did so to the full extent of their power and in every approachable direction.

It is announced that the Opera House is closed.

It is also announced officially that Mr. Macready left the city this morning never to re-visit it.—He left the New York Hotel yesterday afternoon, in a coach driven by Mr. Reid, attached to the United States naval rendezvous, as reported dangerously wounded.

The gentleman shot when getting out of the railway cars was Mr. James Stewart, a retired merchant. Though in danger, he was alive and doing as well, this morning, as could be hoped.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

P. S.—We have just received the following proclamation from the Mayor.

PROCLAMATION.

The Mayor of the city, while deeply deploring the loss of life which has resulted from the maintenance of the law, during the past night, reminds all the citizens that the peace of the city must be maintained.

He calls on all good citizens to sustain the magistracy. The efforts of the authorities will be considerate—will be humane, but they ought to be and must be firm.

He recommends all citizens for some days to remain as quiet as possible within their own dwellings, and to abstain from swelling public assemblages and from all acts that tend to encourage the riotously disposed.

The effect of crowds is to expose the innocent to the injury arising from the measures which must be taken. The peace of the City must and shall be maintained by the whole civil and military power of the country.

It must always be remembered that the military is but a portion of the police of our city, composed of our own fellow citizens, who have volunteered to maintain the supremacy of their own laws.

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, May 11, 1849.

THE MEETING IN THE PARK.—A notice was posted up in several parts of the city, calling a meeting in the Park, at six o'clock, on Friday, in relation to the affair of Thursday night, and at that hour there had probably collected some two or three thousand persons. A platform had been erected for the occasion. A Mr. Murphy was elected to preside, and Geo. A. Halsey was made vice clerk. Edward Strabo, Isaiah Rynders and Mike Walsh were the speakers, but though their speeches were highly inflammatory, they deprecated any further disturbance, and urged the people to go quietly home. A series of resolutions were adopted, calling on the Grand Jury to indict the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriff, to attend the funerals of those who were killed on Thursday night, &c. At eight o'clock the meeting adjourned.

During the proceedings the stage gave way and several persons were more or less injured.

From the New York Commercial of Saturday afternoon

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Four of the wounded have died at the hospital since our visit yesterday morning, viz: George Lincoln, who expired within a few minutes after we left the building. James McDonald died at half past six o'clock last evening; Thomas Aylward, whose thigh bone was broken by a ball, amputation of the leg being deemed necessary, the operation was performed by Dr. Hoffman, but the patient did not long survive. George Curtis died this morning.

Of the remaining patients, Bridget Fagan lies in a very precarious situation. Amputation of the thigh has not yet been performed, but probably will be during the day. Harry Bluff is doing well—In his case Dr. Rodgers was obliged to excise a portion of the bone of the arm. Some hopes are entertained of the recovery of George McKay.

The following is a corrected list of the killed and wounded, as far as our advices extend and as correct as they can be ascertained in these uncomfortable times.

CORRECTED LIST OF KILLED.—Thomas Aylward, East Broadway, corner of Clinton street; William Curtis, No 23 Thomas street; Timothy Burns, 472 Pearl street; George W. Brown, 42 Crosby street; Owen Byrnes 31 Charles street; George A. Curtis; Matthew Carhart, corner of Avenue I and 12th streets; Asa F. Collins, Essex st.; George W. Gedney, 65 Seventh street; John S. Jones, 219 Sullivan street; Thomas Kiernan, 12th street; Matthew Kehan; ——Kelly, 104 East 19th street; George Lincoln, Worcester, Mass; Timothy McGuire, 107 East 13th street; Niel Gray Willis, (or Miller,) 119 Grand street; H. Mansfield; Andrew McKinsey, 147 Third Avenue; James McDonald, 159 West street; Henry Otten, corner of Christie and Delancy streets; G. W. Taylor, 115 Varick street. Total 21.

CORRECTED LIST OF WOUNDED.—Conrad Becker, 27 Hudson street; James Bolton; Harry Bluff, 510 Pearl Street; Mrs. Brennan, ——*Braisted; ——*Bogart, *Isaac Davoe, John Daizel, Washington market; Joseph Eaton; Bridget Fagan, 11th street; F. Gillespie, *W. H. Harrison, ——Irwin, 242 Tenth street; Phillip Livingston, 14 St. Mark's Place; *Mr. Lefferts, 14 Beaver street; E. McCormick, 135 1st Avenue, George McKay, 107 Chambers street; *John Mortimer; Sergeant Morton; *Captain Pond; Captain Peck; *Mr. Ruckle; W. C. Russell; Thomas B. Stone; James Stewart; M. B. Sexton; *W. Sellick; *Mr. Spafford; Capt. Shumway; *Mr. Tuthill; *T. W. Todd; *Capt. Underhill; Sergeant Weller.

Those marked with a (*) are members of the military companies.—Total 33.

MARSHAL OF OHIO.—We are gratified to hear that Gen. G. A. Jones, of Mount Vernon, has been appointed Marshal of Ohio. Gen. Jones is admirably qualified for the duties of the office,—is one of the live Whigs of old Knox, and has done good service in every campaign since he was old enough to deposite a vote. In the very midst of defection, he stood firm for the Whig nominations last fall, and proved his "faith by his works."

An active, efficient business man, upright and honorable, intelligent, unassuming, and pleasing in his manners, the appointment of Gen. Jones will give satisfaction to his old [illegible] is, who know him all over the State. [illegible] sure he will win troops of new one [illegible] al intercourse.—*Cleveland Herald.*

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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

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1836—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.

ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y. my5ddm

☞ PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO. DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are notified that the Dividend of Ten Dollars per share, declared on the 28th January last, will be paid them or their legal representatives, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on or after the 21st day of May, inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Boston.

my11 THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

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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.

Improvements in Dentistry.

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

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

PREMIUM LEMON SODA.—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. tach14

M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.—The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so plied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

YORK, July 26th, 1847

J. Kidd & Co.—The Vermifuge left us on sale some time ago by your agent, is all sold. It sells very rapidly, and gives great satisfaction. As we are entirely out of the article, and having frequent calls