THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

WHITE & CO.,

GAZETTE BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

Daily paper.....$7,00 per annum.
Tri-Weekly.....5,00 "
Weekly, (in advance).....2,00 "
Do. to Clubs, at a reduced rate.

RATES OF ADVERTISING AGREED UPON BY THE PITTSBURGH PRESS.

One Square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or less) one insertion.....$0,50
One Square, each additional insertion.....0,25
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Do. two weeks.....3,00
Do. three weeks.....4,00
Do. one month.....5,00
Do. two months.....7,00
Do. three months.....9,00
Do. four months.....10,00
Do. six months.....12,00
Do. twelve months.....18,00
Standing Card (6 lines or less,) per annum.....10,00
One Square, changeable as frequently as desired, (per annum) exclusive of the paper.....5,00

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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WHITE & CO., Gazette.
L. HARPER, Post.
ROBT M. RIDDLE, Journal.
JAMES T. HAHN & CO., Chronicle.
FOSTER & BROTHER, Dispach.
JOS. SNOWDEN, Mercury.
JAMES W. BIDDLE, American.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1849.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1849.

☞ 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 LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We expected to receive the President's Message yesterday, but as the House of Representatives did not succeed in electing their Speaker, it was not delivered. It will, in all probability, come to day, in which case we will publish it in an extra. We refer our readers to our telegraphic column for the latest news from the seat of government.

The *Post* is entirely mistaken in its estimate of our opinions, with regard to the proper object of man's existence; nevertheless, we are fully of opinion that the beauty and business of Allegheny would both be promoted by the disposal of the public square. Allegheny has a sufficiency of public ground, in all conscience, for the most splendid parks and squares, in her commons, and her Diamond; as it is called, from its situation, and its contiguity to the market place, can never be any thing more than an unsightly nuisance.

Dr. George Parkman.

This gentleman, of some celebrity in Boston, mysteriously disappeared last week. This absence caused great excitement and anxiety, as he was a man of great wealth, owning tenements in nearly every section of the city, many of them occupied by the poorest class of our citizens, the rent of which he was in the habit of collecting weekly. He was never in the habit of leaving home without appointing the time of his return, and was over punctual in his appointments.

The latest information concerning him, alive, was, that about half past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Dr. Parkman received from Professor Webster, of Cambridge, $150, the amount of a mortgage he held, and the Dr. said he would go to Cambridge and cancel said mortgage. This occurred at the medical college in North Grove street. About 2 o'clock the same afternoon, he was seen in Bridge street, and at a latter hour, (the very last heard of him) he passed over Cragie's Bridge, in company with a shabbily dressed man.

The following telegraphic despatches to the New York Tribune, give some clue to the mystery:

REMAINS FOUND.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1849.

Last evening the mutilated remains of a body, supposed to be those of Dr. Parkman, were found under the Medical College, where he was last seen alive. At 11 o'clock, Profes-or Webster of the College was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, and was lodged in jail—when arrested he displayed the greatest agitation. The whole affair is about to undergo a rigid investigation. The evidence is believed to be wholly of a circumstantial character.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 1—11 A. M.

Dr. Parkman's remains are reported to have been found in the Medical College, in Dr. Webster's private room, mostly burned. Dr. W. is now confined in the Leverett st. Jail.

The following dispatch is from one of the Editors of the *Tribune*, who is now in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A great sensation has been caused in this city by the arrest of Dr. John Webster, Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Medical College.

Parts of a body, supposed to be that of Dr. Parkman, have been found in Professor Webster's room under the closed floor. The remains of bones, mineral teeth, gold filling, &c. were found in the grate of his furnace. It is rumored also that Parkman's watch has been found.

Webster has been locked in his room much during the past few days.

The last time Parkman was seen he was going into the Medical College.

Webster owed Parkman money, and shows his (Parkman's) receipt for it, dated on the afternoon on which Parkman was last seen. He cannot tell what kind of money he paid.

No one admits of having seen him after he entered the College except Webster, who says he saw him in Cambridge street.

It required four men to hold Webster when he was arrested.

The authorities are preparing to check any demonstration that may be made to night. The military are under orders, so that they may be called out on a moment's warning, should it be necessary.

Yours, &c. S.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January, has already arrived. Godey is always ahead, both as to time, and in the style of his work. To give an account of all the superior ornaments in this number, would occupy too much of our space. Suffice it to say, that the most enlarged expectations will be realized, and that this leading popular magazine keeps up with its brilliant reputation.

GOLD DIGGERS.—The *National Intelligencer* learns that, in an official report to the War Department, on the civil affairs of California, Gen. Riley estimates the number of persons actually employed in digging for gold, at ten thousand, while the number of persons engaged in other employments at the Placers, would greatly increase this amount. It is probable that the report in question will accompany the President's Message.

THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.—Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall have purchased the fine and new steamship Tennessee, and placed her on the route between New York and Chagres, to run in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamers form Panama to San Francisco.

MISSIONARY RETURNED.—A correspondent informs the *Christian Observer* that Rev. William H. Steele, connected with the Borneo Mission, under the auspices of the American Board, arrived in Boston on the 26th ult.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT, Jr., (son of the eminent surgeon of New York,) who distinguished himself during the revolution in Sicily, last year, by his bravery has returned to New York, and resumed the practice of his profession.

MR CLAYTON.

The consummate ability with which Mr. Clayton has managed the intricate and difficult foreign affairs of the country has called forth from the opposition presses nothing but almost unmitigated abuse, as if they feared the success of the administration would redound to the honor and welfare of the Whig party. Patriots, with them, is above country, and they show plainly that they would rejoice over a mistake of the administration, however much the character of the country would suffer by it in the eyes of foreign nations. The following paragraph, from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, gives only the due meed of praise to Mr. Clayton and his compeers:—

"Seldom has it fallen to the lot of any Secretary of State to draw upon himself so much of personal abuse as has been heaped upon Mr. Clayton; but it must be recollected, that never has any Secretary of State been involved in such serious difficulties, with three powerful Nations, within the first four months of his taking his seat in the Cabinet. Our amicable relations with England, France, and Spain, have all been seriously threatened since Mr. Clayton went into the State Department. Our negociations with these powers have undergone the closest scrutiny. The whole talent of the Administration, and all its wisdom and patriotism, have been called into action; and when we add, as we do with confidence, that the very able head of the State Department, aided by the collective wisdom of the Cabinet, has arranged, or very nearly arranged, in a satisfactory manner, all our Foreign Difficulties, without compromising, directly or indirectly, the honor of the Nation, and without receding one step from positions deliberately taken, it is no longer matter of surprise that he should receive the censure and abuse which the Presses alluded to, so indiscriminately heap upon him. It is not his errors they condemn; but it is the success which attended his efforts, and the high national tone he has assumed and triumphantly maintained, which arouses the hatred and envy of every enemy of the Administration."

WESTERN RAILROADS.—Every thing connected with the progress of the Western railroads is of interest to our business men. We learn from the Chicago Tribune, of the 22d, that the Michigan Central Railroad Company are about commencing that part of the road between New Buffalo and Michigan city. The work of grading will be very light, and the bridging cheap. It is expected to have it completed from New Buffalo to Michigan city by the 1st of next July, when the steam boats will discontinue their trips to New Buffalo, and run no further than the former place. It is also expected, that by the 1st of July, the section of the Buffalo and Mississippi railroad, between La Porte and Michigan city, will be approaching completion. The Legislature of Indiana, in granting the right of way to the Southern Railroad Company, made the construction of this branch one of the first duties of the company.

The above are links of the largest improvements which are to unite as and Philadelphia with Chicago and Galena. Would it not be consummate wisdom to let our Western railroad languish, to *postpone* it, while all these movements are making, West of us, and while New York is putting forth herculean efforts to carry off the prize!

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for November, has been received. M. P. Morse, Agent for Pittsburgh.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE SIDE WALKS

MR. EDITOR:—I observed a notice in some of our papers, a short time ago, that our worthy Mayor intended putting in force the ordinance requiring the side walks to be kept *clear* and *clean*, and hope he will now issue his proclamation to that effect, and insist on its being enforced—and he could start no more popular measure. As the present is a good time for cleaning, I hope he will do it at once. Our side walks are a disgrace and reproach to our city. A PEDESTRIAN.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, Nov. 1, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—In my last letter, I gave you some accounts of the objects and localities in and around Boston of special interest. Had I not been in so much of a hurry, I should have mentioned more than I did. There is, for instance, the old "Province House," once the residence of the Governors of the Colony. It stands back from one of the principal streets, and is approached through a very narrow alley. It is an ancient structure, and of the plainest style. Near the market is another object of curiosity, in the shape of a store. It was erected in 1672, and bears all the marks of its primitive origin—sharp roof and small windows. In the northern part of the city is Copp's Hill Cemetery. This was the burying ground of the first settlers of the Colony—amongst others, I saw the graves of the Mathers and Winslows—Increase, Cotton, and William Mather lie side by side—as I looked upon their last resting place, I could not but think of the scenes through which they passed, and the changes which had since taken place. They were master spirits, and, by their indomitable energy and perseverance controlled the present and gave character to the future. Yet, in the onward progress of events, those great luminaries of other days have grown dim in the distance, and we seldom think of them either as patterns or guides. Thus must it ever be with human greatness. The churches and other public buildings of Boston are numerous, and all of kinds of style of architecture—some of them very imposing. Many of the stores are built of granite, and have a massy appearance. No one can look at the private dwellings and stores of the metropolis, without feeling that it must be the centre of immense wealth. Yet the people are more simple in their manners and habits of life, than in most of our cities. They dress well but not extravagantly.—In going about the city they show their Yankee propensity of saving, by taking the shortest course to any given point. Like their streets, they have no respect to right angles, but cut off as many corners as possible. It is impossible to tell what class a person belongs to, by the side of the street he takes; for you will see gentlemen, and ladies too, in the middle of the street, and on either side.—On the whole, there is about as much equality here as in any other place. Talents and intelligence command more respect, perhaps, than in any of our cities. The Lawrences, the Appletons, the Warrens, and others are known abroad for their wealth, but here they are better known for their public spirit and large benevolence. Indeed mere wealth gives a man but little prominence in this community.

A few days since, I visited the Court Rooms, and was fortunate enough to hear Rufus Choate, in an important case before the United States Court. Mr. Choate appears to be about forty five—of medium stature—well marked features—large mouth—sallow complexion, and full eyes. His hair, naturally bushy, is made to stand out in every direction by a habit he has of driving his fingers through it pretty often and rapidly, when engaged in speaking. He has a nervous, energetic manner—his gestures are frequent, and in every direction—he is much excited, his whole frame trembles like an aspen leaf—his countenance kindles up, and with quick and rapid step he walks to and fro, pouring upon the jury, and the Court, and the audience, a torrent of irresistible eloquence. His whole appearance indicates the utmost seriousness, and at times he falls into a regular preaching style, so that a stranger would never dream that they he believed every word he uttered. But with all his eccentricities he has one great fault, that of an unpardonable prolixity. He uses more words than any public speaker I ever heard. Mr. Webster will say more in fifteen minutes, than Mr Choate can in an hour. Of course such wordiness must stand in the way of profound thinking. Yet Mr. Choate is a very popular and captivating speaker, and a most formidable adversary before a jury. I observed here, what I regret is never to be seen with you, the presence of ladies in the Court Room. Quite a large portion of the audience, during Mr. Choat's argument was composed of ladies.

The Bostonians are famous for all sorts of "notions" and opinions. There is not an invention or new thing of any kind which they do not get. No matter how much pleased they may be with an idea or notion they have, they are ready to cast it aside the minute something new comes along which promises better. Like the Athenians of old, they are eager to hear and to tell any new thing. In no community perhaps, in the world, is individualism carried to greater lengths than here.—There is every shade of opinion and doctrine, from the staunchest Romanist, who believes in a compulsory unity, down to the latest Come-outer, who acknowledges no allegiance but to himself.—All sorts of isms prevail. To a stranger many of the fancies and doings of the people appear perfectly childish. Men, women, and children turn philosophers, and discuss with wonderful complacency, every subject revealed or unrevealed in the universe. One great evil which results from this, is the destruction of that proper respect which is due to established institutions, and the promotion of a spirit of infidelity. The moment the mind is its theorizing tendency discards well settled principles because they are in the way, that moment it breaks loose from the anchorage of truth—lets go the simplicity of faith, and is liable to be driven about by every wind of doctrine. But among the many serious evils arising from such a state of things there are benefits. People are taught to investigate and know what they believe and why they believe it. One half of the world believes a thing because the other half believes it. To some, this way appears to be a very comfortable state of things, but it certainly is not a progressive state. It is much like reasoning in a circle—no advance is made, for nothing is proved. But I did not mean to write an essay on Boston philosophy—you must pardon my digression. D. H.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1849.

Thanksgiving was observed as a close holiday, and the strictness with which it was kept would have honored any New England town. No place of business were opened, and the undivided energies of the people were turned to the discussion of the affairs of Turkey, the vintage of France, and the state of the crop of edibles the world over. Every body has eaten to satiety, and to day sees the even tenor of all resumed.

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, the merchant princes, or emperors, father, of New York, have played another bold game in relation to the Pacific trade, and have now its complete control. They have purchased the steamer Cherokee, of the Savannah line, and now ticket passengers through to San Francisco, from New York, which is, probably, the longest route, and the most comprehensive through tickets, ever known. The profits of this house are enormous, and they cannot fail to be the wealthiest house in America, if not of the world. Each trip of the Pacific steamers yields a net profit of $25,000, and this is but a branch of their business. They are eminent China merchants, leading sugar importers, and, in fact, have an interest in all the varied departments of trade that go to make up the wealth of a state, standing the acknowledged head of New York commerce.

The telegraph line, managed by Mr. Henry J Rogers, has, at last, succeeded in crossing the Hudson river under water. A plough was invented which excavated a submarine furrow six feet deep, at the bottom of which was deposited the wire, secure from the intrusion of anchors. The line is thus made more permanent, and, in fact, is more secluded than elsewhere. In all places where there are draw bridges this submarine line will be adopted.

The news from England, by the Canada, is looked upon as very favorable, and that from the Continent as all that could be desired, so far as peace is concerned. Mr. Rives' reception is as cordial as could be expected, and all our causes for complaint will soon be arranged. The Cotton news has caused operators a chance to sell out, to some extent, for all are not anxious to hold on for an advance, or a ship, for a decline is not impossible. High prices cause the planters to pick very close, and add materially to the bulk of the crop, which, this year, is not so very small.

In financial affairs there is not much activity. The partial suspension of business diminishes the demand for money, and the deposits accumulate rapidly. The banks of the city, in the face of the low price of money, for the last six months, have made handsome dividends, besides adding to their surplus. Their stocks are now in good request, at improving rates, and a considerable amount of capital has been transferred to this sort of investment. Loans, on short time, have been made as low as four per cent, and, upon bond and mortgage, to a large extent, at six per cent. A fever broke out in stocks to day, and some sorts stand one per cent higher than before the holidays. All kinds are in demand, and large cash operations have been made. It is a long while since we have had a speculation and we may now be upon the eve of one.

A steamer left to day, for Chagres, with a full load of emigrant gold hunters, who all feel as though they were just in time for the most profitable fishings. The steamer from California, with news to the 1st of November, is about due, and will change the minds of many. California is getting to be an old country, and the bubble will soon attain its full size.

James Brooks, Esq., the Member of Congress from the richest district in the United States, and, withal, the most influential, has adopted a novel and good mode of disposing of the Cadetship which falls to his appointment, by giving it to the "Free Academy." Every one of his constituents, who has a son eligible, would like the post. Mr Brooks, remembering his own early life, generous, by places at the disposition of the free school a prize that is a fitting reward for the exertion of the talents of any scholar.

Ashes are better, and quoted at $6 56@$6 62 for Pots, $6 31 for Pearls. Cotton—The movement is but moderate, though prices are steady. Flour—The Flour Market is not so active, but without special change; about 2,500 bbls sold at the figures of yesterday. In Southern, 400 bbls sold, at $5 12@$5 31½. Rye Flour is $2 31@$2 37½, and 300 bbls sold. In Meal there is not a great deal doing; quotations remain the same. Grain—Holders of Wheat are free sellers, but buyers do not operate largely; prices rule in favor of the latter. In Barley the sales are 2900 bushels, fair two rowed, at 64½c. Oats are 46@49c. Corn is dull, but unchanged. Rye, 60c. Provisions—Ohio Mess Pork is firmer, with sales of 200 bbls, at $11; Prime is dull at $9 50. Beef quiet. Lard in moderate demand at 6¼@6½c. Beef hams are firm—sales 100 bbls at $12 62½. Butter and Cheese are without movement of importance, and prices steady.—Whiskey—About 100 bbls sold at 27c. C.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1849.

Neither in commerce nor in politics is there any thing of much importance to communicate this week. We are still without intelligence of what is to be the fate of the Hungarian refugees, the Pope, perplexed by the recent dismissal of the French Ministry, hesitates to fulfil his intention of immediately returning to Rome. He remains quiet and promises to continue quiet for some little time, and from Austria there is no news, except the stalest, namely the occurrence of further executions.

FRANCE.

In Paris the President has been well received at another appearance in public, to distribute medals in connexion with the late exhibition of national manufactures, on which occasion, he made a speech, only remarkable for a some what ostentatious expression of a desire to adhere to the republic, manifestly intended to quell the current rumors of a projected *coup d'etat*. As regards any announcement of a new policy, the Ministry of the late Ministry has thus far been unattended by the slightest results. The appointment of a police secretary, in connexion with the department of the Minister of the Interior, but with wholly independent functions, is the only circumstance of positive or ulterior plans. Great steps is laid upon the talents and energy of M. Carlier, the individual selected, and it would seem as if a system analogous to that which prevailed during the Empire was intended to be adopted. The Ministerial position of this new officer breathes that old spirited scornful threatening against the obnoxious class for the time, which has been peculiar to all French governments, and force, while the prisons are crowded with those who have been captured for exciting hatred between the various classes of French citizens, the head of the police coolly denounces a large portion of the population, who entertain certain opinions, and intimates his intention to crush them by all the means at his disposal. He proclaims unrelenting war against "socialism," and promises, as a consequence, protection to "good institutions" and rigor to "the factious"—M. Carlier of course being the sole person to decide as to the institutions which are to be considered good, and the individuals who are to be considered factious.

There is no question that Paris at the present time is as quiet as it has ever been since the revolution, and during the past week the French *rentes* have advanced between 1 and 2 per cent. But the quietness is admitted by all parties to be merely a consequence of the conviction that Louis Napoleon, weak as he may be, is stronger than any of the factions by whom he is at present scorned and disliked, and that consequently the time is not yet come for any act of them to venture on an open challenge, while with regard to the rise in the funds it is attributed to political purchases, and not to any growth of financial confidence. Under existing circumstances a very few operations on the Bourse are sufficient to produce a decided effect on prices, and speculations are therefore actually entered upon whenever it is desired to produce a favorable popular impression.

According to a financial statement made by M. Fould to the National Assembly, the day before yesterday, the present Ministry estimate that the deficit for the year, which was calculated by M. Passy at 72,000,000 francs, may be reduced to 19,000,000. The duty on liquors, the repeal of which has been violently agitated, is to be continued, but M Passy's proposal for an income tax is to be abandoned. The entire deficit, taking the arrears of past years, now amounts to 800,000,000 francs. A new loan to clear this off would, however, be difficult or impracticable, and M. Fould contemplates avoiding the necessity by availing himself of a credit from the Bank of France of 200,000,000 and by permitting the balance to remain in the form of floating debt.

ROME.

The Pope seems to have become inspired with some misgiving that Louis Napoleon, in casting off his old Ministers, may have had a secret intention of departing from their Roman policy, and hence he has withdrawn his consent to return immediately to the Vatican.

Among other matters which the Pontiff wishes to organize, in order to render all future resistance vain against the power of the priests and the Inquisition, is an army of six thousand Swiss, such as those who, by their atrocities on the 15th of May, 1848, contrived to preserve the King of Naples. There is also some mention of a project for establishing a colony of Irish on the lands between Rome and Civita Vecchia, who might subsequently be enrolled as a militia.

The case of Dr. Achilli continues to attract attention. He is still in prison, but the French seem to decline to interfere. From the statements now put forth, even by the friends of the priests, it is very clear that the sole ground of his prosecution consists in the fact of his having, as a "renegade" from the Catholic faith, distributed Protestant Bibles and circulated heresies by the best means within his power.

AUSTRIA.

Again from Vienna the news is that no less than fifteen score of the Hungarian officers who voluntarily surrendered at Arad have been ordered for execution by General Haynau.

He has likewise demanded from the Jews of Pesth a contribution equal to $100,000, to be furnished within 48 hours, or to be extracted from them by force. It will be remembered that during the last month or six weeks, the various French and English papers in the Austrian interest have repeatedly announced that the Vienna Cabinet had at length resolved upon a course of "clemency," and also that the robbery of the Jews would not be persisted in. This was merely to stifle the increasing indignation that was every where observable. Shortly, however, we may expect to hear of clemency and honesty being actually adopted, since there can now remain few of the superior Hungarian officers who have not been hanged, and the poor Jews of Pesth are already so utterly impoverished that it will be impossible for Haynau, either by whipping or any other punishment, to rob them any farther.

The position of the Austrian finances is in no degree improved. The subscribers to the recent loan of $25,000,000 have met with their deserts, the stock having steadily declined, and the last quotation being 2 discount.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

On the 13th instant all the countless swarms of depraved beings that London is capable of furnishing were congregated to enjoy the excitement of the execution of Mr. and Mrs. Manning. Seats in the houses and on scaffolding commanding the best view of the gallows were eagerly bought at a guinea apiece, and printed tickets were issued, precisely like those to any ordinary exhibition. Throughout the whole of the previous night the area in front of the prison was occupied by thousands of ruffians and women and boys, who passed the interval up to 9 on the following morning with shouts and songs, and for many hours afterward the thoughts and occupation of the entire population seemed to connect themselves only with the reverberations of the unnatural scene. Scarcely was the moral example completed before a woman who had been one of the witnesses of it, and who happened also to be named Manning, was brought up for threatening to murder a companion who was also present in the crowd. They quarrelled upon the spot, and the woman Manning pounced upon the other and knocking her down, "swore to have her hearts blood and to swing for her at Horsemonger lane gaol, on the same drop as Maria Manning her namesake." The case investigated by the magistrate, immediately preceding this one, had been that of a well known thief who was convicted of stealing a watch by violence, "during" the actual ceremony. It is also to be mentioned that, notwithstanding the presence of an enormous body of police, it was impossible to prevent accidents, and several persons were carried to the hospitals, one of whom, a woman, has since died.

A most remarkable impression Was produced, on the day following the execution, by the publication of a letter in the Times from Mr. Charles Dickens, who had himself been present in order to observe the conduct of the multitude, and who now affirmed his belief that "a sight so monstrous, so awful as the wickedness and levity of that assembly, could not be imagined by no man, and immense crowd could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen lands under the sun," and who called upon the "Home Secretary, if hangings are to be persisted in, at least to make them a private solemnity, and thus to prevent for the future a repetition of the horrors that had just been acted.

Commercial matters remain without the slightest movement. Money is more abundant than ever, and on Government stock loans can be obtained at one per cent. Specie continues to pour in from all parts, and the total held by the Bank is now larger than at any time since October, 1846. The price of consols last week, was 93, and they have closed this afternoon at 93¼. Railway shares, however, show little improvement.

In the cotton market the advices from your side by the Niagara, announcing a rise of half a cent, produced no alteration here, and business has been steady at former rates, the general belief being that the rise in the United States will not go beyond the last quotations. In the grain market there has been no change whatever.

There has not been much business in American stocks generally, and prices have scarcely responded to the firmness on your side. United States stocks, 1868, have been done at 106¼, and there has been a purchase of upward of £10,000 sterling that the rise in Michigan Southern and Massachusetts stocks on French account.

SPECTATOR.

FRASER.

RECEPTION OF MR. RIVES.—Mr. Rives, the new Minister of the American Republic to the French nation, presented his credentials to the President on the 9th instant, at the Elysee National, accompanying them with the following observations:—

"Monsieur le President—In presenting to you the letter of credence which I have been charged by the President of the United States to deliver to you, I should very imperfectly comprehend the sentiments, and the views and feelings of those I am commissioned to represent, if I were not to assure you, as the chosen head of this great nation of the sincere and cordial friendship which the people and government of the United States cherish for the people and constituted authorities of the French Republic. There are no two nations, we persuade ourselves, which can have stronger motives, whether in the recollections of the past for the sympathies and interests of the present, to cultivate a constant good understanding and fraternal intercourse with each other.

"Under the influence of this sentiment, the most ardent vows are formed everywhere in the United States for the happiness of France, and the consolidation of her liberties upon the sure basis of order, religion and respect for the law, which you, Monsieur le President, on a late august occasion, so justly pronounced to be the distinguishing characteristic of a free people. If, in the performance of the honorable trust with which I have been charged, I shall have been instrumental, in any degree, in strengthening the natural bonds of amity and friendship between France and the United States, I shall have accomplished my mission in a manner which will best answer to the wishes and intentions of my government, as well as to my own most earnest desires."

The President of the Republic declared to the Minister of the United States that, notwithstanding the faults which it was right to admit on both sides, he willingly took the first step toward the re-establishment of good harmony between the two countries, and that a susceptibility which would be, perhaps, natural with respect to a monarchy, did not appear to aim to have the same serious motive as regarded an elder Republic. He added that, however jealous he ought to be of the honor of France, he had too high an opinion of the enlightened character of Gen. Taylor to hesitate a moment in acknowledging the pain which he felt on seeing sentiments of friendship so intimate, and of such ancient date, altered on account of a misunderstanding without importance.

The Minister of the United States received the frank and loyal declaration with entire cordiality.

THE STREET PREACHERS.

We give space, in preference to any protracted remarks of our own on this topic, to the judicious article by the editor of the "Preacher." The evidence given on the trial, the charge of Judge Patton, and the verdict of the Jury, all seem to have clearly established one fact, viz: that the public reaping the exposition of Romish Systems of Theology and books of devotion is an indictable offence, subjecting the perpetrators to fine and imprisonment. Thus the learned Judge in his address, when about to pronounce sentence, says, that one of the preachers was charged and found guilty of uttering "indecent language," and of unlawfully, wickedly and scandalously speaking "openly and publicly, vowd, wicked, scandalous and infamous words, representing men and women in obscene and imprudent postures, to the manifest corruption and subversion of the youth and other citizens of this commonwealth," and of thus "intending to debauch, debase and corrupt the morals of divers, and of divers other citizens," &c. But it is not pretended, so far as we are able to learn, that the Street Preachers made obscene statements more gross than were authorized by those they found in the books from which they quoted. Of course, the fair inference is, that the public reading and exposition of such books of theology and devotion tends to "debauch, debase and corrupt the morals" of mankind. How far, then, the perusal of such books is adapted to *improve the morals* of those by whom and for whose use they are published, is a nice question. And why the publication of such books of devotion, as the editor of the "Preacher" well observes, is not an offence against the laws, may well be a question for discussion.

We have frequently condemned the practice of the Street Preachers, in exhibiting the dreadful pollutions of Den's Theology to promiscuous assemblies such as gather around them in the market-house. We have told one of these men, the only one whose face is known to us, you *are utterly wrong* in giving such publicity to the foul thoughts and language of Dens and similar works. Nor have we seen anything in the course of this trial, to change our opinion. We entirely accord, therefore, with the editor of the Preacher, that Protestantism wants no such aids. And as to the other matters charged, having been only a very imperfect report of the testimony, we say nothing. We believe it to be a fundamental principle, however, with all good and orderly citizens, that law is supreme in this land; and that when in its regular course, it has given a decision, it must remain until it can be reversed in a peaceable and orderly manner. If the friends of these men think they have been hardly or harshly dealt with, let them appeal to the regular tribunals and authorities.

There is one other remark which it may be proper to make before we leave the subject. Although not specifically charged in the indictment, we believe it was stated by one of the witnesses, that some of the street preachers had assailed the private morals of "the Bishop of Pittsburgh," and perhaps of "the Sisters of Mercy." If this was so, especially in form and manner as it has reached us, it must meet the condemnation of every reflecting man. They have a right to expose the system of Romanism at proper times and in lawful methods; but the system is one thing—the private character of its adherents is another and a very different thing. The Roman system all sound Protestants believe to be as bad as the authorized books of Romish theology and devotion represent it to be. This is the theory; the practice may be much better, especially in the lives of individuals, as men's private morals are often more pure than their principles would seem to warrant.

It is a just maxim in all sound expositions of law, that every man is to be held innocent until shown to be guilty. Nor has any man or set of men a right in matters of private morals, to charge upon others what they conceive to be the legitimate results of their avowed principles. For if one man possess this right, another would be equally entitled to it. The consequence, of course, must be mutual vituperation, violence, riot and bloodshed; and the inevitable results must be, the State establishment of the most powerful sect, the Inquisition and all the worst features of European Popery.

No reflecting man, therefore, will pretend to justify an assault upon the private morals of others, however unworthy may be the theory of religion which they maintain.—The mild and benign truths of the Scriptures require us to think as well of our fellow men as we can, and not to publish them as based in morals, because we happen to know, or at least firmly believe, that their system leads to this as its natural tendency.

This we believe to be the only safe and scriptural method of managing religious matters in a country where every man has a "civil right to worship God agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience." Observing these obvious principles of sound reasoning as well as of Scripture which forbids harsh judgments, the results will be the most perfect freedom of discussion in all matters of theological doctrine, and of all principles of morals; while at the same time no one will have a right to complain when his religious theory is brought to the test, and his avowed scheme of ethics, either as regards God or man, is shown to be in its nature and tendencies corrupting to mankind and dishonorable to their Maker.

We now dismiss the subject, having extended these remarks much beyond our original design. It is our sincere desire that these discussions may issue in the correct understanding of theological and moral truth, and the proper observance of the rights of all. Thank God we have no State Establishment, much less any Ecclesiastical Prince, to put a stop to them.—*Presb. Adv.*

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—That was a beautiful idea of the wife of an Irish schoolmaster, who, whilst poor himself, had given gratuitous instruction to poor scholars, but when increased in worldly goods, began to think that he could not afford to give his services for nothing. "James, don't say the like of that," said his gentle-hearted wife, "a poor scholar don't come into this house that I don't feel as if he brought fresh air from heaven with him. I never miss the bite I give him; my heart warms to the soft homely sound of his bare feet on the floor, and the door almost opens of itself to let him in."

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Spurious $5 notes are in circulation, manufactured out of some of the Wild Cat Bank notes. These purport to be on the Lancaster Co. Bank, and also on the Southwark Bank Philadelphia. They may be known by the words "Real Estate pledged, and Real Estate bolden," at the bottom of the notes.—*Phil Inq*

THE KOOH I NOOR DIAMOND.—This great diamond, valued at several millions of dollars, which was captured at Lahore, recently, by the English army is not to go to the English crown, as booty, but remains in possession of the East India Company, as payment, in part, of the accumulated debt of one of the States to the Indian Government. This disposition of it was made by treaty.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Johnston has appointed L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Clinton county, an Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieut-Colonel.

APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Dr. John J. Myers, of Carlisle, Pa., as Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, at Pittsburgh. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties next Spring. The Carlisle papers are loud in their praise of the appointment, as one eminently deserved.

☞ IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED—Say all who have ever used McLane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from an agent:

SALEM, CLINTON CO., N. Y. Feb 20, 1849

Dr. J. Kidd & Co.—When your agent was here, I had just opened, and he left but a few dozen of McLane's Vermifuge, and I find it is going off very fast, and thus far it has given good satisfaction, and has proved to be just what the public wants, and we have got it agoing, and I do not wish to get out. I have but one dozen left. When you agent was here, I think he told me some place to send if I should want more, but he did not have forgotten. Will you have the goodness to order me six dozen more, on the receipt of this.

PETER FRYER.

For sale by J KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. dec3-d&wtws

DR. J. HUNT, Dentist Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. sept1-dlyin

The Mayoralty.

The name of Alderman A G REINHART will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty of Pittsburgh. nov12-tc

☞ **Wm. Algeo** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. oct30

☞ **Henry Wilkeson** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov2

☞ **Jonathan Bush, Esq.,** the present Mayor of Allegheny, will be a candidate for re-election, subject to the nomination of the Allegheny Whig Convention. nov10-td

The Mayoralty.

The name of OLIVER H RIPPEY will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty. nov12-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce that B. C. SAWYER will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the domination of the Whig Convention. nov24-tc

☞ C. L. MAGEE will be a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. nov21

Mayoralty.

The undersigned most cheerfully suggest the name of THOMAS LAFT, Esq. of the Eighth Ward Pittsburgh, as a worthy candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of a Whig and Antimasonic Convention, and would add, if uniform good health, an honest heart, and a sound head, furnish the highest claims to public favor, then ought our candidate to be successful.

MANY EIGHTH WARD VOTERS

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. J. T. CONRAD, Dentist, Boston, is prepared to manufacture his Gum Gum Teeth on Gold and gold plate of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Fractures REPAIRED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER to—J. H. McFadden F. H. Eaton. 1819

FRENCH LESSONS.—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.

Bazaar Incense.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being free from admixture of Cocoa nut, innocuous, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A JAYNES, at the Drug Store, No. 70 Fourth st. nov14

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John S. Dilworth.....Jo