THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1849.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

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

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

Great Sale of Lots—This afternoon, at two o'clock, the sale of the valuable property in the Diamond, Allegheny, is to take place on the premises. This is, beyond dispute, the most valuable unimproved property which has been offered for sale about these cities for a long time. It is right in the heart of a large and growing city, in the centre of business, and incomparable for the retail trade. Some persons have tried to throw a doubt over the title of the city to this property, but all fears on this subject have been set at rest, by an ordinance of the councils which authorises the Committee to give deeds with a general warranty of title, and with special warranty pledging the faith and property of the city for all improvements upon the property. There can be no fears about the title, and as the property can be paid for in scrip of the city, now at a heavy discount, we expect to see a warm contest for it at the sale.

The Races—Duty of Police Officers.

A friend informs us that the races in the neighborhood of this city, on Judge Wilkins' place, are to come off this week. Next week the Grand Jury holds its sessions. What connection exists between the Judge! Simply this: M. is made the duty, by the laws of this State, of all constables and police officers generally, and they are solemnly bound by their oaths, to return to the Grand Jury, the names of all persons engaged in violating the laws of the State, by horse racing, gambling, and other unlawful pursuits, by which the peace and welfare of society are jeopardized. We trust this hint will be sufficient as a spur to duty.

THE MAILS.

The Mercury, of yesterday, has another of its interminable articles in relation to the Mails, containing the usual amount of abuse of the Postmaster General and his subordinates, in which it is broadly insinuated that Mr. Collamer is unfit for his office, and that he had better go back to Vermont, and that the people would be better served had the old Postmasters retained their place.

The excuse for this, which we believe is the third, attack of the Mercury upon the Post Master General, is, that the papers from New York have lately arrived very irregularly, and on Saturday night three paper mails from that city arrived at once.

As the Mercury has seen proper to assail the Post Master General for these irregularities, it becomes our duty to tell the whole truth in the premises, and if we tread on the corns of some of the Mercury's Locofoco friends, the editor of the paper has himself only to blame.

It is well known to the Mercury, and if it is not it ought to be, that every thing connected with the transmission of the mails is confided to the charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General, over which bureau Mr. Hobbie, a well known Locofoco, who held office under Cave Johnson, presides. Some two or three weeks ago, Judge Jones, of this city, of the Mercury's own party, wrote to Mr Hobbie, to have the New York mail sent by way of Baltimore, instead of Philadelphia. The object was to serve Mr. Jones' special convenience, who, in his business as a broker, has an extensive correspondence. As the Baltimore mail arrives about 8 o'clock in the evening, some four or five hours before the Philadelphia mail, Mr. Jones having a box, with a key, could thus get his letters in the evening, while the rest of the community would receive theirs at the usual hour in the morning. Mr. Hobbie acceded to Mr. Jones' request, without even consulting the Postmaster here, and the consequence is, the irregularity of the newspaper mail of which the Mercury complains. The same attempt was made some two years ago, with similar results; and we hope Judge Collamer, who probably knows nothing of the change, will order things back to their old channel, the convenience of Judge Jones to the contrary notwithstanding.

The zeal of the Mercury to attack Mr. Collamer, we doubt not, originated solely from a desire to propitiate the Locofoco party, by appearing zealous in attacking the administration, without caring much whether its assaults are founded in justice or not. It has not the discernment to see that its attacks fall upon the heads of its own party, almost exclusively, for it is well known that no removals or changes have been made in the Post Office Department, except that of Mr. Brown, the 2d Assistant. All the causes of complaint of which the Mercury has availed itself, have originated in the offices and bureaus held by the old incumbents, appointed by Cave Johnson. Even in the Pittsburgh office, which the Mercury implicates in its insinuations, the mailing clerks are the same as those employed by Mr. M'Kibben, and who, we have reason to believe, strive to do their duty faithfully.

It seems to us, that the best way for Mr. Collamer to remedy these evils, is to turn out all these Locofoco heads of Bureaus and Chief Clerks, and put good active Whigs in their places. As to stopping the croakings of the Mercury, that is not to be expected. It has a purpose to serve of more interest to it than the regularity of the mails; and abuse of the Post Master General suits its convenience.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Every arrival adds to the intense interest of European affairs. It is now a little more than a year since the quiet and peace of the nations of Western Europe were disturbed by the outbreak in Paris, followed by those in Vienna, Naples, Lombardy, Berlin, and other sections, and there seems to be now less probability of quiet being soon restored than ever. The antagonistic powers of freedom and despotism are gradually preparing for a contest on a more gigantic and extended scale than has heretofore been witnessed in the world's history. Present events indicate that the struggle is no longer to be conducted in cities and isolated provinces, without definite object, or the anticipation of any very definite result, but that it is to be waged by the people of Europe against their oppressors. At the head of the despots stands the imperial monarch of Russia, who has already marched into Austria with an immense army, leaving powerful reserve corps hovering on the frontiers.

France will probably, notwithstanding her disgraceful position at Rome, lead the armies of the friends of liberty. The news by the Europa shows that it will be almost impossible to prevent the French people from engaging in this contest, and thus bringing about a general continental war. The recent elections have resulted in the choice of 240 Socialists and Red Republicans, a number far greater than was anticipated; and, although the friends of peace and order have a large majority, yet being composed of various parties and sections of parties, the danger is always imminent of a spark igniting the magazine of combustibles. This is rendered sufficiently evident by an important debate which took place on the 22d of May, of which the following is a synopsis:—

"The affairs of Italy being under consideration, M. Sarrans said, in regard to the Russian intervention, that every one knew the ambition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, as well as the spirit which guides it. This intervention was a blow at European principles, and chiefly at those which at present regulate France; it is sufficient, in order to show the Czar's intentions, to read his last manifesto, which was a declaration of war against all democratic interests.

If to that document were joined the declaration of the King of Prussia to his army, no doubt could be entertained respecting a combination of all aristocracies against democracy. It was impossible that the irruption from Russia of 107,000 men should be solely for the subduing of Hungary.—Besides this number, there was a reserve of 180,000 men making a total of 315,000 who had been called to arms. Hungary was a mere pretext. The coalition of Kings was again formed, and he now wanted to know what would be the policy of the French Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that, with regard to Italian affairs, the Assembly had manifested its will, and that on the morrow of its having done so, an agent had been sent to Italy, bearing a detailed account of the deliberation, and orders to execute the wishes of the Assembly. He would not return to a discussion which had been closed. With regard to Hungary, something has already been said from the tribune. He had already said that what took place in Hungary had excited the solicitude of government, which had written about it to St. Petersburg, London, Vienna, and Berlin. It had been said that the time for negotiation was past; but as for them (meaning government) they continued to negotiate."

M. Joly said he preferred war to the humiliation of France; and with a view to test the sense of the Assembly upon the subject under consideration, he proposed the following order of the day:

"The National Assembly considers that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia and the treaties passed between him and the Kings of Prussia and Austria are a blow to the principles of the French constitution and the rights of nations, and contrary to the resolutions of the National Assembly," &c.

After a speech from M. Mauguin, Gen. Cavaignac ascended the tribune, and offered the following resolution:

"The National Assembly calls serious attention to the events and movements of troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in this state of affairs dangers for liberty and for the Republic, recommends the government to take energetic measures for their protection."

General Cavaignac said he thought this resolution would have the effect of not engaging the Republic in a recognition which it could not accept, yet of showing that the Assembly felt what a serious matter were the events which were now occurring in Europe.

M. Joly objected to Gen. Cavaignac's motion as not sufficiently strong, and declared he should adhere to his own.

M. O. Barrett said it was necessary to reflect on a decision which would be a manifesto of war.

M. Ledru Rollin urged the more stringent resolution of M. Joly. He considered the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia as a declaration of war against the French Republic. When a question was placed on such ground, the only answer to it was a counter manifesto, to say France would defend herself. It was the duty of the Assembly to declare itself in answer to the Emperor of Russia.

Then turning to the party of the right, M. Ledru Rollin concluded by saying, "Let them well that you wish not to reply. You do not wish to assume on yourselves a terrible responsibility. If you wish to prevent civil war, you must energetically and promptly answer this defiance." (Applause on the left.)

M. Odillon Barrot again ascended the tribune to answer the democratic tender, and, after a speech of considerable length, concluded by calling for the simple order of the day.

M. Cremieux followed, and spoke in the midst of an uproar scarcely surpassed in the annals of the Assembly. At the termination of his speech, the voting commenced upon the proposal to pass to the simple order of the day.

At 7 o'clock the voting was closed when the numbers were, for the simple order, 53—against it, 459—majority, 406. Thus discussion on foreign intervention was resumed, at the conclusion of which a vote of the Assembly for Gen. Cavaignac's proposition was taken, and resulted in its adoption."

From this debate, it will be seen that an immediate declaration of war was urged with great zeal and with powerful reasons, and the modified resolution of Gen. Cavaignac, which was violently opposed by the ministry, and passed by a vote of 428 to 184, is sufficiently significant of the temper of the French people in regard to Russian intervention.

In the meantime, all is confusion and excitement in Germany. The Central Parliament at Frankfort, having presented the States of Germany with a constitution which the Princes have refused to accept, outbreaks have occurred and are occurring continually. To settle the difficulty, the King of Prussia, who is distrusted by the Republicans and Nationalists, has withdrawn the Prussian deputies from Frankfort, and has undertaken the formation of a counter-constitution to the Frankfort one. To perform this great work, he has invited the plenipotentiaries of a few of the German Governments to meet at Berlin. The states represented are Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover and Mecklenburg. The other states have declined to send delegates, as they have already recognized unconditionally the constitution as voted by the central power. It is said the proceedings thus far have led to an agreement on the part of Austria to consent to a closer union of the other German states, it being understood that a distinct alliance shall exist between herself and the union so formed.

The King of Prussia has issued a Manifesto, referred to in the French debate, noticed above, in which he says he will shortly submit a constitution sanctioned by the other governments, which shall have unity for its basis, and will guarantee to Germany its liberty and a free representation of the people. In conclusion the King says, "if my people will stand by me, as I will stand by my people, faithfully and with confidence, with God's blessing a glorious victory will not be wanting to us."

What confidence can the friends of liberty in Germany put in a constitution thus presented to them by an association of Kings and Princes, whose object is to grant the smallest amount of liberty possible to preserve peace and quiet? Not much, we should think, when, simultaneously, with the King's manifesto public notices were published, announcing that the state of siege at Berlin was prolonged with increased vigor, suspending for the time the ordinary courts, and establishing martial law in all its force. Another notice suspended the publication of the ultra democratic Journal, the *National*.

Another arrival will probably bring us the publication of this constitution, as well as the announcement of other important events.

ROME.

Our latest accounts from Rome are to the 15th of May. On the 13th, the French having attempted to cross the Tiber at the Melvian Bridge, it was blown up to prevent them—leaving the French forces on the banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome. The van guard of the French, on the 15th, was four miles from the city, that of the Neapolitans twelve miles, and the Spanish, in a small body, were at Finimicino.

The French, in their disgraceful attack upon the Republicans of Rome, suffered more severely than the Paris journals are willing to admit, if we can credit the Roman accounts. The official report of the latter, gives the loss of the French troops, at 1500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and that of the Romans at 50 killed and 200 wounded. The Roman report concludes with the statement, that the wounded French, before expiring, expressed their sorrow for having fought against their republican brethren." Other rubs of the sort have also appeared in abundance. In one proclamation, it was observed, "General Oudinot promised to pay for every thing. Let him pay for the pictures of Raphael, perforated by French bullets. Such is the love of the French Government for Rome, that they wish to destroy it."

The Romans have been equally successful in defeating the King of Naples, who in his bigoted and blood thirsty zeal for the Pope, had marched into the Roman State with 9000 men. As the army advanced through the country toward Rome, the King deposed the authorities at the various places, and put priests in their stead. The army also assumed the character of crusaders, each soldier wearing the cross as a sign of the holy war in which he is engaged. The pious King has, however, already been tried by adversity, and although he has two regiments of Swiss with him, who, thanks to his operations against his own subjects, have had no lack of practice in fighting with Italians, he has seen his vanguard of 2000 men put to flight, with a loss of 60 prisoners, some ammunition wagons, and, it is said, two pieces of cannon. This affair occurred about ten miles from Rome.—When the Neapolitan invasion was ascertained, the commission of barricades issued a proclamation that "the King Bombardor" (so nicknamed ever since his bombardment of his capital on the 15th May last year) had come to exterminate them," and urging the organization of guerilla parties, to harrass him at every step. At the same time, the Roman Chief, Garibaldi, sallied forth, with some thousand men, and falling in with the first detachment of the Crusaders, fell upon them suddenly during a bivouac, and served them as had been described. Simultaneously with the Neapolitan arrival, the country has also been invaded by a Spanish army, in the full belief, doubtless, as one writer remarks, that the nation will gain holiness enough by a week of such warfare to exonerate them for having unmercifully cheated all their creditors throughout Europe, for a period of thirty years.

In the mean time, the world stands astonished at the order, quiet and wisdom displayed by the Roman Government and people. With the armies of three nations upon their territory, with the unjust and unrighteous attempt to restore a despotic ecclesiastical government, which the people have repudiated, the provisional government has preserved order and peace within the city, and repelled its foes without. Such a people ought to be free, because they give evidence of being able to appreciate and enjoy it. The following remarks of the London Correspondent of the New York Commercial, will be read with interest in this connection:

"The most surprising feature of the present business at Rome is the order and good faith which have been maintained; and so far from the government being hit at as anarchists, they deserve the highest honor for having kept the people within bounds. No one acquainted with the depth of degradation to which the population of the Papal States has been brought by the mode of government which it is now sought to restore, could have believed that for five months a system of universal suffrage and of popular rule could have been maintained, without being inevitably accompanied by the most frightful excesses. On the contrary, however, property has been respected, foreigners treated with forbearance, and street riots suppressed. Assassinations have been reported, but although the utmost noise has been made about them, they appear to have been less in number than we have attributed to Rome in her normal days, and the murder of the minister Rossi, unlike the murder of Robert Blum at Vienna, was a private act, and was utterly denounced by every member of the government. So strange is all this, and so contrary to what even the best friend of the liberal cause could have anticipated, that the difficulty is to account for it—and the best solution must be found in the supposition that the present triumvirs are far in advance of their countrymen, and that having lived out of Italy (Mazzini was for many years in England) they have learned the importance of straining every nerve to prevent the national cause from being stained by excesses and crushed on that pretext by surrounding powers.

That they can finally succeed in this course is even now to my mind almost an impossibility.—Had they been aided as they ought to have been by every civilized government, the task would still have been nearly hopeless, but watched on all sides by malignant Kings and diplomatists, every proclamation made the subject of a taunt, every effort to raise a tax cited as spoliation, and every accidental disturbance among a population of 200 000 announced as the commencement of a reign of terror, there can be little chance but they must fail. Nay, exoneration is not enough, and in the British House of Lords night after night denunciations have been poured fourth against the triumvirate for plundering the museum and offering for sale the works of art—denunciations which, being wholly unwarranted, showed an unscrupulousness on our part which would have disgraced the very Romans we were abusing, but which have nevertheless been pertinaciously reproduced in the leading articles of our daily papers.

Movements of the Democracy.

The rather remarkable changes now going on among the Democrats, of all stripes and isms, is worthy of the notice of the politician, and the intelligent reader. In the north there is an attempt to fuse the various discordant, and yet, in some respects homogeneous materials of Old Hunkerism, Barnburnerism, Freesoilism, Locofocoism, and radicalism of almost every description, into one grand whole—but of what particular stripe and color the new party is to be will depend upon circumstances. The Baltimore American has the following remarks appropo to the subject

"The two wings of Hunker and Barnburning democracy have united in convention, in Vermont, upon the ultra basis of the Wisconsin platform.—In Connecticut the union of the sections took place just before the Congressional election, by which Democracy in the State has added an extreme abolitionist to its representatives in Congress.

In allusion to the combination recently effected in Vermont, the New York Courier recapitulates the similar movements in Wisconsin, Connecticut, New York, and elsewhere, and intimates that there is now no doubt whatever of the fact that the Cassiloes, Van Burentites, Polkites, and all other fragments originally forming the body or skirt of the party which called itself democratic, have come to an understanding to unite upon the ultra ground of the Wisconsin platform "At the end of two years, if not sooner," says the Courier, "we presume that in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New England and the whole West, the free soil and locofoco parties will have become one. They will unite upon a common candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and will bring to his support a most powerful vote.

This organization of a party upon sectional grounds, arraying one portion of the Union against another, will present the curious aspect of a party concentrated upon an issue which will have passed away. Before two years are over there is every probability that the question of slavery in the territories will be settled. Other adjuncts, brought together to patch up the platform of the new Democracy, such as the abolition of all impost duties and a resort to direct taxes for revenue, together with the Sub-Treasury, and the doctrine of internal improvements so odious to the old democracy of strict construction are kept somewhat in the back ground as yet, but they must constitute the real basis of the new organization so far as measures of policy are concerned.

How the Southern portion of the old party will fare in this division of democratic assets we cannot undertake to conjecture. The name of "Cave Johnson" is now the watch word of "the Union" now claims to be north of Mason and Dixon's line.—It affects a cool climate, and is of opinion that it cannot enjoy good health in a tobacco growing country or among rice fields and cotton plantations. Having therefore caught fever and ague from the South very frequently, so often indeed that it got to have a bilious look, with a strong tendency to jaundice, "the Democracy" now gives up its Southern fraternization and confines itself to local and neighborhood concerns.

In some portions of the South, especially in the ancient State of Virginia, the idea has prevailed, the same being artfully inculcated by editors and politicians, that the supporters of Van Buren, Polk and Cass in the old Dominion constituted not only a portion of "the Democracy," but that they were the Democracy par excellence of that array, the foremost disciplines of that school. It will distress many, who have given away to the delusion, to discover suddenly their extraordinary mistake. To some the catastrophe may be serious."

The Louisville Journal is of opinion that there is a deep game playing in the Democratic party, both North and South—that the ultras of the South have an understanding with the ultras of the North. These latter are making a terrible outcry about slavery in the free territories of New Mexico and California, when they know there is not the slightest danger of such an event taking place.

"By abuse and defamation of the South, and by appeals to the prejudices of Northern men, these designing politicians have succeeded in detaching a considerable number in several States from their old political relations, and now they are attempting to turn them all over in a body to the Locofoco party. In the mean time, the Locofoco party in the South are assuming to be the chief hunters of Freesoilism, and the main support of slavery. If they can gain credit for sincerity in the South, while they are accusing the North honest of Freesoilism, the result will be that they will be thrown into power, and then, according to the law of honesty among thieves, there will be an equitable division of the spoils of a victory gained by a double treachery."

Says the Journal, further

"Those who attach any greater importance than this to the Freesoil movement, and to the counter threats of dissolution in the South, are very greatly deceived. It has this complexion and none other, and the sooner it is seen in its true light the better for the country. These secret aims, but open enemies in the North and the South, have only to be understood to be check mated. They have no idea of dissolving the Union, but only wish to *divide the spoils*. Those in the North who cry the Wilmot Proviso or dissolution, and those in the South who cry no Proviso or dissolution, understand each other. Burke of the Northern party has recently become co-editor of the Union with Ritchie of the Southern party, and when the Presidential election comes on we shall find the Southern pro slavery Locofoco and the Northern free soiler working together as kindly as if they had never abused each other as the greatest scoundrels outside of pandemonium."

We confess we look upon all the specious professions of opposition to Slavery, by the Northern Democrats with suspicion. Their conversion is too sudden and causeless. We cannot forget that James Buchanan said, that the Democracy of the North was the natural ally of slavery—a sentiment which has been exemplified by the conduct of its presses, its conventions, and its leading men, since the days of Jackson. We cannot forget that it is only a few days, as it were, since the whole power of Northern Democracy was brought into use for the annexation of Texas, by which several new slave states were added to the Union, and the slave power vastly strengthened. We mistrust such men. We cannot confide in them. Their lust of power, and of the spoils of office, is so inordinate, that they will stop at no scheme of deception which has the prestige of success.

How ridiculous do those inconsiderate whigs, of the Giddings stamp, who have been lured into these toils of Locofocoism make themselves. How fierce will be the wrath of the rank and file against their leaders, when their eyes are opened to discover that they have been caught by a Loco foco-pro-slavery hook, baited with Free-soilism.

Western Africa.—The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church having determined that it was expedient to continue a white superintendent over their mission in Liberia, the Bishop having charge of the foreign missions has appointed to that office the Rev. Nicholas S. Bastian, of the Illinois Conference. This fills the vacancy occasioned by the return of the Rev. Mr. Benham in consequence of impaired health. Since the return of Mr. Benham the mission has been in charge of one of the colored clergymen.

The N. Y. Tribune establishment, it is said, is now a joint stock concern, divided into 100 shares of $1000 each, which are owned as well by the employees of the old firm as by the principals, Messrs. Greeley & McElrath.

Telegraphic Convention.—We learn from the Columbus State Journal, that a Convention of the stock holders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville Telegraphic Company was held in that city last week. Delegates were in attendance from Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Pittsburgh. Business of interest to the proprietors of the line occupied the attention of the Convention. Among other business, was the adoption of a code of Bye Laws for the government of the Company, and other steps preparatory to a thorough organization of the Company. The Convention brought its proceedings to a close by the election of a Board of thirteen Directors, upon whom is devolved the future care and management of the line of telegraphic operations from Pittsburgh to Louisville. One of these Directors is located at each station, except Pittsburgh, at which point a majority of the shares of the capital stock is held, and at which place, five of the Board of Directors, as well as the principal office of the Company, its books, &c., are also located. The following is the first Board of Directors, chosen for the Company, viz:

Directors—R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville, E. G. Whitney, Madison; J. C. Hall, Cincinnati; J. D. Phillips, Dayton; Thomas Moodie, Columbus; D. H. Lyman, Zanesville; J. C. Wylie, Wheeling; E. M. Stanton, Steubenville; J. K. Morehead, Joshua Hanna, Thos. Bakewell, Charles Avery, and Lewis Hutchinson, Pittsburgh.

The Directors, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, held a meeting, and proceeded to organize the Company, (which was done under authority derived from a charter granted for that purpose by the Legislature of Indiana,) by the choice of the following officers and agents, viz Gen. JAMES K. MOREHEAD, President.

Joshua Hanna, Treasurer.
J. D. Reid, Superintendent.
Joshua Hanna, Secretary.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

New York, June 7, 1849.

The Cholera has obtained quite a firm hold here, and the new cases, reported yesterday, reached sixty, with ten deaths. In the hospitals the mortality is much greater than in private practice, a fact that proves conclusively that the malady is under the control of physicians, when the patient has not been a notoriously intemperate liver, before his attack. No pains are spared to clean the city, and preserve the general health. Yet this does not keep down the panic, and much alarm exists.—Our markets swarm with vegetables, and are sold at prices that will not pay the growers for gathering the crop. Yet no customers are found, and loads are thrown into the river.

The Europa and Hermann's news, excites little remark, not being of a character to affect our markets at all, which is the only point where New York can be influenced. Some editors get into a phrensy at each arrival, and see the dawn of a dozen republics in each not in an European city, but the enthusiasm does not extend to people generally here, who care little about the people of Europe, rather than to supply their wants at a high price, and to buy their manufactures cheap

Pennsylvania Stocks continue to advance, and close at 90 cash, the highest point they have touched since the suspension of interest. At this price there is a good demand from abroad, and at no time was the current of American Securities stronger towards Europe than at present. For United States 6's 1854 can be had, but there are few sellers. Money goes begging at seven per cent. Merchants are anticipating their payments at five and six per cent.

The famous society, known as the "New York Historical," has become alarmed at the undignified appearance the Republic makes, with its plebeian title of the United States, and means to have a nobler and more classical appellation substituted. The present plan is to call the republic "Virginia," and the matter has been referred to a committee with favor! The name of the old firm must now go by the board, and the next message of Zachary Taylor will be signed, President of Virginia, for the United States of America. Virginia cannot do less than to give her little god child a pap spoon, and set him down for something handsome in her will, at least for enough to buy leather medals for the Historical Society's members.

Mr. Webster has passed through town, on his way to Washington, to advocate some large claims before the Mexican Commission. The amount of claims, it is estimated, will exceed the appropriation of Congress, six or seven millions of dollars, which will make further action by Congress necessary, as the treaty stipulates, that all the claims shall be paid by the United States.

Several municipal elections have been held in Connecticut within a day or two, resulting without exception in the success of the whigs, who have been fully roused by the defeat at the last State Convention. Since our municipal election, nothing has been heard of the great democratic party, except the groans of an old hunker, as he is forced from the public crib, where he has fattened for twenty years. They hold on with the tenacity of squatters, and part from their "homes" with more reluctance than from the South very frequently, so often indeed that it got to have a bilious look, with a strong tendency to jaundice, "the Democracy" now gives up its Southern fraternization and confines itself to local and neighborhood concerns.

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Says the Journal, further

"Those who attach any greater importance than this to the Freesoil movement, and to the counter threats of dissolution in the South, are very greatly deceived. It has this complexion and none other, and the sooner it is seen in its true light the better for the country. These secret aims, but open enemies in the North and the South, have only to be understood to be check mated. They have no idea of dissolving the Union, but only wish to *divide the spoils*. Those in the North who cry the Wilmot Proviso or dissolution, and those in the South who cry no Proviso or dissolution, understand each other. Burke of the Northern party has recently become co-editor of the Union with Ritchie of the Southern party, and when the Presidential election comes on we shall find the Southern pro slavery Locofoco and the Northern free soiler working together as kindly as if they had never abused each other as the greatest scoundrels outside of pandemonium."

We confess we look upon all the specious professions of opposition to Slavery, by the Northern Democrats with suspicion. Their conversion is too sudden and causeless. We cannot forget that James Buchanan said, that the Democracy of the North was the natural ally of slavery—a sentiment which has been exemplified by the conduct of its presses, its conventions, and its leading men, since the days of Jackson. We cannot forget that it is only a few days, as it were, since the whole power of Northern Democracy was brought into use for the annexation of Texas, by which several new slave states were added to the Union, and the slave power vastly strengthened. We mistrust such men. We cannot confide in them. Their lust of power, and of the spoils of office, is so inordinate, that they will stop at no scheme of deception which has the prestige of success.

How ridiculous do those inconsiderate whigs, of the Giddings stamp, who have been lured into these toils of Locofocoism make themselves. How fierce will be the wrath of the rank and file against their leaders, when their eyes are opened to discover that they have been caught by a Loco foco-pro-slavery hook, baited with Free-soilism.

Western Africa.—The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church having determined that it was expedient to continue a white superintendent over their mission in Liberia, the Bishop having charge of the foreign missions has appointed to that office the Rev. Nicholas S. Bastian, of the Illinois Conference. This fills the vacancy occasioned by the return of the Rev. Mr. Benham in consequence of impaired health. Since the return of Mr. Benham the mission has been in charge of one of the colored clergymen.

The N. Y. Tribune establishment, it is said, is now a joint stock concern, divided into 100 shares of $1000 each, which are owned as well by the employees of the old firm as by the principals, Messrs. Greeley & McElrath.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

Samuel Cooper, Middletown, Connecticut, vice William D. Starr, removed.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Penfield B. Goodsell, Hartford, Connecticut, vice Seth Belden, removed.
Allen Putnam, Salem, Massachusetts, vice Nathaniel Hawthorne, removed.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Mathias B. Edgar, New York, vice George F. Thomson, removed.

MARSHALS.

Alexander M. Mitchell, of Ohio, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota.
John W. Twinnell, of Missouri, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Missouri, vice Robert C. Ewing, removed.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PENSION AGENTS.

Charles Fitz, of New Orleans, Louisiana, to be Pension Agent at that place, vice Maunsel White, who declines the office.
James Huske, Fayetteville, North Carolina, to be Pension Agent at that place, vice George McNeill, removed.—*Nat. Intel. of Friday.*

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 Alay ore's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Refer to—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. je19

Premium Lemon Sugar—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.
Baker's Broma—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass, and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

W. 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 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

Fire and Marine Insurance.—The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company—chartered 1828—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*
Office, No. 81 Market street.
SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
Robert Finney, Secy. my5dem

JOB PRINTING.
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,
Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the Gazette Office, Third street.

DR. W. H. DAKE,
DENTIST,
(Late of New York)
Office—Smithfield street, between Seventh and Strawberry alley.
N. B—Diseases of the mouth, gums and teeth treated Homeopathically jun25dm

☞ Forty splendid and very valuable building lots situate in the centre of the city of Allegheny, are to be sold on the premises by John D Davis, Auctioneer this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which we would invite particular attention, they being among the most desirable property ever offered at public sale in that city.

☞ We would invite the attention of purchasers to the sale of that valuable property adjoining John Sexton, on the Diamond, which is to be sold by John D Davis this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the premises, by order of the Executors of the late E. Patchell, deceased.

Notice to Stockholders.
Western Insurance Co—A second instalment of Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the stock of this Company, is required to be paid at their office, No 39 water street, Pittsburgh, commencing on or before Monday, the second day of July A. D 1849 By order of the Board of Directors
J. FINNEY, Jr. Sec'y.

NOTICE
is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Register of Allegheny county, Letters of administration on the estate of VALENTINE TRENT late of the Borough of Sharpsburg, deceased. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and all having claims are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for payment to SARAH TRENT, Administratrix
jul1 w3t*T

MILITARY GOODS—Swords, Epaulettes, Sashes, Caps, Plumes, Buttons, Laces, Drums, and all kinds of Trimming for Masonic, Odd Fellow, and other Regalia
Also—Gold and Silver Braids for embroidering, gold Thread, Spangles, Bullion Rosettes, Stars, &c.
W W WILSON,
corner 4th and Market sts
jul12

GOLD PENS—A large and excellent stock of Premium Gold Pens, of the most approved makers, always on hand W W WILSON jul12

Muspratts' Patent Soda Ash.
17 CASKS, evidence of shipment per steamer in store and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE
☞ They have received Invoices by late steamers of three shipments per American, J P Whitney and Stephen Baldwin, which will arrive next month. They will also receive large supplies for the fall trade jul12

MUSPRATT'S CHLORIDE OF LIME—A few casks on hand and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE
☞ They will receive fresh supplies for the Fall trade jul6

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—61 hhds N O Sugar, 5 prime; 257 bbls N O Molasses, prime, in oak bbls, in store and for sale by
W & M MITCHELTREE jul12

WHISKEY—600 bbls Whiskey, in store and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE jul12

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS—A general assortment always on hand and for sale by
W & M MITCHELTREE jul12

DR. GEORGE McCOOK.
Office, Fourth street, near Grant, in the room lately occupied by Alderman Miller, immediate attention to the duties of his office. He may be found night in No 71, St. Charles Hotel jul11 d6m

HERRINGS—200 bxs No 1 Herrings, 100 do scaled, in store and for sale low to close consignment by jul11 JAMES DALZELL, Water st

TOBACCO—16 kegs Geidge's No 1 Smoke Tobacco, landing per stmr Hamburg and for sale by
jul11 JAMES DALZELL

DISINFECTING SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE SODA.—It decomposes the virus or percant principle of all contagious diseases. It removes the dangerous effluvia of sick rooms, &c By its cleansing energy it relieves ulcers, and intercepts all communicable diseases, whether in man or animals. Just rec'd and for sale by JULY R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

DRUGS DRUGS—

Cainocine,	Chlorotorm,
Ext. Bark Precip.	Iodide Iron,
Nitrate Silver,	Oil Copaiba,
James Powder,	Citric Acid,
Chloride Soda,	Chloric Ether,
Extract Rhatany,	Extract Quassia

Just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS,
jul11 57 Wood st

OIL—50 bbls Linseed Oil, just rec'd and for sale by
jul11 J CANFIELD

PEACHES—15 cks prime Feathers, just landing and for sale by WESTON BOWEN,
jul11 99 Front st

HAMS—17 casks Cincinnati sugar cured Hams, just received and for sale by
jul11 WESTON BOWEN

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS—
I—Hints on Public Architecture, prepared on behalf of the Building Committee of the Smithsonian Institution by Robert Dale Owen. In large quarto, elegantly printed, with 113 illustrations in the best style of the art
II—Green on Bronchitis, second edition, revised and enlarged A treatise on diseases of the air passages; comprising an inquiry into the history, causes, and treatment of those affections of the throat, called Bronchitis, Chronic Laryngitis, Clergyman's Sore Throat, &c &c By Horace Green A M., M D, &c Plates improved and carefully colored. Royal octavo, gilt tops, $3 50
III—Now ready, the 6th edition, revised and enlarged, with additional illustrations. A Treatise on Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture
For sale by JAMES D LOCKWOOD
63 Wood street.
For many years connected with Messrs Wiley & Putnam, and late John Wiley, New York.
Mr L. has just returned from the Eastern cities jul11

DR. S. P. TOWNSENDS SARSAPARILLA—200 dozen of