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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1849, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clk, A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the General Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and those of the Wards and Boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

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

The foreshadowed connection of EDMUND BURKE, Esq., late Commissioner of Patents, with the Washington Union, has been consummated, and is officially announced in that paper of last Tuesday. Mr. Burke has considerable reputation as a political writer of the violent, acrimonious, and unfair class, and if the article announcing his association with the Union is to be taken as a sample, he bids fair not to lose any of his undesirable laurels.

POLITICAL ULTRAISM.—This is confined to no section, and to no party; and it at present rages to an unwonted extent in different sections of the Union, and among men who are the very political antipodes of each other. In its madness and folly, it is not content with the ordinary means of accomplishing its object, but seeks, with furious haste, its end through the disruption of our cherished Union, and the destruction of our national constitution, and even of our national existence.

The meeting of extremes was never more clearly exemplified than in the accordance of sentiment which now exists between the *haters* and *lovers* of slavery. Unlike in their opinions on one subject, they nevertheless present many striking points of resemblance; and on one question, the dissolution of our glorious Union, they stand together, alike worthy of the contempt of every good and true man.

The Southern hotspurs, under the leadership of Calhoun, are now holding meetings in most of the Southern States, at which the most treasonable language towards the Union is used, and at which it is openly declared, that, unless they can have their way, and can extend slavery to their heart's content, they will labor for the dissolution of a Union which has brought more blessings to the whole country than ever entered into the conceptions of her most reflecting citizens. Some of the Southern press openly advocate a dissolution of the Union, whether the Wilmot Proviso shall be enacted or not. They have fallen in love with the hateful and misshapen conception of Calhoun, and conceive that they will be far happier by themselves. The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph, says,

"A continuance in the Union as it is, will ruin us politically and pecuniarily, and corrupt us morally. We cannot remain so intimately connected with any people, without partaking of their vices, or, in other words, "we cannot touch filth without being defiled."

How holy the chivalry is becoming! It longs to come out from the world of Northern vices, for fear of being defiled! The North—the free North—will corrupt these saints! The Union must be dissolved, or their *morals* will suffer! How much this smacks of the language of a red hot abolition meeting. At one lately held in New York,—a National Convention of Abolitionists—the following, among other resolutions, were passed:

Resolved, That that which is giving strength, extension and perpetuity to slavery,—to wit, THE UNION—on being overthrown by a peaceful withdrawal from it by the non-slaveholding States, for conscience sake and for self preservation, must necessarily weaken, limit, and speedily extirpate slavery from the American soil.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the motto of every Christian and of every Patriot should be—"No Union with slaveholders, either religiously or politically."

Resolved, That this is not a question of expediency, on which action may be innocently deferred "till a more convenient season," but one of absolute morality—of obedience to God and fidelity to mankind—to be met and carried out to the letter without delay.

In support of these resolutions,—which might have been passed, by the substitution a few words, in a meeting of the slaveholding chivalry—many fiery speeches were made. An extract from one made by Mr. Wendell Phillips, will suffice for a sample:

"*We confess that we intend to trample under foot the Constitution of this country; we call upon you to do likewise.* Shall I tell you why? You can never make a revolution in this matter until you make the common sense and the consciences of the people superior to their statute book; until you arraign against the despotism of the majority the conscientious convictions of the mass of the minority, whatever it be. Our Society rests like a pyramid on its broadest basis. * * * There is a law on the statute book that bids you return the fugitive slave to his master. Every man feels it to be wrong, and shrinks from carrying it into execution. Still that devil of the American character—if there is no other—compromise—that devil to which has been sacrificed the morality, the logic, the literature, and the intellect of the American people, obstructs our way."

Thus, extremes meet, and the ultraists of two opposing factions come together. The Union however, will stand, despite the ravings of Northern or Southern hot spurs. When their folly rises above contempt, it will meet from the American people condign punishment.

STATE SENATE.—Our friends in Butler do not respond to the suggestion of our correspondent, "Pittsburgher," in relation to giving the choice of Senator to Allegheny, for the next term. Butler knows we are good natured, and she is determined to hold on to her advantages. Well, we won't quarrel with her about it, provided she gives us a good candidate, and provided she takes care to *elect* a Whig Assembly man. This latter is very important. Among the names proposed for the Senate, in Butler, are those of Joshua Stoolfier, Geo. W. Smith, and Wm. Haslitt. The latter is editor of the Whig. The Butler Convention meets on the 11th of June.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—It has been the custom among certain Whigs, in some of the wards of our city, for several years, at strongly contested elections, to introduce at the primary meetings, Locofocos and persons not entitled to vote, in order that they may have the delegates of their choice elected.

As a convention is now approaching in which the contest for the office of sheriff will be unusually animated and particularly so at the primary meetings preceding it, and as the conduct above named has been greatly deprecated by all good Whigs, and has been a source of too much pleasure to the enemy, it is hoped that the genuine Whigs of all the wards will turn out and use their influence to suppress any attempt so dishonorable and unfair.

To the persons who have been in the habit of thus rudely intruding themselves into places where they are not wanted, where they are forbidden and have no right to go, we would say that any one who has so little decency, so little politeness, and is so devoid of honor as to be guilty of such an act, deserves neither courtesy nor mercy at the hands of those whom they so rudely insult, and we think if it be attempted at the approaching primary meetings, the offenders will not be allowed to escape with the same impunity that has hitherto been extended to them.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1849. SEVERAL WHIGS.

THE MINISTER FROM THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.—That well known and highly esteemed Italian gentleman, Felix Foresti, a resident of this city for about ten years, has just received the appointment of Minister for the Republic of Rome for the United States. No other man could have been found so well qualified for this honorable office, for which he has been prepared, alike by his pure and exalted character, superior education, a long course of sufferings in prison for his devotion to the liberty of Italy, and an intimate acquaintance with our institutions and society. No man has ever acquired among us a more extensive circle of friends, or conciliated a more general respect for his accomplishments and virtues. Being implicated in the affairs of Lombardy in 1820, he was condemned to imprisonment for life, and lay in the dungeons of Spielberg fourteen years, with some of the purest and noblest patriots of Italy, among whom he was conspicuous for his equanimity and indomitable spirit. He arrived here with Count Confalonieri and others, on their release by Austria, under a sentence of perpetual banishment, and has ever maintained the character of a warm, intelligent and disinterested friend of Italy, whose cause he has ever nobly sustained, amidst all the changes of the world and the conflicts of opinion.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1849.

The proceedings in Cabinet meeting to day resulted in the adoption of a long list of removals and appointments in the South and West, none of them of great importance.

Mr. Louis Fitzgerald Tassistre, has been appointed to the clerkship in the State Department, made vacant by the resignation of Samuel Governeur, Esq., son in law of President Monroe. This is a most remarkable case. Mr. Governeur not only voluntarily relinquished a comfortable appointment of $1600 a year, but his son, a Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, has resigned his commission, so that here is witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the falling in by the simultaneous retirement of father and son of two most excellent offices. Mr. Governeur was originally from New York. Mr. Fitzgerald possesses some natural abilities and some accomplishments, and perhaps he took the Taylor side in politics at as early a period as some others who are pressing their claims for patronage with great eagerness. He was at one time a very ardent Tyler man, and rendered himself somewhat prominent at the Baltimore Convention of 1844, called for the purpose of renominating that illustrious individual.

Mr. Hampton, member for your district, has been here for some days, upon business connected with the public service. Beside him are the following Whig members of the next Congress: Mr. Spaulding, of N. Y.; Mr. Cabell, of Florida; and Mr. Morton, the only Whig from Virginia. Mr. Senator Mangum is still detained here by illness.

The editor of the National Whig, Mr. Snethen, sells out his house furniture to morrow; from which some argue that he has been promised a foreign appointment of some character, and the circumstance certainly does wear a somewhat suspicious appearance.

I have no idea that they will be able to get at the diplomatic appointments so soon as has been heretofore given out. I learn, that notwithstanding the greatest diligence has been used in preparing the cases arising in the several departments for the action of the Cabinet, a large amount of business connected with the offices in the interior of the country yet remains to be transacted. And it has been the design to dispose of all these cases before the other class of business was taken up.

I learn this evening, that a change must be made in one arrangement heretofore considered to be settled. Baillie Peyton will not go to Mexico, but to Chili.

The Union undertakes to contradict the report of the defalcation of the navy agent, and says in the end there will probably be no default at all. Well, perhaps there will not be, but I cannot help remarking that this has been the story in every case of default which has occurred since the Jackson age of purity began. Nor can I omit to allude to the fact that very recently the Union's correspondents had the cool assurance to speak of the defalcation of the Marshal of New York, in the matter of the $20,000 prize money, as a "*mare's nest*." This appears, by the way, to be a favorite expression of the late organ. Even the infamous Polk fraud of the Protocol—the most shameful piece of diplomatic trickery of modern times—was a "*mare's nest*."

The columns of this paper have manifested considerably more vigor within a few days past, indicating plainly enough the presence of a new hand. Still the main, the leading idea of the journal appears to be reckless attack, characterized by an equal disregard of justice and propriety. Its great purpose and mission appears still to be, to rally the whole Democratic party upon the broad platform of opposition to proscription, when the greatest of the later apostles of Democracy was the author and founder of the system. The senior editor, the venerable "father of the press," as his adulators love to style him, lately declared that though "the very air hurtles with arrows discharged at our devoted head," he still could not think of stopping to defend himself, so busy was he in hurling his missiles at the administration. Notwithstanding the Roman heroism of this determination, I perceive that "the father" has no objection at all to availing himself of the defences that others set up for him, as was shown the other day when some Pittsburgh paper took or made occasion to panegyrize him. He found time to avail himself of that compliment, though it were a little elaborate, and though the air were hurtling with arrows aimed at his head. And while engaged in its Herculean labors, McKay, Cable, Lynn Boyd, and many other moderate men in the South are cursing the day it was ever established to raise issues that must destroy them, and may shake the Union. The voices of the Barnburners of the North have been already sufficiently heard in that behalf. JUNIUS.

VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OUT OF COL. FREMONT.

The Royal Mail Steamer, Severn, arrived at Mobile on the 21st ult, having left Vera Cruz on on the 17th. She brought thirty seven passengers and $147,000 in specie. At the date of her departure, there were in the harbor of Vera Cruz but two U. S. vessels; the U. S. ship Saratoga, which was to sail for Pensacola in a few days, and the brig Newford, which was to sail for N. York on the 18th.

Among the passengers by the Severn, is Mr. Parrott, the American Consul at Mazatlan. He is on his way to Washington. He found the road from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan lined with travellers to California. A perpetual stream of emigrants and adventurers, travelling by every conceivable mode of conveyance, in wagons, carts, &c. on horses, mules, and a foot—some without hat or shoes—was pouring across the country, intent on reaching the gold regions of the West. The opportunities of conveyance in vessels from Mazatlan to San Francisco were abundant. Mr. Parrott has recently been to the latter place, and was of opinion, that unless some active measures were adopted by our government, the inhabitants would organize a government for themselves. They complain greatly of the neglect of Congress at the last session to give them a territorial government.

A rumor reached Mr. Parrott, before leaving Mazatlan, that a mutiny had occurred on the U. S. ship Ohio, in consequence of the re-capture and attempted punishment of a number of deserters, who had attempted to go to the gold region.—Commodore Jones had succeeded in quelling the mutineers, and putting them in irons. It was believed that some of them would be capitally executed.

Another rumor of a revolt in the Second Regiment in California, had reached Mazatlan, though the information was not definite, nor certainly reliable.

City of Mexico papers to the 14th instant were brought by this arrival. They contain news from San Francisco as late as the 9th April. It confirms the previous accounts of the abundance of the precious metals. The consequence was general gambling, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of intoxicating liquors, general inebriety. Provisions at the placers were still exhorbitantly high priced.

According to the Alta Californian, the magistrates of the principal towns were about to present to Governor Smith and Commodore Jones a memorial of the state of the affairs of the provisional government, begging their assistance to carry out the plans which they had adopted to preserve good order, political and commercial. Also, the legislative assembly of the district of San Francisco had prepared to lay before the Governor and Commodore a statement of the means adopted for the protection of the life, liberty and property of individuals. It was also desired that on the first of August a deputation should meet at Monterey to form a Constitution for California, supposing that the Congress of the Union will immediately erect the province into a sovereignty of the Confederation.

A weekly paper called the "Placer Times" is soon to be published at Sacramento. It is to give accurate information in relation to the mines—Sacramento has grown very rapidly and contains many handsome houses.

Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails throughout California.

In the port of San Francisco there were eighty vessels, which number was daily augmented by new arrivals.

The town of San Francisco was under great excitement, which arose from rumors that were afloat that the military were preparing to attack it, and that General Smith had abolished all measures of safety taken by the legislature. The Alcalde and all the council of the town were displaced by justices of peace and police officers. The disorders which reigned in all branches of the administration was attributed to the conduct of the late governor, Col. Mason.

The reporter of the "Alta Californian" says he has seen a piece of gold, found in the river Stanislaus, by a man of the name of Weber, weighing 78 ounces and valued at $1248.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Severn:—W Kokernot, Mr. Van Ossern, Mr. Tenman, Mr. McCorry, Mr. Wilman and Lady, Mr. Howe, Mr. Ledward, Mr. Claude, Mr. Echevoin, Mr. Musson, Mr. Jettesche, Mr. Culvor, Mr. Parrott, and two ladies, Mr. Cancino, Mrs. Sorober and child, Mr. Charles, Mr. Castabella, Mr. Hang, Mr. Hall, Mr. Strybos and two children, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Bonvalot, Mr. Burgos, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Forster, Mr. Moring, Mr. Herschfeldt, Mr. Melchers, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Fonceca and child.

The Charleston Courier of 26th, has the following telegraphic despatch, under date of

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

The barque Florida arrived at New Orleans on Monday from Chagres. Mr. Beall, of the U. S. Navy, came passenger in the Florida. Mr. B. has a lump of gold in his possession worth two thousand dollars. The account of the abundance of gold heretofore publshed, are said not to be exaggerated.

The Florida brings the gratifying intelligence that Col. Fremont had arrived in California.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE CALEDONIA.

In our last we presented our readers with exceedingly interesting details of the Foreign News, by the Caledonia, but we cannot deprive them of the information contained in the valuable London correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser. There is a broad and clear light thrown over the thrilling events passing in Europe, by the following brief, but most lucid letter.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
LONDON, May 11, 1849.

The grand point of domestic intelligence, this week, is the success of the Ministry on the navigation laws, the bill for their removal having passed the first reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 10.

In the House of Commons the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament has passed its second reading by a majority of 93, being a gain of 20 upon the vote of last session, when the measure was passed in the Commons, but thrown out in the Lords.

In business the utmost depression prevails; not from any tangible cause, but from the utter confusion of affairs on the continent and from the state of helpless distrust into which the holders of property, to the amount of 200 or 300 millions sterling, have been thrown by the developments concerning Mr. Hudson. The downward course in the price of railway shares has rapidly continued. Mr. Hudson has been compelled to resign another of his chairmanships—that of the York, New Castle and Midland line—his brother in law, a director of the York and North Midland, has committed suicide—and all the directors of the Eastern Counties line, one of the largest in the kingdom, with a capital of 13 millions sterling, who were lately his tools, have been hooted down by its enraged share holders, and have been compelled in a body to retire. A Parliamentary inquiry also is about to be instituted into their proceedings.

Of continental news this week the items are,
One serious battle,
One insurrection,
One deposition of an Emperor.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The battle was in a quarter where it was least expected, and between unlooked for parties. Gen. Oudinot, the commander of the French army, which landed at Civita Vecchia, marched on to Rome, with 5000 men and 25 pieces of artillery, entered the city, was attacked by the populace, had 500 men killed and wounded, saw his own brother taken prisoner, and was compelled to retire to await re-inforcements. The news was known to the French ministry three days before it was communicated to the public, and when at length it could no longer be concealed it made a "sensation in the Assembly." A commission was appointed to examine the instructions given by Government to Gen. Oudinot, and they reported that the idea of the Assembly was that the troops should not advance to Rome unless the Austrians moved upon that city; that under these circumstances more had been done than the Assembly had intended, and that the Government should consequently be requested to take measures that the expedition to Italy might be no longer turned aside from its real objects. This was tantamount to a vote of censure, but it was carried nevertheless, by a majority of 87, the numbers being 328 against 241. The Ministry, however, will not retire, and Odillon Barrot, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, gave his opinion that it should be the object of France to save Italian liberty as much as possible; that he believed the Pope would be re-established sooner or later, but that his temporal authority should be modified. "The secularization of the Government appeared inevitable."

Since the news of the disaster, strong reinforcements have been sent off, and President Louis Napoleon has written to General Oudinot, deploring that the benevolent and disinterested French army, instead of being welcomed, had been received as enemies, and announcing that the military "honor" of France is at stake, and that he will not allow it to suffer the slightest injury. This letter, in the face of the resolution of the Assembly, has excited severe criticism, since, although there is of course a great cry among the people of "redeeming French honor," by taking out in fresh slaughter the slaughter they have just provoked, there is a tremendous absurdity in their position, which even the French mind, deficient as it is in logical perception, cannot overlook, and which would consequently induce them to give, if possible, a new and more friendly turn to the affair. Indeed, with singular skill, the Romans have contrived not only to check them in conflict, but also to put them to shame by argument in the face of the whole world. Great events cause men to condense their souls into a few words, and if ever the condemnation of a people was plainly deduced from their own acts, it will be found to have been accomplished in a proclamation to the French, just issued by the Roman Government. "Frenchmen," it is said, with a simplicity of truth so sublime as to verge upon the ludicrous, which has raised a shout of admiration even in tory-ridden England, "your ancestors brought us liberty, but you bring us slavery. In destroying the Roman republic you will destroy your own. Oh, shame! You stood by during the misfortunes of Lombardy. You had not a word of consolation for the fall of Piedmont. Your venal writers calumniate the heroic efforts of Hungary.

"On this very day, with an impudent mockery, you come to destroy Roman liberty. Are you indeed soldiers? If you are, choose a foe worthy of your courage. Do not come to defy the strength of a petty state. If you wish to combat against republican arms, cease to be republicans yourselves. Frenchmen, answer truly, whom do you wish to restore to power? Are they the priests? That hereditary race who have caused so much blood to flow, and occasioned so many woes to France herself? Study your own history and you will see what you are about to do for us. We have an implacable hatred of sacerdotal domination. You wish to impose it on us by force. You are about to place us on a level with the Chinese. Frenchmen! before undertaking a detestable work, ask of the sky above you, and it will answer that it has been polluted by sacredotal inquities in all ages. Ask our youth and our women, and learn an uninterrupted tale of seduction, of debauchery, and of venality. Ask of our farmers for whom they have labored. They will answer, for the priests! Ask to whom belongs the fifth part of the state. To the priests! Ask to whom belong the most luxuriant abodes, for whom are the most exquisite delicacies, and who are those obeyed by thousands of menials. The reply will still be—the priests! the priests! Frenchmen, your mission is the work of hell!"

The result of these demonstrations seemed to be that General Oudinot, having discovered how erroneously he had calculated on a complete reaction in favor of the Pope, would enter into communications with the trimvirate to obtain some peaceable demonstration of the popular will. Unfit as the Romans are to govern themselve, it must be plain that the reign of the priests is over, and like that of Metternich in Austria, it has collapsed from utter rottenness, almost without a blow. Of course a French army, aided by the peasants, could patch it up as a whited sepulchre for a year or two, but for any thing more than a fictitious life it is now ended.

Should the French feel capable of shame and resolve upon a better course, their presence on the soil may after all prove useful, for the Neapolitans are advancing upon Rome on one side and the Austrians apparently on the other. These powers would make short work of it, and King Ferdinand, beneath the holy shade of St. Peter's and the blessing of the restored Pontiff, would hang and shoot and pray to his hearts content. The last rumor, however, is that the Romans, seeing themselves about to be environed by the red monarchs—for we talk of red republicans and one term is quite as appropriate as the other—have consented to receive the French as a choice of the lesser evil.

THE INSURRECTION.

The insurrection to which I have alluded has taken place in Saxony. The ferment at this moment throughout all Germany, in the contest between the Kings and the parliament, is akin to nothing that has been seen in Europe since the commencement of our own struggle, which ended in the execution of Charles the first. At Dresden unhappily, the people have again made the mistake of jeoparding their cause by violence. The unredressed murder of their countryman Robert Blum has doubtless long rankled in their minds, and made them apt to rush to a destructive reckoning with the reactionists. The particulars of the present affairs have not yet been very minutely given. It appears, however, that the rejection of a popular petition in favor of the German constitution was the immediate cause of the rising. The arsenal was attacked, and barricades were erected. The King (who is said to have been shot at) retreated with his ministers to Konigstein. The people held possession of the old town, the soldiers of the new. A provisional government was declared and an armistice of a few hours agreed upon. Then there was a renewed attack, and again an armistice, and according to the last accounts, again a resumption of the conflict, the troops apparently gaining the best of it. A large body of Prussian soldiers had also arrived. At Leipsic, Robert Blum's birth place, the agitation was excessive, but no very serious outbreak had occurred. The municipal authorities had appealed for the protection of the central power.

Meanwhile the raging of the cross seas in all the other parts of Germany is perfectly terrific.—On the 3rd inst., in the Central Parliament at Frankfort, Baron Gagern, the Minister, announced an expected communication of great moment from Prussia, but nothing has since been heard of it.—Some thought the King had made up his mind at the eleventh hour to accede to the constitution, but by the majority it was considered unlikely, and he was expected still to carry things with a high hand. The committee lately appointed to consider the state of affairs, consequent upon the answer of the various Kings proposed, First that the National Assembly should call upon the Governments, the legislative bodies, and the municipal authorities of all the respective states, to bring about the acknowledgement of the constitution.—Second, that the first Parliament of the Empire, under the new constitution, shall meet on the 15th of August at Frankfort; the elections to take place one month previously. Third, That the Sovereign of the state possessing the greatest number of inhabitants, who shall have acknowledged the constitution, shall enter upon the duties of Emperor, under the title of Regent, but that as soon as the constitution shall be acknowledged, in Prussia the dignity of Emperor shall be conferred on the King of Prussia. These resolutions would at present throw the headship of the empire upon the King of Wurtemberg, and old as they are, they have been carried, although only by a majority of 2. The numbers were 190 for, and 188 against.

Another bold step—and a satisfactory one, since it emanated from the Government—has been a declaration from the Ministry of the Regent, in relation to a paragraph in a circular from the Prussian Government, promising exertions on the part of Prussia to "subdue revolution" within her own territory and out of it, throughout Germany. Upon this the declaration of the Central Government was, that to it alone belonged the duty of preserving order in all the different states, and that it cannot allow any individual state to assume that office. The step thus taken was received by the Assembly with "indescribable applause." It appears, however, to have been openly disregarded by Prussia on the first opportunity, in the despatch of troops to Saxony.

German excitemnt is short lived—although it has the true Saxon quality of returning again and again to its object until it finally succeeds,—and hence a lull of the storm may not be impossible. Nevertheless, at this moment there is every sign of mischief, and so completely frantic do the people become, from want of political training, whenever they see any gross outrage attempted, that the thing to be apprehended is their falling under provocation into some gross cruelties, wholly opposed to their better nature; and this chance is the more grievous, since a people more easily led by good faith and kindness never existed. The nature of the feelings at present raging, which have been excited by the reactionary obstinacy and false play of their Kings, may easily be understood from the change of tone which is to be noticed among the Germans in London. Those who a month or two back were staunch conservatives are now furious at the blind and dogged attempts to resist all progress, and the necessity of "sweeping away" the crowned unteachables is passionately declared. Under some such fit as this a monarch might be shot or executed, and then would come repentance, a renewed horror of anarchy, an eager return to trusting submission, again an abuse of power, and again anarchy, until both parties shall have learned through a generation of sorrow, that there is nothing gained by force. What is wanted now is a leader, who should, in the violent symptoms that are exhibited, recognize nothing but healthful efforts to throw off a latent virus, and who should consequently act in harmony with them and not against them. The foolish Kings, instead of trying to direct the stream, must needs dam it up. Who is to pity them if they shall be washed away?

The present statistics of the German movement are as follows. The 31 minor Governments, with a total population of 9,000,000, have acceded to the constitution. Among these, Wurtemburg, with a population of 1,800,000, is the largest, and although the King only yielded from compulsion, the troops, the Legislature, and the people are all with the Parliamentary cause. The Duke of Brunswick and his Ministry, instead of offering resistance, have unequivocally joined the popular side. On the other hand the reactionary potentates, who have refused to recognize the constitution, and who have dissolved their chambers, are the Kings of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and, Hanover, the total population of their Kingdoms being 24,000,000, of which Prussia alone numbers two-thirds. Still in these countries it is only the troops that can be relied upon. The various Legislatures lately dissolved showed plainly their opinions, and the people, including the middle classes, especially throughout Prussia, are all disposed to follow the directions of the central power. An attempt of the King of Prussia to call out the whole of the landsturm seems, even in the most loyal provinces, to have turned out a complete failure. In this position of affairs, nothing but such madness on the part of the people as has just been seen at Dresden, could prevent the ultimate triumph of the nation.

AN IMPERIAL DEPOSITION.

The third item of foreign news which I have mentioned, namely the deposition of an Emperor, forms a new chapter in the history of the Hungarian struggle. At a sitting of the Hungarian Parliament on the 14th of April, at Debreitzen, Kossuth addressed the Assembly and declared that the time had come for Hungary to free herself from the fetters she had worn for 300 years, and to settle her account with the fated dynasty of Austria, inexhaustible in perjuries and treason. He therefore moved that Hungary and Transylvania should be an independent state; that the house of Hapsburg Lorraine (the Austrian house,) for its attempt to annihilate the independent political existence of the country, should be deposed and banished now and forever; that the Hungarian nation, in asserting its inalienable rights as a free European state, should declare that it will live in peace and amity with all other states which shall abstain from attacking it; that the future system of government should be provided for by the Parliament, and that until that system could be settled, a President and Cabinet of Ministers should carry on the affairs of the nation. This motion was adopted by the unanimous vote of both houses, amidst enthusiastic cheers, and Kussoth forthwith was elected President.

These proceedings have excited the monarchical party in Austria to a pitch of fury, and a belief was affected that they would seal the downfall of Hungary. A rumor, too, has been circulated that they have been subsequently rescinded.

Respecting the movements of the opposing armies in Hungary, we have no further definite news, but every thing confirms the belief that a more complete conquest was never obtained than that which the Hungarians have fairly achieved. Having vanquished one foe, however, the fruits of the struggle are to be snatched from them by a new one. The cowardly alliance of Austria with Russia is in full force, and the promised army of 100,000 men, with 50,000 as a reserve, are pouring down. It is just possible, after what we have seen, that the Hungarians may even prove a match for their new foes, but the contest seems too unequal to give them a chance. Meanwhile, of course, France, notwithstanding her promise to distressed nationalities, must look quietly on.—By her interference in Italy she has given the Emperor of Russia the power to retort against any protest.

NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers of the 21st ultimo say that the waters which submerge a portion of that city had not subsided.—The Sauve crevasse was growing larger by the continued action of the water through it. A telegraphic despatch under date of 22d ultimo furnishes the latest intelligence, as follows:

"The work at Sauve's Crevasse, is going on vigerously, but there had not as yet been much effected. The volume of water on the crevasse was hourly becoming larger. The crevasse, at Tunis, was one hundred feet wide.

"The water still continued to rise in New Orleans, and fears were entertained that it would reach St. Charles street. The rise was increasing rapidly. Canal street on both sides overflown down to Dauphin street."

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

MARSHALS.

George W. Jackson, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, vice Burrington Anthony, removed.

Samuel Garfield, of New Hampshire, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of N. H., vice Cyrus Barton, removed.

ATTORNEYS.

James M. Clarke, of Rhode Island, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, vice Walter S. Burges, removed.

William W. Stickney, of N. H., to be Attorney of the United States for the ditrict of N. H., vice Josiah Minot, removed.

James R. Lawrence, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern district of New York, vice George W. Clinton, removed.

LAND OFFICE.

James F. Lahan, Missouri, to be Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, Missouri, vice Benjamin Davies, resigned, to take effect 30th June next.

Isaac Leffler, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Stillwater, Minesota, vice Cornelius S. Whitney, resigned, to take effect 30th June next.

INDIAN AGENTS.

William Butler, of South Carolina, to be Indian Agent for the Cherokee Indians, vice Richard C. S. Brown, removed.

John Drennen, of Arkansas, to be Indian Agent for the Choctaw Inadins, vice Samuel M. Rutherford, removed.

Thomas Mosely, Jr., of Missouri, to be Indian sub-Agent for the Wyandot Indians, vice Richard Hewett, removed.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

John Kelly, of New Hampshire, to be Pension Agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Richard Jenness, removed.

Israel W. Kell, of New Hampshire, to be Pension Agent at Concord, New Hampshire, vice Jsaac Hill, removed.

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

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1832—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. my5:d6m

☞ 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 20th 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.

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

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates. TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

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

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

WORMS! WORMS!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. As this season of the year is one at which the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous, we take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried. For sale at the Drug Stores throughout the city my31:d&w8

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 15th of May to the 1st of June, 1849. Persons calling for Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

A		
Akin Ann	Adams Eliza J	Allen Mary J
Abell Ann M	Agnew Anna C	Aten Mary
B		
Bathe Mary A	Billingsly E J	Briggs Mary
Baily Martha E	Bond Julia	Broody Elizabeth
Banon Elizabeth	Bowers Elizabeth	Bryan Sarah J
Barr Mrs Wm	Boyd Sarah	Brown Margaretta
Beall Mrs S	Boyle Hannah	Brown Matilda
Bell Adaline	Brackenridge Mary	Buhoup Catharine
Bell Jane	Brentlinger Elizabeth	Bundy Margaret
Benson Sarah		Burnsides Jane
Berry Louisa	Bridges A T Mrs	
Berlin Elizabeth	Briggs Margaret	
Billings Lotisa		
C		
Caldwell Susan	Cockaine Lavinia	Crawford Mary J
Calpass Ann	Conner Rebecca	Crichlow Isabella
Campbell Sarah A	Cook Caroline	Crozier H Miss
Cannon Sarah	Cook Charlotte	Caddy Catharine
Carline Catharine	Cook Anna E	Cullen Adeline
Cossin Julia	Cooper Sarah	Curry Elizabeth
Glarke Susan J	Cox Mary M	
Cochran Mrs	Cox Ann	
D		
Dawson Bridget	Dixton Jane	Driscoll Margaret
Day Matilda	Donavan Catharine	Dunlap Nancy
Dearing Ann E		Dunlap Caroline L
Denight Rosanna	Doran Ellen M	Dunlap Julia Ann
Denny Mary	Dorrance Mrs	
Dickson Sarah	Downey Matilda	
E		
Eachel Agnes	Ernest Elizabeth	Evans Ann R
Elliott Anna	Evans Jane	Ewing Margaret
Ellis Elizabeth	Evans Mary O	Ewing Eliza
	Ewing Emeline	
F		
Fawcett Mrs Geo.	Filboy Catharine R	Foster Martha S 2
Ferguson Isabella H		Freeman E Miss
	Fitch Lydia	Fullerton Nancy
Fisher Sarah J	Fleming Jane	G
	Fullerton Nancy	
G		
Galliger Mrs	George Elizabeth	Greenfield Martha
Gamble Hannah E	Gilbreath Isabella	Greer Margaret
	Glass Mary Ann	Greer Mary
Gardner Ann	Gray Margaret	Griffiths Elizabeth
H		
Hall Sarah A	Hart Sarah A	Holmes Lavinia D
Hall Mrs	Hatfield Ellen	Holmes Ann C
Hall Jemima	Hayden Christina	Horner Mrs Chas
Hamilton Clara	Hays Elmyra P	Horner Matilda
Hamnett Jane	Herd Mary A	Houghman Henrietta
Hanlin Bridget T	Hibler Maria	Howard Henrietta
Horan Mary	Higgins Mary	Hunter Jane
Harmsley Miss H	Hollenback Mary	
	Hurst Elizabeth	
I		
	Irwin Sarah	
J		
Jackson Susan	Jordan Deborah Ann	Johnston Margaret
Jackson Caroline	Johnston Eliza	
Johns Margaret		
K		
Kaufman Sarah J	Keller Elizabeth	Kirk Mrs John
Kearns Eliza J.	Kerney Sarah	Kirkpatrick Martha
Keegan Biddy	Kerr Mary	Klinefelter Mrs
Kelly Amilia	Kidd Mary A	
L		
Lamb Bridget	Ligget Catharine	Long Catharine
Laughlin Lizzie B	Lightner Elizabeth	Lowry Mary A
Lawton Catharine		Loyd Frances
Lee Maria	Little Mrs J	Luckett Elizabeth
Lemon Ann	Lonorgan Joanna	Lupton Jane
	Luther Lucinda	
M		
Mahary Rosanna	Mitchell Mary	Moor Margaret
May Mrs Wm J	Miller Agnes	Moore Mary
May Jane	Miller Phebe	Mulholland Sarah
Middlemiss Sarah M	Miller Sarah	Murphy Martha
	Moss Gracey	Murphy Sarah
Millard Marga't	Motz Hannah	Myers Catharine
Mc		
M'Aleer Cath'e	M'Cracken Mary J E	M'Kenna Marg't
M'Ayeal Nancy		M'Laughlin Mrs Elias
M'Briarty Mary J	M'Donald Elizb'th	
M'Cabe Anna	M'Dowell Jane	M'Laughlin Joanna
M'Cammon Eliz'h	M'Elhinney Jane M	M'Laughlin Bridget
M'Closkey Eliza		
M'Closkey Marg't	M'Elroy Miss A C S	M'Laughlin Mary
M'Closkey Mrs		M'Laughlin Anna M
M'Clurg Elizabeth A	M'Elwayne Mary A	
M'Connell Mary A	M'Ewan Margaret J	M'Laughlin Ma'gt
M'Cord Susan		M'Lean Mary
M'Cormick Ann	M'Ginness Hannah	M'Naughton Eliza
M'Coy Rachel		M'Queen Mary J
M'Creary Mrs Jos	M'Grew Martha A	M'Quiston Cath'e
	M'Shane Jane	
N		
Neal Mary	Nicholson Mrs James	Negley F C Mrs
Neal Eveline		Noble Matilda
	Norton Eliz'bth	
O		
Orr Mary	O'Dell Charlotte	O'Shaughnessy Margaret
Owens Nancy	O'Neil Margaret	
	O'Neil Cath'e	
P		
Patrick Elizabeth	Porter Esther A	Prather Kate
Piper Lucinda	Powell Martha	Pumroy Marg't
Q		
Quin Bridget	Quinlin Susan A	
R		
Ralston Mary	Reed C Miss	Richardson Caroline O
Ramsey Phebe	Rees Mary	
Rankin Rebecca	Reynolds Eliz'bth	Robb Annie
Rhea Arabella	Rhodes Hellen V	Robinson Hanna
Read Mrs E	Rhodes Mrs Wm	Robinson Eliz'bth
Reed Eleanor	Richards Nancy	Roop Miss W
Reed Mrs	Ridgeley Mrs	Rourk Mrs Thos
Rowland Mary A	Roy Jeanette	
S		
Scallin Alice	Shover Harriet	Solomon Marg't
Scott Mrs	Seidel Eleanor	Stayley Mary
Scott Mary J	Stousai Margaret	Stephens Mary
Seth Sarah	Sirwell E	Stevens Sarah
Shaw Elizabeth	Sitler Catherine	Stitzel Elizabeth
Shaw Sarah	Skeer Elizabeth	Stubbs Margaret
Shields Jane	Smith Eliza	Sutton Jemima
Short Bridget	Smith Jane	Sweeney Mary
Sweeny Ann P	Stewart Ellen	
T		
Tabler A Miss	Thompson Lucinda	Titsell Jane
Tanner Louisa		Torley Miss M J
Terough Harriet	Thompson Matilda	Totten Caroline
Thornburgh Lydia		Trever Sarah 2
Thomson Mary	Thompson Frances R	Tucker Lucinda 2
U		
	Updegraff Rachel	
V		
Veitch Rebecca	Venables Sarah J	Venable Marg't
W		
Watt Mrs M	Watkin Jane	Williams E S
Wallace Sarah A	Watson Jane	Wilson Jane
Wallace Harriet	Welch Emily	Wilson E Miss 2
Walters Emily	Welch Mrs T	Wilson Emily L
Ward Mary	White Mary	Wilst Jane
Ward Amanda	White Mary A	Woodburn M A
Ward Ellen F	Williams Jane	Woodrow J E Miss
	Wright Jane M	
Y		
	Young Susan	

Gentlemen's List.

A		
Adams John	Allan Jas	Anderson J P
Agnew David	Alward Henry	Armstrong Robt
Akens Wm	Alexander Moritz	Arthurs Biddle
Ackerman Wm L	Alexander Saml	Arndt Danl
Ainsworth E S 2	Allison W P	Ashton Edmund
Agnew Danl	Alexander Saml	Ansten Edw
Ackerman Wm A	Allen H S	Atlee W A
Adams Robt S	Anderson Rudolph	Atkinson Hy
Agnew John W		Ashton Wm
Abrams Wm J	Ansen Jarvis	Atkinson Wm
Allan Mr	Anderson Geo	Atkinson James
Albright Geo	Anderson Ralph W	Ashfield John
Allan William		
B		
Bailey Robt	Beeson H M	Brown Joseph
Baker Geo S	Bennett Hamilton	Brown Hugh A
Bakham Hy	Bennett Elisha	Brown B
Bacon Enos	Bedell W J	Brown W R
Badger Wm	Benner John	Brown A Cornwell
Bayard Alex	Beidekeer H	Brown W S
Baird E Thompson	Beecher David	Brown A G
Baines Joseph	Beecher Wm	Brown Geo
Barry Patrick	Beecher John	Brown F W
Barton John	Bloomer Elisha	Brown Thos
Barnet Robt	Blackburn Wm	Brenan Francis W
Bates Wm	Blythe D G	Brunton John H
Barron Homer W	Blakely W V	Bradberry Wm
Barclay Chas M	Blurock Andrew	Briggs Wm
Basha H	Bice Abraham	Brennen Edw
Barnett H	Biddle R H	Brennan Edw
Barry N	Blackwell Alfred	Bredges J G
Barnard Wm	Bly Gaylard	Bradley W H
Baxter Wm	Blaney Wm	Brock Jacob
Barr J R	Bly D G	Brophy Dennis
Barrett Jno E	Blythe James	Brodbeck John S 2
Barnett Wm	Buchanan Robt C	Brownson Azahel
Barrows Wm	Buchanan Robt	Bruce David L
Bayne John S	Bullock Charles	Bryant Saml
Bates D W	Bugh John W	Bronson Geo R
Barry Rich	Black Danl	Burt Byram
Bell J G	Bottom Joseph	Burrs Geo
Bell John	Bowman Hy N	Burts Byrom
Boamer Wm	Boall Wm	Burns Saml
Beuson Abn	Booth Thomas	Byrne Patrick
Best Geo	Booth Geo W	Byrns Bernard 2
Bent Nathl	Boden Bennona S	Burt John
Burnett Montaville	Bostich Wm	Burns Geo W
Beach R R	Bozer Thos M	Burrens John
Bianchini L A	Bougher James	Burker John
Bechtol Geo	Boyle Bernard 2	
Best Alex		
C		
Calhoun Saml	Chambers J W	Cone A G
Cade Patrick	Clark R M	Craig Robt B
Callow Hiram	Clark Nevil D	Cretchlow W G
Carpenter Leonard	Clark Robt	Croft C
Carnaghan James	Clark G W	Craig John P
Cavill James	Clutter P T	Craine N J
Carlen John	Clinton A M	Crever J A
Carman Wm	Clemmer John S 2	Crawford Geo
Carlisle & Peppard	Clarkson G	Crawford John
Case Sullevein C	Closier M B	Crawford Jas H
Carter E C	Clayland John	Coyle Neill
Cannon Michl	Coleman Wm	Corbett Geo N
Carroll Edw	Collier W B	Coyne John Kelly
Carshaw Gabriel C	Collier Frederick 2	Covelle John L 2
	Coates D M	Cowran John
Carroon Thomas	Coe Hy J	Corken Thos 2
Carter James P	Collins Myrom	Courtney Edw
Candee J N	Collins David	Corbett Thos
Cannon Michl	Colver Lewis N	Crosland John M
Campbell Jno L	Cooper Thos	Crotts Wm
Caldwell Capt	Cochran Jarome	Crown Mich
Campbell Jno	Cooper F	Crosberry Jas
Campbell Jno A	Comstock A J 2	Crozier R J
Campbell E	Convery James	Curran Morris
Chalfant F M	Conners William	Cunningham Thos
Childs O	Copeland W B	Cuddy James
Chars Peter	Copleah John	Cunningham John R
Chesnut A H	Conway Patk	
Cheas Jas H	Cope Joseph	Cunningham Arthur
Cherbo Charles	Comerfort Arthur	
Chase C H 3		
D		
Davison Edwd	Dennesten Ebenezer	Dogherty Patk
Day Patk 2		Dehonghoe Jeffry
Davidson John	Devore A A 2	Donlon Thos
Dainty Danl 2	Decker J W	Donaghs Wm
Dawes John L	Delaney Saml	Dryden G L
Davison Blythe	Dickson Jas 2	Drummond Hy
Davison B	Dixon Thos 2	Dugan John
Davey A	Dillworth Saml 2	Duffield John
Davis John	Dixon & Stene	Duffy Jas
Davis P	Dickenson Wm	Duff Robt
Davis Saml R	Dixon Patk	Duffy Robt
Davis Shadrach	Donoghu Wm	Dunn Andrew
Davis George	Doyle Jas	Dunnahoe Jas
Deitrich M M	Dusk Geo	Durning Jas 2
Detrich P B	Dooley Wm	Dunhouse John
Dexter H G O	Donlen Stephen	Dunbarr Mr
Dennison David	Dorpp J	Dunlap Thos
Degan Chas F	Donlon Jas	Dunlap S B Rev
Denning E B	Donnell Danl C	Durnen Chas
Desturnall John	Dorland Garrett 2	Duncan Thos J
Dean W B	Doran Wm	
E		
Effingham Hy	Elmer Peter	Evans Wm
Edmondson John	Ellis David D	Evans Jos
Eaton & Kitredge	Ellwell Joseph	Evans Wm
Emmerson E D	Eltenhead George	Evans Oliver J
Ennis Owen	Ewing W H	Evans David J
Emory Robt		
F		
Fulgum Saml	Fife Danl	Forney Alfred
Farrow Thos	Fife Danl	Fodden Mike
Farrell Dennis	Fanning John	Forgen M
Farrell Patk	Fleming Saml	Forsyth John
Farrell John	Flinn Rich	Freeland Jas
Ferguson S H	Fleck J	Frizzell John S
Ferguson Wm	Flowers Amos	Frazer Duncan
Ferguson Jos	Foord John Sen	Frye Isaac
Ferguson W H	Ford Thos	Freeman Wm
Feltwell Jos	Fortune Luke	Frederick Martin
Felix Charles	Fortune P N	Fraze Henry
Fitch Zalmon	Folgambe Saml W	Fuller A J
Finley John 2	Fonadron Andrew	Fullerton Robt
Fitz Patk Michl	Foster Pearson G	Fullmer John
G		
Gaston Josiah C	Gibson Wm	Graham John
Gaughan Jas	Gibson Isaac N	Graham Jas B
Garlick John	Glass Andrew	Gray W K
Gallagher John	Goff Capt	Gray Thos
Getty Andrew	Goodworth John 2	Gray Jas
Girnon Thos	Gorman Joseph	Gray & Hemingray
Geeger D F	Goold Saml	Graham Peter
Gale Warren 5	Gove Rodney	Graham John
Gildersleeve B	Gorman Wm	Gray John
Gibben John	Gramsdorf A J	Griffith Edwd J
Gilleth A D	Greaves C Cartwright	Groover Salmon
Gilchrist Wm		Griffith Geo
Gillshrist	Grant E A	Grimsley Jas F
Gillespie W E	Green Almon	Grimes Michl
Gibson Jas R	Green Joshua	Geyer John
Gibbs Andrew	Greer J N C	Gruson Patk 2
Gillespie Hy	Graham Jas 3	
H		
Haffer Danl	Hardie Robert	Hill A P
Hackett Thos	Hanin John	Hingley E
Haines James Y	Harshman John T	Himes Osee
Hall John	Harker Ezekiel	Hill W
Hamilton Kinnard	Harper John	Highgate Thos
Hall William A	Harding John S	Hinds John
Hall Danl	Hatch E	Holmes Edwd E
Hanna John or William	Hastings C L	Holmes John F
	Hastings John	Hogan John
Hampton James	Hayden Bernard	Hodge Rev D
Hanley James	Hays Charles 2	Hough John
Hannie James Jr	Hays Robert	Hough John T
Happ George	Heberly P S 2	Horner John
Hannen, Howard & Co	Helfer Andrew	Horton David 2
	Heslie John	Howard Adam
Hanley Gerrald	Heb William	Hunter R N S
Hamer E S	Helmick Isaac W	Hull John
Hart Hy	Herron John	Herbert John
Harper John	Henderson Saml	Hutchison Wm
Harbold Conrad	Henry A B	Hubley Saml
Harben W	Henold John	Hall H
Harrison Thos	Henry Abm B	Hutchinson Chas
Harper S	Henderson Thos 2	G
Harper A	Hiltabiddle Danl	
I		
Irwin Charles T	Ingham & Decker	Ingram James
J		
James C P	Jenkins Capt	Jones Isaac Rev 3
Jackson Sam'l	Jenkins Henry	Jones Henry 2
James John F	Johns William	Jones Charles 2
Jameson David	Jessupp C C	Jones Morgan
Jackson Capt	Jury Wm	Jones Z H
Jackson Arnold	Joyce Lawrence	Jones James
Joseph Dan'l	Johnson Robert	Jones Thos D
Jeffries Jackson	Johnson H A	Jones Jonah
Juliem Wm	Jones Robert M	Jones Robert
K		
Kenney Jas M	Kerr William	Knowles Jer'miah
Kineally Wm	Kelly Danl	Kissell Saml
Kenna Edward	Kelly James	Kinney James N
Kennelly Wm	Kelly Hy G	Knowles W W
Kennedy Benedict	Kelly John 2	Kingsley M G
Kershaw W L	Kidd George	Kirkpatrick Mr
Kennaw John	Killchrist John	Kingsland C
Kenester John	Kiley Timothy 2	Kyle William
Kean W C	Kilgore Robert	Krabs Michl
Kenery Thos	King James	Kunkle Robert
Kent John H	King George	
Kerr Saml W	Kingsbury Danl S	
L		
Laughlin Hunter	Leander Mr	Ludwig C
Lauder Leonard	Loomis Hy J	Lynch Michl
Lambie Wm Jr	Logan C A	Loveridge James
Laidlow John	Long A J	Lumpton W M
Lay William	Long Robert	Little Robert
Leech Francis L	Longmore Jas 2	Little William
Leech James C	Lonergan P	Lite Hamilton
Leidy Leonard	Loy Saml 2	Lewis Charles A
Lee Palmer C	Lynch William	Little James
Lee John	Lynch Bernard	Little Joseph
Leeper B J	Lowry John	Lilly Thomas
M		
Mahan Richard	Mealy Patrick	Moses Owen
May Wm J	Meren & Robison	Mooney Hugh
Marquet John A	Myers & Dobson	Morgan John
Mathews Robt R	Meghan Peter	Montague J
Mason Adam	Myers C	Montague Pat
Math Samuel	Menter Almon	Morris A R
Maffitt J	Metcalf John	Mogh Jacob
Manvers C W 2	Minor John	Monson John
Mullen Thomas	Millikin Chas 2	Mowry Grant
Markes Corydon	Mills Thornton	Monaure J W
Maynes Francis	Mills George S	Morris Robert 2
Marquise W H	Minus Thomas	Moore Robt W
Markes William	Mickey Robert	Morrow David
Mason Joseph	Minnick Joseph	Moore Andrew
Mason Morgan	Miller A W	Morrison L
Mason Archibald	Mitchell Wm	Morrow Edward
Maxwell James	Miller James G	Moore James
Marten William	Miller Robert 2	Moore Robert
Marten John N 2	Miller Jacob	Moore William
Martin J C	Miller Isaac	Morrow Richard
Martin Thomas	Miller Thomas	Murren James
Martin James	Miller Henry	Murren Michael
Martin Wm H	Mitchell & Tracy	Munday Patrick
Marshall A E	Mitchell Perry	Murray Daniel
Mecklin John	Miller David	Murray Jeremiah
Meckland Thos	Miller A D	Murray Rev Dr N
Meyer Joseph	Moore James	Murray Nicholas
Myers Uriah H	Monroe Nicholas	Murrey John
Merwine Joseph	Morgan George	
Mendenhall M W	William H	
Mc		
M'Andrew Jas	M'Couch James	M'Govern Pat'k
M'Braft John	M'Cutchon David	M'Gonegal Peter
M'Bride B	M'Cutchon Wm 2	M'Gary Livingst'n
M'Ilse	M'Coy Owen	M'Henry James
M'Cullough John	M'Connell Jas T	M'Henry James
M'Cue Barney	M'Cully Robert	M'Kee Andrew
M'Cullough Wm	M'Donald Thos	M'Kee William
M'Clelland Hugh	M'Dowell Jas S	M'Kebens John
M'Clure Abaiel	M'Donal Thomas	M'Kean Robert
M'Clure James	M'Donnell Michel	M'Kelvey Saml
M'Caul William	M'Dermitt Peter	M'Kelvey Hugh
M'Class J R	M'Ewen Geo W	M'Kee H
M'Clintic Dryden	M'Doneugh Thos	M'Kenzie James
M'Call Hugh	M'Dowell John	M'Laughlin Ber'd
M'Cleggan John	M'Farlane A L	M'Clain John F
M'Carty W B 2	M'Farland Geo	M'Laughlin Thos
M'Candless Martin	M'Faddin John	M'Largan A
M'Candless R J	M'Ilwaine Danl	M'Clain James
M'Candless Alexr	M'Eldowney Robt	M'Laughlin Peter
M'Clurgs Messrs	M'Intire John	M'Hiney Peter
M'Cool Cornelius	M'Intyre Wm	M'Laughlin Mr
M'Coller James	M'Intyre Steph'n	M'Math Michael
M'Collin James	M'Gurk John	M'Nulty Patrick
M'Cormic James	M'Gough Thos	M'Math David
M'Cardy J N 2	M'Ginnis Saml W	M'Masters Hugh
M'Coy Samuel	M'Gill Rev A T 2	M'Smith John
M'Connel Jas T	M'Gregor John	M'Nulty Bernard
M'Cay Vintune	M'Goggin & Sainner	M'Millen Alexr
M'Cully H		M'Quig Charles
M'Callen Patrick	M'Gowen John	M'Mullen John
M'Cullend Jas	M'Grah Born'rd	M'Nulty S
M'Cracken Jas	M'Grath John	M'Master Saml
M'Cosh Robert	M'Given John	
N		
Nerman Joseph	Nailis Patrick	Niccolls John
Nelson Wm	Nicholas R H	Normant E
Newton Ralph	Nicholas Wm	Norton A
Newton Robert Ogdon	Nichols Samuel	Nolan Philip
	Nixon Joseph	Nugent George
Nelson James	Nichols John	
O		
Otis B H	Owens Thomas	O'Hara Thomas
Orr James	Orford William	O'Neil John
O'Brien James	Oyler Michael	O'Conner David
O'Hanlon's Estate	O'Bryne Edmond	O'Bryan Doc
Orr Wm	O'Raw Patrick	O'Hara William
O'Brien Thomas 2	O'Brien Patrick	O'Connell Thomas
O'Brien John	O'Boyle James	
P		
Parkinson Wm	Phelps & Co E	Percy John
Partridge Albert	Philpot John	Perrigrim Jonas
	Platts Wm	Penty Edward
Patrick Thomas	Phebus T H	Pollack R H
Parker James	Pike Horace B	Prescott John
Palmer Richard	Phillips John	Poor & Co E
Palmer Henry	Pifer Michael	Poor Jacob B
Packer James	Phillips Robert	Proctor W N
Patterson Jas	Pheian John	Price John
Parker John J	Pheban James	Pritchard John
Patterson Thos B	Pilton John	Purviance Sam'l
Patterson Aaron	Peirce John	
Patterson Robert	Peers Joseph	Post Samuel
Patterson J F	Peart Lewis	Portar Wm W
Patterson Thomas	Pendleton Riley & Co	Pacers Wm O
Parker Charles		Proctor James
Phipp Thomas	Phelan Michael	Pew Thomas
R		
Rhodes W S	Reaney Richard	Rickart Christopher
Rattigan Peter 3	Rees David 2	
Rawbown John	Rees W W	Robb C
Rale Thomas H	Reed Moses	Rork James
Rattigan Thomas	Reynold Oliver	Robbins Morrison
Rankin John	Reed J T	Roberts & Kane
Ralston Joseph	Reynolds J C	Rolleston Robert
Rankin John	Read Moses	Roberts Perceval
Ramsey Abdiel	Reed V D 2	Rogers J Richard
Ray Lenox	Reinhart B T	Rogers Joseph
Ray David	Rixstone Samuel	Rogers Edwin
Raugh H	Riddle John	Rogers Thomas
Reis John & Co	Richey Thomas	Ryan Lee
Reno John C	Ritz Jeremiah	Rush Robert B
Reno Alfred	Richard Marten	Rupp D G
	Ryan William	
S		
Sarber Stephen 2	Shepherd Hamilton	Simmons John
Santers Samuel		Spencer John H
Salt W	Shields William	Spencer Wm A
Sanderson W	Shovey Peter	Stitarson J M
Sanderson John 2	Shell Joseph	Stephens Francis
St John John W	Sherrick Joseph B	Stafford James
Sage James H	Slagthers John	Stalley Daniel
Salteen Thomas 2	Thomas	Stanton R L
Scott J J	Skillen Wm G	Statenfield
Scott Henry	Sibley Ira 2	Stevenson John A
Scott James	Sloan John	Stewart Robert
Scorril Lemuel	Sids Daniel	Stevenson David
Schantz A	Sloan Thomas	Stewart Charles
Seabrook H A	Sloan George P	Stewart William H
Seaton Walker	Smith Thomas 2	
Shackelton Sam'l 2	Smith T A 2	Stevenson J M
	Smith J C P 2	Stevenson James
Shand Wm G	Smith W H R	Stewart Samuel
Shaner Edmond	Smith H	Stevenson Wm
Shadeyfont V C	Smith Charles W	Sweeton John
Shane E	Smith John M	Swarts Abraham
Sharpe John	Smith W E	Sweeny George
Shomnen J M	Smith D W	Swindler J
Shaffer Phillip	Smith J J	Swain James
Schatz Geo W	Smith Stitton	Swain Samuel
Shellenberger Joseph	Smith John P	Sweeny James
	Smith James A	Sweersay C B
Shorts George	Smith Capt L H	Summerson J S
Shugert John W	Smith Thos Russel	Stover Jas
Shewall Robert	Simms H	Stout R B
Shephard J N	Sanser Wm F	Stickle James H
Sheers Phillip	Simmons Samuel	Strain Thomas
Shields Joseph	Thomas	Still J W 2
Shull W W	Simpson Edward T B	Stone George W
Shields James		Stringer
Shield Mathew	Small John	Stroof Aaron
Stepstene Mr	Simcons George	Stocking Sydney
Shields Pleasant F	Squire Thomas	Stone & McCollister
	Simons P W	
	Sturgis William	
T		
Taylor J M	Thornsburg J T	Tucker Wm
Taylor Danl	Thompson James	Tudor Saml
Taylor Levi P	Thompson R C	Trevor Albert G
Talbott Charles	Thompson John	Turney D H
Taylor James	Tompson H A	Tragson John
Tesh Adam	Thompson T J	Turnbull Wm
Taft Wm	Thompson Henry	Turley Edward
Templeton J F	Thompson Wm S	Tyler Benj
Tevis Joseph B	Thompson M B	Trewellyn Wm
Thomas James	Topper Wm	Ulings Thomas
Thomas M Thos	Toner Hugh	
V		
Van Renselloer C	Vick Saml	Van Horne Math's
Valette Chas A	Vick Thomas	Vance J M
W		
Wainwright Z	West Benj	Widdifield Casper
Walner John	Weber Stephen	Williamson John
Wagner Gasper	Weland John	Wilkison Anthoy
Wagoner Casper	Wheeler Geo Jr	Wirts George P
Walch Francis	White James	Williamson Thos
Waters James	White Joseph	Wierts George
Walsh John	White A & Co	Williamson H W
Walkup Mark	White Robert P	Willis Thomas
Wallick John F	Williams Roland	Wilkeson M J
Walsh James	Williams Wm	Wearts M D
Wakefield John B	Williams Henry	Woods Jesse
Wallis George	Williams J B	Wood J K
Wattup Thomas	Williams Thos K	Woods P
Ward Alfred	Williams Isaac	Worfill Jerome
Waring Wm L	Williams Capt	Wolcott Albert G
Ward George 2	Williams John	Wolcott Geo H
Waters Myron 2	Wilson James 2	Worthington & Pullum
Watt James	Wilson John M 2	
West Joseph	Wilkinson Wm	Wright Wm M
Y		
Young Anderson	Young E & Son	Yazoo
	Young Francis	
Z		
Zilley John D	Zoll M B	

Initials.

Capt or Agent Steamboat De Witt Clinton.
W W Post Office.
Thomas B L
Gomer Lodge, No 64, 2.
Clerk Steam Boat Dolphin.
Chief Warden Fire Department.
Capt or Clerk Euphrates.
Agent Packet Boat.
Commander Steam Boat Hamburg.
Council of No 49 Order of U. A. M.
Iron City Lodge No. 182.
Lawrenceville Division No 273 S of T, 2.
Duquesne Division No. 177 do 2.
American Division No 504 do 2.
Ocean Wave do do 133 do 2.
Tuetonia do do 355 do 2.
Lycurgus do do 242 do 2.
Star of Hope do do 302 do 2.
Boquet Temple of Honor S of T.

SAML. ROSEBURG, P. M.
Post Office, Pittsburgh, June 1st, 1849.

MOURNING ALPACCAS—W. R. MURPHY has received this morning, a few pieces of Black Alpaccas, Bombazine finish, for mourning dresses, of a very superior quality.
On hand, a full assortment of the different qualities of all wool black Muslin de Laine, some as low as 18¾ cts per yd. Also, black Bombazines, of all qualities, at north east corner 4th and Market sts. jn1

MUSPRATT'S PATENT SODA ASH—70 casks, (direct from the manufacturers, per ship Globe, via Philadelphia,) just landing and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, No 160 Liberty st.
☞ Another shipment will arrive next month per ship American, via Baltimore, and thenceforward large supplies for the Fall trade. jn1

DRY APPLES—300 bush Dry Apples, for sale low to close consignment by jn1 J S DILWORTH & Co

AMUSEMENTS.

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

BENEFIT OF MISS CRUISE. Great Novelty. Mr. W. H. Crisp as Hans Moritz, originally performed by him at the Park Theatre, N. Y.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1—
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Hans Moritz......Mr W. H. Crisp.
Minnie, with songs......Miss Cruise.
A variety of Dancing.
To be followed by
THE RIVAL PAGES.
Victoire......Miss Cruise.
Julie......Mrs. Prior.
To conclude with one act of
NICHOLAS NICKELBY.
Smike......Miss Cruise.
Madame Mantiline......Mrs. Madison.
☞ Saturday—Benefit of the Good Will Fire Co.

A CARD.
MISS ANNA CRUISE respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BENEFIT is fixed for Friday evening, June 1st, when will be performed for the first time
NICHOLAS NICKELBY.
Smike......Miss Anna Cruise.
After which, the laughable Interlude of the RIVAL PAGES.
Victoria and Julie, the rival Pages....Miss Anna Cruise and Mrs. Prior.
The whole to conclude with
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Hans Moritz......Mr. W. H. Crisp.
Minnie......Miss A. Cruise.

MOLASSES—150 bbls for sale by jn1 J S DILWORTH & Co

GREAT SALE OF GOODS
AT THE
ONE PRICE STORE,
60 Market street.

A. A. MASON & CO., inform their patrons and the public, that they will commence the sale of their splendid stock on Friday, June 1st, and continue Thirty Days, during which time, the whole of their immense establishment (including their five wholesale rooms) will be thrown open for retail trade, and for the display of one of the largest and most fashionable assortments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS in the country, which have all been marked down, without regard to cost. Forty Thousand Dollars of their stock, of their latest and richest styles, have been recently purchased at the large peremptory public sales in New York, at immense sacrifices, and will be found, on examination, to be nearly one half less than usual prices. They invite attention to a portion of their Goods enumerated below, with their prices annexed:

	Present Price.	Usual Price.
2000 yards French Ginghams,	12½ cts.	18¾ & 25c
20,000 yds Lawns & Muslins,	10 & 12½ cts.	25c
4000 yds Mous de Laines,	12½ cts.	25c
1500 yards Alpaccas,	18¾ cts.	31c
2000 yds Fine Bereges,	18¾ & 25 cts.	37 & 50c
10,000 yds Merrimac Calicoes,	8 & 9 cts.	12½c
20,000 yds fast col'd do	6¼ cts.	12½c
25,000 yds Brown Muslin, all grades, 20 per cent less than usual prices.		

100,000 yds Bleached Muslin, all prices, marked down 10 to 30 per cent.

100 pieces Bonnet Ribbon,	12½ cts.	25c
400 Wrought Collars,	10 & 12½ cts.	25c
800 do do	31 & 50 cts.	75 & $1.00
200 Ladies Cravats,	12 cts.	25c
100 French Wro't Capes,	$1,50 to 3,00	$3 to 6.00
144 Lace Caps,	37½ & 50 cts.	75 to $1,00
700 Linen Handkerchiefs,	6¼ cts.	12c
300 Standing Collars,	50 cts.	$1,00
130 Chemizetts,	25 & 31 cts.	50 & 75c

Cassinetts as low as 18¾c; Jeans for 15c.
A large stock of Bonnets, reduced about 37½ per ct.
New style Dress Goods, 50 cts. 87 to $1,00
White Linen, 25 and 31 cts. 37 & 50c

Together with the largest stock SILKS, SHAWLS, and fine DRESS GOODS, to be found in this city, with an immense variety of other goods,—affording to retail purchasers a rare opportunity of obtaining the best goods at from 25 to 50 per cent less than regular prices. They invite an early call, as many of their choicest goods will soon be sold. ☞ No deviation from the marked price. A A MASON & CO,
my31 60 Market st, between Third and Fourth

W. W. WALLACE.
PITTSBURGH FRENCH BURR MILL STONE and MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 244 and 246 Liberty street, near the Canal.
French Burr Mill Stones, of my own manufacture, made of a new and superior quality of Blocks; particular care is taken to have the joints made close, and all the blocks in each stone of a uniform quality. They are warranted to be equal to any in the country, and superior to the great mass of Burrs, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, and sold at the lowest prices. Mill Stones, manufactured in France—a general assortment, at reduced prices, always on hand. Laurel Hill Mill Stones, all sizes.
Bolting Cloths, Anchor Stamp, warranted best quality, and at greatly reduced prices.
Mill Spindles, Mill Irons, Screws and Picks, Platform Scales, Corn and Cob Grinders; Grist and Saw Mill Castings of all kinds, and Mill Furnishing in general.
All orders promptly attended to at 244 and 246 Liberty street, near the Canal, Pittsburgh.
my30:d6m W W WALLACE

Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works.
NO. 244 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield street—Marble Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, Table Tops, &c., a large variety of the most beautiful kinds, made of the finest quality of foreign and domestic marble, always on hand or made to order, by the aid of machinery, on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.
N. B.—The Country Trade furnished with all kinds of Marble at the lowest rates. All orders promptly attended to at 244 Liberty, opposite Smithfield st.
my30:d6m W W WALLACE

SMUT MACHINES.
LULL'S Patent Stone or French Burr SMUT MACHINE—the best article of the kind in use; they run light, clean fast, do the work well, and will last a life time. About 500 of them are in use, in the best mills in the country, and we have the strongest testimony of competent persons as their superiority over all other Smut Machines. For further particulars, address the subscriber at 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.
my30:d6m W W WALLACE

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS—For grist, saw and other mills, always on hand, or made to order on very short notice, and at the lowest prices. All orders promptly attended to at 244 Liberty street, near the Canal. my30 W W WALLACE

PLASTER PARIS—For land, and other purposes, always on hand at 244 Liberty st. my29 W W WALLACE

HYDRAULIC CEMENT—Always on hand, at 244 Liberty st. my30 W W WALLACE

GRINDSTONES—All sizes and grits, always on hand at 244 Liberty street. my30 W W WALLACE

HOPS—10 bales Western New York Hops; 13 do Mass, 1st sort, in store and for sale by my30 BROWN & CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st.

MALT—Barley and Rye Malt, for sale by my30 BROWN & CULBERTSON

MURDOCK'S PATENT DASHER CHURN.
BUTTER CAN BE PRODUCED IN 5 OR 10 MINUTES FROM NEW MILK.
THE attention of the public is invited to this very valuable Churn, which has the advantage of all others in combining the old and new inventions together.
The utility of this invention is apparent, as by a simple process the air is forced beneath the dash, and does away with the necessity of purchasing a new Churn, as it can be applied to any churn in use, and for one dollar can have all the improvements of the age combined with those of gathering the Butter in the usual way.
The public are invited to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, at 87, corner of Market and Fifth streets, or at 83 Diamond alley, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
my29 SAML. KROESEN.

Two Lots for Sale.
THE subscribers will sell at private sale, those two valuable Lots of Ground, situated on Tomato st., in the Third Ward of Allegheny City, each having a front of 20 feet, running back 100 feet in depth to a 20 feet alley, upon which is built a stone wall, 25 by 100 feet, which contains stone enough to build cellars for two comfortable dwelling houses, and in front there are three shade trees, of 8 years growth, and the side walk is paved with brick, all of which will be sold at $900. Pittsburgh and Allegheny, or County Scrip, will be taken in payment.
J & H PHILLIPS, No 5 Wood st., or to WM. BENSON, immediately opposite said lots. my29

TANNERS' OIL—30 bbls Tanners' Oil, landing per canal and for sale low by my29 JAMES DALZELL

ROSIN—20 bbls Rosin, landing from canal and for sale by my29 JAMES DALZELL

PALM SOAP—150 bxs Palm Soap, in store and for sale low by my29 JAMES DALZELL

BLACKING—3 bbls Mason's Blacking, landing and for sale by my29 JAMES DALZELL

ANVILS—Wrought Iron Anvils, from the Temperanceville works, warranted; will be constantly on hand and supplied to order, by my29 GEO COCHRAN, 25 Wood st.

CHEESE—50 bxs just rec'd at the W R Butter and and Cheese Depot, and for sale by my29 J B CANFIELD

POTASH—6 casks just rec'd and for sale by my29 J B CANFIELD

SLATES—Nos. 3, 4, 5 German Slates, rec'd and for sale by my29 C ARBUTHNOT, 84 Wood st.

SLATE PENCILS—1 cask rec'd and for sale by my29 C ARBUTHNOT

PATENT THREAD—250 lbs Stuart's superior, for sale by my29 C ARBUTHNOT

SPOOL COTTON—600 doz Howard's 3 cord white, 200 yds, received and for sale. my29 C ARBUTHNOT

GLASS—60 bxs 7x9 Glass, in store and for sale low by my29 JAMES DALZELL, Water st

PEA NUTS—50 bush Pea Nuts, in store and for sale low to close consignment, by my29 JAMES DALZELL

COPPERAS—6 bbls for sale by BRAUN & REITER, my29 corner Liberty and St Clair sts

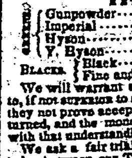
BACON—40,000 lbs Bacon, assorted, in smoke house, ready to be delivered in a week, for sale by my23 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, Front st

PAPER—600 reams crown and medium, for sale by my29 J B CANFIELD

HOPS—8 bales in store and for sale by my23 M'GILLS & ROE

POTASH—6 casks just rec'd and for sale by my23 M'GILLS & ROE

BATTING—200 bales No 1 and 2, in store and for sale. my23 M'GILLS & ROE

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!


IT is with pleasure that the subscribers inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that they have completed arrangements with Messrs. J. C. Jenkins & Co., of Philadelphia, to receive their superior PACKED TEAS, And will hereafter be kept constantly on hand. They are neatly and securely put up in metallic packs of ¼, ½ and 1 lb. each, with their printed card—showing the kind of Tea, price, name of the concern and depot in Philadelphia, with an invitation to return the Tea, if not liked.

RETAIL PRICES:

GREEN.	Gunpowder	62½	75	1,00	1,25	1,50
	Imperial	50	75	1,00	1,25	1,50
	Hyson	50	62½	75	1,00	1,25
	Y. Hyson	50	62½	75	1,00	1,25	1,50
BLACK.	Black	37½	50			
	Fine and extra Fine	75	1,00	1,25	1,50	

We will warrant all the TEAS we sell to be equal to, if not superior to any sold in this city, and should they not prove acceptable to the taste, they can be returned, and the money will be refunded, as it is only with that understanding we sell.
We ask a fair trial, that the public may be able to judge between our Teas and those heretofore sold by other companies in this city.
All lovers of rich, delicious and good flavored TEAS, should give us a call.
For sale by JOS. S. M. YOUNG & CO., N W corner 4th and Ferry streets, and E. YOUNG & CO., my19:d&wis S W corner 3d and Ross streets.

N. O. MOLASSES—200 bbls Plantation Molasses, landing from stmr Aaron Hart, and for sale by my28 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

LARD—No. 1 in kegs, consigned and for sale: also 30 kegs Butter. my28 M'GILLS & ROE

STEAM BOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.
The splendid steamer SHENANDOAH, Bowman, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports this day, 1st inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to my31 PETTIGREW & Co, Agts

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The splendid steamer GLADIATOR, Chenoweth, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on this day, 1st inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to my31 PETTIGREW & Co, Agts

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

SUNDAY PACKET.
The ISAAC NEWTON, Captain Hemphill, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M. May 22, 1847.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW LISBON AND PITTSBURGH DAILY LINE OF CANAL AND STEAM PACKETS,
1849.
(VIA GLASGOW,)
Leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Glasgow, (mouth of the Sandy and Beaver Canal,) at 3 o'clock, and New Lisbon at 11, same night.
Leaves New Lisbon at 6 o'clock, P. M., (making the trip canal to the river during the night,) and Glasgow at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.—thus making a continuous line for carrying passengers and freight between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh, in shorter time and at less rates than by any other route.
The proprietors of this Line have the pleasure of informing the public that they have fitted up two first class Canal Boats, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to run in connection with the well known steamers CALEB COPE and BEAVER, and connecting at Glasgow, with the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and other daily lines of steamers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no expense or trouble to insure comfort, safety and dispatch, and ask of the public a share of their patronage.
AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
G. M. HARTON, S. & W. HARBAUGH, } Pittsburgh.
R. HANNA, & Co. my11:tf J. HARBAUGH & Co. } New Lisbon.

NOTICE—The steamer BEAVER, C. E. Clarke, master, will leave after this notice, for Wellsville punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning. fe12

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS for 1849.
MONONGAHELA ROUTE.
Only 73 Miles Staging.
Via Brownsville and Cumberland to Baltimore and Philadelphia.
THE splendid and fast running U S Mail steamers ATLANTIC, Capt J Parkinson; BALTIC, Capt A Jacobs; LOUIS M'LANE, Capt E Bennett, are now making double daily trips between PITTSBURGH AND BROWNSVILLE.
The morning boat will leave the Monongahela Wharf, above the Bridge, daily at 8 o'clock precisely. Passengers will take SUPERB COACHES at Brownsville, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the splendid cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Baltimore the same evening, in time for the evening line to Philadelphia and Washington city.
From Pittsburgh to Baltimore, only 32 hours.
Fare......$10.00.
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, only 40 hours.
Fare......$12.00.
The evening boat will leave at 8 o'clock, except Sunday evenings. Passengers by this boat will lodge on board in comfortable State Rooms the first night, pass over the mountains the following day in Eastern built Coaches, and lodge the second night in Cumberland. Passengers have choice of either Steamboat or Rail Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the privilege of stopping at Cumberland and Baltimore, and resuming their seats at pleasure. Coaches chartered to parties to travel as they please.
We make up the loads and way bills for the Coaches in the Pittsburgh offices, (in order to save time on arriving at Brownsville,) it is therefore important for passengers to get their tickets before going on board of the boat, at our office, Monongahela House, Water street, or St Charles Hotel, Wood st, Pittsburgh.
ap5:d6m J. MESKIMEN, Agent

Pittsburgh & Louisville Packet Line
FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
The splendid new steamer TELEGRAPH No. 1, Hazlep, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Monday, the 28th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to my25 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co. GEO B MILTENBERGER.

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE PACKET LINE
The new and splendid fast passenger packet, TELEGRAPH No. 2, Mason, master, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co. or GEO B MILTENBERGER. my2

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND HOCKINGPORT.
The steamboat PILOT No. 2, Capt J. N. Shunk, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Elizabethtown, Captina, Sunfish, Proctor, Bare's Landing, New Martinsville, Sardis, Sistersville, Tacit's Landing, Matamoras, A. Sheet's Landing, Vaucluse, Newport, Cow Creek, Marietta, Point Harmer, Parkersburg, Belpre, Little Hocking and Hockingport.
RETURNING—Leaves Hockingport every Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Marietta on Friday, at 9 A. M., passing the principal part of the above towns and landings on Friday, before night.
By the above arrangement, this boat will be able to lay at Pittsburgh on Sundays, and keep that day as it should be.
The public may depend upon this boat continuing in the trade during the low water season. ap25:1m

Louisville and St. Louis Packet Line. 1849.
REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS
The fine fast running passenger steamer ATLANTIS, Geo. W. Wicks, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. C. KING, No. 153 Com. Row, mar5-d6m Louisville.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS
The fine fast running passenger steamer GEN. LANE, A. McPherson, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. C. KING, No 153 Com. Row, mar5-d6m Louisville

FOR CINCINNATI.
The splendid steamer ZACHARY TAYLOR, Lucas, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports this day.
For freight or passage apply on board. my29

FOR ZANESVILLE.
The light draught steamer COMET, Boyd, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board. my29

FOR WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT.
The neat and substantial steamer HUDSON, McMillen, master, will perform her regular trips between Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Bridgeport. She will leave Pittsburgh on Wednesday and Saturday.
For freight or passage, apply on board. ap19

FOR WHEELING AND SUNFISH.
The fine steamer CINDERELLA, George Calhoun, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Mondays and Thursdays, at 10 A M.
For freight or passage, apply on board. ap17

REGULAR ZANESVILLE PACKET.
The fine steamer JENNY LYND, C Gallager, master, will run as a regular weekly packet between Pittsburgh and Zanesville—leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday. For freight apply to BAKER & FORSYTH, Agts, ap6tf No 41 Water st

SUNDAY TRIPS TO BEAVER.
The U. S. Mail steamer MICHIGAN No. 2, will leave the landing opposite the Monongahela House, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Beaver. Returning, will arrive at 5 o'clock, P. M. Fare to Beaver and back, Twenty-five Cents. my25

SUNDAY TRIPS TO BEAVER.
The steamer BEAVER will leave the wharf, opposite the Monongahela House, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Beaver. Returning, will leave Beaver at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at 4 o'clock. Fare, Twenty-five Cents. my24

FOR CINCINNATI.
The fast running steamer PENNSYLVANIA, Grace, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board. my29

REMOVAL.
GEO B. MILTENBERGER, S. B. AGENT, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, has removed to No. 87 Front, between Wood and Smithfield streets. my22

NEW BOOK FOR SCHOOLS—Elements of Mythology, or Classical Tables of the Greeks and Romans, to which are added some notices of Syrian, Hindoo and Scandinavian Superstitions, together with those of the American Nations, the whole comparing Polytheism with True Religion, for the use of Schools. Just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, my18 corner 3d and Market sts

CLINTON PAPER MILL.
THE undersigned have this day associated under the name of Thompson Hanna & Son, for the purpose of manufacturing paper, at the Clinton Paper Mill, where they will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public, and the former customers of the senior partner.
They will at all times keep on hand a general assortment of writing, wrapping, tea and wall papers, bonnet boards, blank books, etc. etc., which they will exchange for clean linen and cotton rags.
Printers and Book Publishers can be supplied with every description of printing paper at short notice, and at reduced prices. THOMPSON HANNA.
April 1, '49—my23:d6m EDMUND S. HANNA.