THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1850.

☞ 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.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

Antimasonic and Whig County Conventions.

IN PURSUANCE of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit:—

"Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, then and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June."

The primary meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of two and five o'clock, (except Pitt) and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE, ALEX. FRANKLIN, THOS. STEELE, } Secretaries.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE TARIFF—IRON.—Our readers will find some interesting observations on this subject, in one of Junius' letters, published to day.

The Baltimore Patriot says, that the sections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, now advertised for letting, embrace the entire line, not previously under contract, excepting, only, the part which awaits the issue of whatever action may grow out of the controversy with Wheeling, respecting the routes by Grave Creek and Fish Creek. This question must be decided, at latest, by the 1st of October next, under the provisions of the act of Virginia, passed with a view to its speedy determination. Whatever may be the decision, the "Patriot" is assured that the work cannot be greatly delayed thereby, and that if the line heretofore adopted by the Company be sustained, the whole road will be opened in the summer of 1852.

A correspondent asks us where the Eastern tariff reply, we can only say, that as far as our information extends, it is an undecided question. We mean of the Western Railroad is to be located. In believe it has never yet come formally before the Board; other questions of more pressing importance having hitherto occupied their attention. We presume, however, for the present, at least, that the terminus will be some where in Allegheny city. The company will scarcely undertake the construction of an expensive Railroad Bridge across the Allegheny, until the road is finished, and earning money.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—Our neighbors of Cincinnati are complaining of the smoke nuisance.—This has led a manufacturing company in that city, to authorize the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette to offer a reward of *five hundred dollars*, to any one who will attach to the boilers or chimneys of their manufactory, an apparatus that will consume the smoke which their operations make necessary, or in any manner successfully remove the smoke nuisance, without interfering with their machinery. They submit their expensive boilers to the experiment—their stack—their premises generally—requiring only that damage shall not be done, or impediments be left to the proper operations of their machinery.

This $500 is offered as a reward for the ingenuity that shall attain the end aimed at. Any reasonable cost of the apparatus to be applied, will be paid in addition. This is certainly a liberal offer, and we trust that it may be speedily taken up and success crown the effort. If Cincinnati has reason to complain, surely Pittsburgh has much more cause. Who will, then, reap an immediate reward of five hundred dollars by inventing a smoke consumer?

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This most excellent and prosperous newspaper has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is now published in the quarto form, in imitation of the London papers. We rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity.

THE SCALPEL.—The May number of this unique and racy medical periodical is on our table. Dr Dixon writes with a sharp pen, and without much reverence for theories, old or new, which he thinks wrong. This number contains several sharp papers, and keeps up the interest excited by those which preceded it.

So far, the Senate of this State has not acted upon the bill repealing the act of 1847, in relation to kidnapping. We hope that body will let the matter sleep. When the people want that law repealed, they will ask for it. Nine tenths of the people, at present, are in favor of its remaining in active force on the statute book.

The Post assails Gov. Johnston for exercising the power of the veto. If the editor will publish the Veto Message, his readers will have the most conclusive evidence before them, that the exercise of the power, in this instance, was absolutely necessary to save the constitution from infraction, and the people from a gross invasion of their rights. Does the Post let its readers see the Veto Message, or is it afraid of its powerful exhibition of Locofoco depravity?

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1850.

It will doubtless gratify your readers, to learn that our energetic President of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, General Robinson, has succeeded in negotiating the whole amount of the Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on terms highly favorable. This will secure the completion of your great western work without delay.

I am informed by the President of the Central Road, that the Board of Directors have ordered the whole of the heavy work of the line, (including the mountain portion of it,) to be immediately put under contract. The President informs me that the whole line, with the exception of some twenty five miles, will be entirely completed by the Fall of 1851. This is glad news, and will have a tendency to enhance the value of every sort of property in your already great city. The general impression here is, that Pittsburgh will experience much greater advantage from her railroad connections, than any other city on the line, as she will form both the centre and diverging point of the several lines, bringing to her the products of the Lake shores, as well as of the Great Western Rivers; besides having immense markets opened for her manufacturing productions, in all directions. The destiny of Pittsburgh is just beginning to be foreshadowed, and you need not be surprised at the thought of seeing, before your epitaph is written, a population of half a million within the corporated districts of the Smoky City. The National Railroad Convention proved, and I sorry to learn quite a failure; but few portions of the country was represented, and there was little or no enthusiasm displayed by those who composed it. Your city had not, I believe, a single representative present. I stumbled upon the energetic Engineer of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, S. W. Roberts, Esq., in the street, yesterday: he left to day for Harrisburgh, *en route* for your city, and, on his arrival, will commence his labors with all of his accustomed energy. No man has done so much to advance the interests of both the Central and Ohio Railroad, as this gentleman, and he deserves the warm thanks of both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, for his devotion to their interests.

Business, here, is exceedingly active. Altogether, it has been one of the most prosperous seasons ever known in this city. The shops are lined with goods, and crowded with customers. Money is abundant, and on every side one sees nothing but evidences of prosperity and enjoyment. The weather is the only thing which seems behind hand, it being almost wintry here, to day. Gov. Johnston's veto of the Apportionment Bill meets with decided approval this way: the Governor is ever alive to the true interests of the State.

The Washington Union is paying Messrs. Clay and Webster deservedly high complimentary their course in the present exigencies of the country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1850.

Some facts regarding the Iron Business of the United States.

Nearly a fortnight ago, I commenced an abstract of a memorial from Pennsylvania, presented by Mr. Chester Butler, containing valuable information concerning the production of iron in the United States, and the influence of the present tariff upon the supply and price of that article, and consequently upon the interests of those who are engaged in the business. I now resume and conclude the synopsis then begun, and hope that the interest of the subject to many of your readers, will, in your judgement, justify me in occupying the necessary space for the purpose.

The memorial states, by way of illustrating the fluctuation in the price of iron in foreign markets, and of course in our own, under an *ad valorem* tariff, that the one million of tons of iron, which we consume in a year, would have cost in the British markets, in 1843, $17,000,000, and in 1846 upwards of $44,000,000; that is to say, the price has nearly trebled in four years.

Before the revolution, England imported a few thousand tons of pig iron from this country, chiefly from the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. So early had our great iron interest begun to develope itself. The only competitors of Great Britain for the past seventy years, in the production of bar iron, has been Russia and Sweden, and the cost of iron form those countries, in British markets, from 1752 to 1849, has varied from $60 to $130 per ton. The average from 1750 to 1826 was about $100 per ton. But even with the substantial protection of such high prices as these, the British government, down to a very late period, imposed a duty on imported bars, of from $25 to $32 per ton. That is, in brief, they imposed a prohibitive duty, as long as their own manufactures needed any protection whatever, and when that necessity ceased, they struck off the duty, as an example of free trade to other nations.

Now, what a contrast to this wise, statesmanlike, prudent, and practical course of policy, is furnished in the conduct of our government towards this great national interest! The American producer of pig and bar iron, paying the highest wages known in the world, is compelled to compete, under a low and shifting duty, with the manufacturers of a country in which the price of iron has varied for ten years past from $9,50 to $25 per ton for pigs, and from $22 to $63 per ton for bars. At the present moment it is alleged British bar iron can be laid down in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, or any other of our sea ports, for $35 per ton, duty paid.

According to careful estimates, 500,000 tons of iron are annually produced in the United States. The vast business connected with this branch of industry gives support to 250,000 persons, and requires an expenditure of $20,000,000 a year in wages.

His full activity of business, in previous years one hundred pounds of iron have been considered the average consumption of each individual of our population. It is estimated that had no disturbing cause intervened, it would now have been equal to two hundred pounds for each person. I think, however, that this is an extravagant estimate.

In 1847, the price of pig iron in the United States, was $30,00 per ton, and 750,000 tons were consumed. Yet high as were these prices, all the old stocks were swept off, and there was an estimated deficiency in production, of 100,000 tons. This deficiency was no doubt caused by the change in the tariff and apprehensions of the effect of *ad valorem* duties—apprehensions that have been sadly realized. In 1849 the price of pig iron was upon the average, under $20, and bar iron about $50. Yet consumption fell off at least one third, and production one half. At the close of the year, stocks were rapidly accumulating, and the importations were augmenting, at a rate which seemed almost to threaten the extinction of this great department of national industry.—There were supposed to be 300,000 tons of iron on the American market in November last, and the quantity has no doubt increased since. In that year it has been stated upon good authority, that the operations in all the various branches of the iron manufacture consumed less of the products of general industry, by $12,000,000, than during the last preceding year of prosperity, 1847.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, April 13

Death of the Clerk of the House—Candidates and contest for the office—The Galphin's claim—Investigations.

Hon. Thomas J. Campbell, clerk of the House expired to day at five o'clock, after a very brief but distressing illness. His family was not in attendance upon him, as I learn, they have not been brought here this session. Mr. Campbell was formerly a Whig member of the House from Tennessee, and in 1847 was elected clerk by the votes of his party friends. He was reelected in January last, owing to the divisions of the opposite party, and through the desertion of their regular candidate by a portion of its southern members. He was a courteous, competent, and upright public officer, and so far as I know, has discharged well the trusts reposed in him, except as to the distribution of the inferior offices within his control.

The contest has already begun for the profitable and important office he filled. I hope the Whigs will manage prudently, nominate a suitable person, and adhere to him until an election be effected. They may rely upon this fact, to wit, that unless they, by unity and energy prevent it, the Democrats will elect Forney, and sweep from office everything of Whig supremacy in the organization of the House. Mr. Campbell's death at this time, is a great public misfortune as well as domestic calamity. In the civil times upon which we have fallen, it is not impossible that whole weeks may be consumed in the attempt to elect a successor, and that the miserable scenes of last December and January will be repeated. It may be assumed for an absolute certainty, that such will be the case, unless the wishes of the Southern members be deferred to in the re-election of a successor to the deceased officer.

The Galphin claim has again been before the House. The Committee of investigation have asked for a definition and extension of their powers. This might have been foreseen at the commencement of proceedings upon the case. So extreme and fastidious was the delicacy of the House, when this most discreditable affair first came before it, that nobody chose to say a word or make a suggestion in addition to what was vouchsafed by Mr. Toombs, the personal friend of the gentleman principally implicated in the transaction.

The committee was raised on the motion of Toombs, and was sent out without powers or clearly prescribed functions.—It has come back to the House for them. The answer of that body was reasonably prompt and decisive. Whigs and Democrats united to confer upon the committee such ample authority as will leave it nothing to ask for on that score. The Whigs in particular exhibited their willingness to favor the most searching investigation, by assisting to vote down propositions for extending the enquiry into other acts under the present and past administrations of a similarly suspicious character a proposition certainly reasonable and just in itself, but which, if happened, found no favor with the Democrats, who, however, strenuous in ferreting out other people's peccadilloes, prefer keeping those of their own friends remarkably shady.

Hon. Mr. McKennan, whose intended departure referred to yesterday, will remain here for some days.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 12.

The Committee of Conference, appointed by the Houses on the Bank Bill, have not yet made their Report; though it is generally understood that they have agreed upon a compromise that will probably be accepted by both Houses. The House portion of the Committee were disposed to be a little ultra at first, and held out very stubbornly for some time, in favor of the *ten dollar limitation* upon the issue and circulation of notes. This, I understand, they have now relinquished. The next most troublesome question was in regard to the individual liability upon deposites. But this, too, I believe, has been given up by the parties favoring it. I presume the bill will not materially differ from the form in which it passed the Senate.

No action has yet been taken in either House upon the new Apportionment Bills read by Messrs Hastings, Packer, and Savery, immediately after the veto of the former Bill. It is probable that this subject will come up again on Monday. What course the Locofocos will ultimately pursue cannot now be ascertained. They threaten very loud, about going home without passing either a new Apportionment, the General Banking, the General Appropriation, or any other of the important Bills of the Session. This, however, is all gasconade, and will only frighten the verdant and unsophisticated. Those who have watched the course of Legislation at a proximity that precluded all enchantment, know better. As the Yankee poet very appropriately expresses it—

"It ain't a knowin kind o' cattle
That is ketched with mouldy corn!"

The bill which originated in the Senate for the appointment of commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna county has also passed the House.

In the Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Packer, the bill from the House, entitled an act for defraying the expenses relative to the investigation in the case of the Freeport Aqueduct, was taken up, and read a second and third time, and passed.

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Mr. Haslett read in his place the following preamble and resolutions; which were also taken up, read a second and third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence:

WHEREAS, The Post Office Department having been established for the benefit and convenience of the people, and not as a source of revenue, it is the duty of the Government to reduce the rates of postage on letters to the lowest practical point, and to permit newspapers to circulate through the mails free of postage in the counties in which they are respectively published; the imposition of such postage on the letter being unjust, unequal, and amounting in fact to a direct and burthensome tax upon knowledge.

AND WHEREAS, The experience of the past, in both Europe and America, has clearly proved that low rates of postage have not only greatly increased the amount of mail matter, but also augmented the revenues of the Post Office.

AND WHEREAS, Since the reduction of the rates of postage, in 1845, the revenues of the Department have been amply sufficient to defray all the expenses attending the transportation of the mails, besides leaving in the Treasury, on the 30th of June last, a surplus of $681,732 20, which, at the end of the present fiscal year, it is confidently expected, will be increased to one million of dollars.

Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the reduction of the present rates of postage to a uniform rate of two cents for a letter weighing one half an ounce and two cents for every additional half an ounce, prepaid, and the free transmission of newspapers through the mails in the counties in which they are respectively published, would, it is believed, afford sufficient revenue to sustain the Post Office Department, and greatly promote and extend its usefulness.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby requested to use their influence to procure the passage of a law providing for the reduction of the rates of postage to the standard indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be forwarded to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania.

Various House amendments were then taken up and concurred in.

Nothing of importance was done in the House. Mr. Grier offered an amendment to one of the bills to repeal the three hundred exemption law, but the House refused to consider it, by a large majority. The House also again refused to suspend the rules to take up the Montour County bill.

Most of the day was taken up in the consideration of amendments to Senate bills.

In the Senate, to day, on motion of Mr. Hugus, the bill to authorise the trustees of the Constitution Presbyterian Congregation of Donegal township, Westmoreland county, to sell and convey certain real estate, was taken up, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Skinner, of Northampton, read in place a bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, which was referred to the Committee on Banks. The remainder of the day, in this body, was occupied with private bills.

In the House the bill to consolidate the Marshal and Franklin Colleges, passed final reading.

The Revenue bill was also considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Williams, of Berks, made a very forcible and amusing speech, which created great laughter. He took up the items of the bill—the license for shows, brokers, &c., and compared them as objects of taxation with the substantials now taxed in the country. He thought that those who wanted to see the elephant should pay for the curiosity, instead of the hard working farmers. Some good might thus be got out of them.

The bill is still pending.

The House refused to take up the bill to elect prosecuting attorneys—there not being two thirds in favor of it to suspend the rule.

The following bill, which was introduced by Mr. Darsie, though of a general character, is thought to be of special interest to the people of Allegheny, from the fact, that its passage was solicited only from that quarter. It has passed both Houses, and I am not sure but it has already been signed by the Governor. But whether it has or not, it will of course meet with no opposition in that quarter, so that it may now be taken as the law of the land.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act relating to the commencement of actions, passed June thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That, in all cases now pending, or hereafter to be brought in any Court of Record in this Commonwealth, to enforce the payment of ground rent due and owing upon lands or tenements held by virtue of any lease for life, or any term of years, or in fee, the lessor, his heirs and assigns, shall have a full and complete remedy therefor, by action of covenant against the lessee or lessees, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, whether the said premises, out of which the rent issues, be held by deed, poll, or otherwise.

COBDEN N.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1850.

In general news there is a great dearth, just now, as we are neither disposed for summer pleasure, nor inclined to continue our winter amusements. The annual dinner of the American Dramatic Fund Association was given last night, at the Astor House, Dr. C. Colden, Esq., in the Chair. A very large collection was taken up, and the fund will soon become available. It has now property to the value of $1,500, though only two years in existence, and will soon be able to extend a helping hand to those who, after a brief season of sparity, generally fall into the most necessitous circumstances.

Immigration this year does not promise to add so liberally to our population, as during 1849. In the month of March the German immigration, via Havre, was only 246, against 714 in the same time last season. The whole number of emigrant ships which have left Europe, this year, is fifteen, of which about half are from London. The peaceful condition of continental Europe, and the increased prosperity of the laborers of Great Britain, is a satisfactory explanation of the diminished flood of population seeking our shores.

A Chinese lady, Miss Fwan Yekgo, has just arrived here, and means to make the grand tour, accompanied by a showman. She is one of the real aristocrats of the Celestial Empire, and has a foot only three inches long, so that her pedestals look as though they had been sharpened out. She is attended by a Professor of Music, and the chop sticks, and will give one "at home," in a few days.

The Tribune of this day contains the details of the negotiation of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny bonds, by Col. Robinson, with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. These bonds are looked upon with great favor, and have already been taken to a considerable extent for European investment—all will eventually go abroad. The long time they have to run, (28 years) and the clause making the principal and interest payable here, places them at once upon the same footing as New York stocks, except that Pittsburgh pays one per cent more interest. Our own city stocks are rarely ever sold, and the new loan comes at an opportune time for parties seeking a safe and productive investment. The rates at which the sale was made, is of course not known; but if it brought only 85 per cent, it sold well. Wall Street is a curious place to borrow money in, and a good alice is always taken off by the broker, no matter how able the negotiator of a loan may be. Fancy stocks generally, are dull, and holders desirous of selling. All sound stocks sell at full prices, and Pennsylvania 5's close at 92½. All kinds of corporation bonds are in better repute since the law prohibiting corporations from pleading usury, passed. Many large loans like those of the Erie Co. and the Hudson River road which sold below par, in the face of legislative enactments, are now legalized. The way to evade a law which says bonds shall not be issued below par, is this: the company borrows money, and gives bonds as collateral security, the time expires, and the security is sold, and the law evaded by pawning, not selling the bonds.

Mr. Grinell is pushing on the repairs of his two exploring squadron with all diligence, and has abandoned all hope of obtaining a draft of seamen to man the vessels. The letters giving reason to think Sir John Franklin is in existence, are now rather discredited, and are generally supposed to allude to the "Plover" exploring ship, sent out by the British government, to examine the coast along Behrings Straits. The new whaling grounds, upon the North West shore, will this season be explored still further, and if our whalemen do not discover the lost navigator, he will not be found.

Cotton continues dull, and prices range full ⅛ @ ¼ under those of this day week. Breadstuffs are still active, and there is considerable speculative demand, based upon a supposed short stock of flour; good Michigan can be had at 5 12½ @ 5 25. Whiskey sells at 23 @ 23½. Pork remains as before quoted, say at the neighborhood of $10 for mess, and $8 31 for prime. Lard is firm, but in cut meats no change. Iron is dull at $21 cash for pig, and a sale of bars has been made as low as $33, 6 months. Tobacco is in active demand at full prices. Groceries are dull, and for coffee particularly, there is a small demand. Seeds are dull: sales of old clover at 5¼, and new 6 @ 7.

C.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Rev. W. Philips, of Mercersburg, Pa., has received and accepted a call from a congregation in York, Pa.

Potatoes were introduced into Ireland by Sir John Hawkins, who obtained them at Santa Fe.

Franz Coenen, the great violinist, has arrived at Havana.

The steamers Ohio, Falcon, and Isabel, arrived at Havana on the 4th inst.

Six vessels from the East Indies and China arrived at New York on Monday.

Liszt, the great German pianist, was lately married to a rich Russian Countess—a widow.

Queen Victoria has given up her intended visit to Gibraltar.

Large quantities of coal are shipping from Newcastle, England, to California.

The Queen has settled a pension on Mrs. Bessy Moore, the wife of the poet Tom Moore.

The United States frigate Raritan, was to sail from Havana, about the 5th instant, for Philadelphia.

The German population of St. Louis, estimated at 20,000, have ten Protestant Churches.

Several deaths of cholera had occured at Saint Franciaville, La., on the 20th ult.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was unanimously elected President of Rutger's College, New Jersey, on the 9th inst.

The New York gas light company has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the six months ending first of February last.

Powers' statue of Calhoun, for the city of Charleston, is daily expected in New York, from Italy.

Gen. J. K. Hammond has been invited by the City Council, of Charleston to deliver a eulogy on the late Senator Calhoun.

His Excellency the Peruvian Minister to the United States, arrived at New York on Tuesday in the steamer Georgia.

A fire at Ithica, N. Y., on the 9th, destroyed four or five establishments, with the Erie telegraph office.

The Secret U. S. Agent despatched to Hungary was allowed $10 per day while in service, besides travelling expenses.

Tight sleeves are again in fashion. Between the shoulders and elbow, there is worn a double row of bull on fringe.

☞ LIVER PILLS—No medicine ever earned for itself a higher reputation in so short a time, as has the Liver Pill, discovered and compounded by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia. Although but a short time comparatively before the public, it has already earned for itself a degree of popularity hitherto unsurpassed. The demand for them has become immense. Messrs. Kidd & Co. proprietors of the medicine, reside in Pittsburgh, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, are constantly receiving orders which they find it almost utterly impossible to supply. The popularity of these Pills is not confined to any particular section of the country, the demand being general, from the North, South, East, and West. The truth is, no disease is more common in all quarters of the United States than that of the Liver. And these Pills are the best remedy ever yet discovered for Hepatic derangement.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. ap12-d&w3

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
139 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
Ask the attention of purchasers to their
FRESH SPRING STOCK,
Which they think will compare favorably, both in extent and cheapness, with that of any other house, either here or in the Eastern Cities.
feb28-d&wtyT

FRENCH 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, nutritious, 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

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. 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—Decayed teeth to be filled in such a manner as to prevent further decay, when the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. R. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ap19

PAIN EXTRACTOR. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Wood sts. ap11-d1w

A JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITOR wanted at this office. ap16

ICE! ICE!
WE have 150 tons for sale, to arrive. Dealers and Hotel Keepers will find it to their advantage to call on O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO, ap10 Canal Basin, Liberty st.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY.
A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 19 miles from Pittsburgh, Rev. JOSEPH S. TRAVELL, A. M., Principal.
The summer session will commence on Wednesday, May 1, 1850. Terms—$75 per Session of 5 months.
For Circulars, enquire of the Principal, Sewickley Bottom, P. O., Pa., or of Messrs John Irwin & Sons, 91 Water street, or Messrs. T. H. Nevin & Co. No. 126 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ap11-d1w

BASCOMB SERMONS—Sermons to the pulpit, by B H B Bascom, D. D., L. L. D., for sale by R HOPKINS, ap10 73 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st.

BRICK—2,000,000 Sizdin Pressed Brick of the best quality; also, 200,000 of Common Brick, for sale. Enquire of [ap10] SOLOMON SCHEYER.

A BOY WANTED—must be a good reader. Inquire at this office.

LIME—50 bbls Louisville W. Lime, for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO ap12 Water street.

BULK MEAT—3800 pcs shoulders; 2363 pcs hams, for sale by ap13 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO

PEACHES—94 sacks Dried Peaches for sale low, to close consignment, by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO ap13

RYE FLOUR—15 bbls for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO ap15

POTASH—16 casks first sort, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO ap15

PEARL ASHES—30 casks just rec'd on consignment, for sale by [ap13] HARDY, JONES & CO

TOBACCO—9 hhds Leaf Tobacco just landing, for sale by [ap13] HARDY, JONES & CO

BACON HAMS—3 casks just landing, for sale by ap13 HARDY, JONES & CO

LARD—40 kegs just landing, and for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO

LEAF LARD—22 bris No 1 Leaf Lard, just rec'd, and for sale by [ap13] C H GRANT

LOUISVILLE WHITE LIME—100 bris fresh burnt, just rec'd per Genevese, for sale by C H GRANT

BROOMS—147 doz Brooms for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

SALERATUS—25 casks Cleveland Saleratus for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

PICKLED PORK—4 casks, a very superior article, this day received, and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS ap13

SYTHE SNEATHS—300 doz patent, for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

PEARLS—just received, and for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

VINEGAR—42 barrels for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS ap13

WADDING—A fresh supply rec'd from the manufacturers by WICK & McCANDLESS

CANVASSED HAMS—310 Canvassed hams rec'd, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

MOULD CANDLES—147 boxes summer Mould Candles for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

POTASH—14 casks rec'd, and for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

GROUND PEPPER—83 bxs prime Ground Pepper for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

STARCH—63 bxs Jimbright's extra Starch rec'd, for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

RYE FLOUR—39 bris rec'd this day, for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

VARIEGATED SOAP—49 bxs for sale by ap13 WICK & McCANDLESS

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY to No 6 Market street, two doors above Water, where he has on hand a very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES of his own manufacture, which he will sell lower than can be purchased in the city. DANIEL RHEA.
ap12-d1m

BAND BOXES for sale, wholesale and retail, by ap12 W P MARSHALL.

Wanted,
A YOUNG MAN, as Salesman in a Dry Goods House, who has had some experience. The best of references required. Apply at No 63 Market st. ap12

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

SENATE—In the Senate to day, Mr. Foote offered a resolution for the purchase of 1000 copies of the debates in the California Convention, which was adopted.

A number of petitions, and various reports from committees were offered, but none of general interest.

Mr. Dickinson moved to take up the Deficiency Revenue Bill. The motion was carried, and the bill taken up.

Mr. Dickinson hoped that the Senate would be able to get through with the bill to day, and it was important that it should.

The bill is still under consideration.

HOUSE—In the House, after the reading of the journal, the Speaker feelingly and eloquently announced the death of Mr. Campbell, the late clerk of the House. He spoke briefly, but nobly of the faithfulness of Mr. Campbell in his official capacity, while clerk of the House.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, made some appropriate and touching remarks in reference to the deceased—eulogizing his character as one of noble bearing in every respect.

The usual resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased were then adopted, after which the House adjourned till to morrow.

SEVERE SNOW STORM.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.

We were yesterday visited by a severe snow storm. It commenced about half past eight o'clock in the morning, and continued until five o'clock, P. M. The ground was covered with snow, to the depth of seven or eight inches. The weather to day is cold, foggy, and disagreeable.

TRIAL OF THE MONTESQUIOUS.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.

The trial of the Montesquious is drawing to a close. Mr. Bates commenced his argument for the defence on Saturday, and was most eloquent in his appeal to the Court and Jury. He will conclude to day. The Court House was crowded during the day—the seats being wholly occupied by the ladies.

FROM THE PLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.

Our latest accounts from St. Joseph, state that several companies of California emigrants are concentrated there, and that things in that quarter are in a distressing condition. Much sickness prevails, principally Diarrhoea, which has carried off a great number. The backwardness of the season adds much to their suffering, as they are compelled to break in upon their stock of provisions. Several have returned to their homes.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.

The wholesale grocery store of O'Bannon and Morton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. All their books were destroyed. They had just commenced business, and had a very large stock on hand.

The commission house of J. M. Clark son, adjoining, was partially burned; the contents, however, were saved in a damaged state. The building belonged to R. Birch.

A large three story house, built last year, was also burned.

The stock and buildings are estimated at 15 to $20,000, partially insured.

LOUISVILLE, April 15, 1850.

The river is falling, this evening, with eight feet water in the channel. The weather is very pleasant, since the snow last evening.

The fire on Saturday night was not so destructive as at first reported. Ten thousand dollars would cover the loss.

Two more fires occurred yesterday, but were of little consequence.

A negro slave stabbed a white man in the street yesterday.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.

Transactions, to day, were light, owing, in a great measure, to the disagreeable weather, which checked out door operations.

Flour—Flour is dull; sales 300 bbls at $5 12@5 25 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat continues active, with sales of 2230 bu at 81@82 20 per bu. Corn and Oats are in demand, but sales are confined to retail lots at 48c for Corn, and 30c per bu for Oats.

Provisions—Sales 3750 pieces bulk Pork at 2½c for shoulders, 3½c for sides, and 4½c for hams; sales 49 cks bacon shoulders at 3¾; sales of clear sides at $1 65 per 100. Choice hams are sold at 5½c per lb.

Whiskey—Sales at 22c per gallon.

Hemp—Sales of 5 to 600 bales at $87 60@$89 per ton. The tendency is downward.

Lard—Sales at $5 60 per 100 lbs.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 15.

Flour—The demand is moderate, and prices unchanged. Sales $4 75@$5 per bbl.

Grain—There is a speculative movement in Corn, and the market is firm at 40c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 19½c per gallon.

Provisions—The market is quiet, and we hear of no transactions worth reporting.

Groceries—Molasses is stiffening. Sugar is firm, at 4½@4½c. Coffee shows an improved feeling, with sales of 50 bags Rio at 11c per lb.

The river has fallen 14 inches in the last 48 hours, and still receding. The weather is clear and pleasant.

GREENWOOD GARDENS,
Two miles below the City, on the Ohio River.
THIS Summer Retreat, having undergone repairs and improvements, adding much to its former beauty, is now open for visitors. Ice Cream, Temperate Drinks, Fruits, Confectionery, &c., kept as usual in the Saloons.
Public attention is particularly invited to a large collection of ever blooming plants of all varieties, usually found in greenhouses, also the choicest kinds of annual flowering plants and dahlias will be ready for delivery the 1st of May.
The Steam Boat will commence running from the foot of Pitt street to the Gardens, the 1st day of May. Two lines of Omnibuses are now running from the Old Allegheny Bridge. Gardens kept on temperance principles, and closed on Sunday. ap15-d3t*

Proposals for Coal, Slack, and Lime.
SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering in the stores of the Works of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, 120,000 bushels of Bituminous Coal, 30,000 bushels of Slack, and also for all the Lime which will be required for the use of the works for one year, will be received at the Office of the Company until Wednesday, the 24th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The above materials to be of such quality and delivered at such times and in such quantities as shall be approved of and directed. The standard of computation for the coal and slack to be 76 pounds per bushel.
Proposals to be addressed to Thos. Bakewell, Esq. President of the Company, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal," "Slack" or "Lime," as the case may be.
The payments to be made monthly, retaining 20 per cent as security for performance of contract.
ap15-d3t JAMES M CHRISTY, Treasurer.

Boys' Wear.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, at north east corner of Fourth and Market sts., have received an assortment of Tweeds, Merinos, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, and Satinetts, of fancy colors, such as Olive, Green, Brown, and new styles of fancy mixtures, with a variety of styles of Cotton Goods for Boys' Wear; also, FRENCH LINENS AND LINEN GINGHAMS of suitable colors for boys' wear. ap12

Proposals
WILL be received by the Subscribers for the delivery of from fifty to ten hundred thousand bushels of Coal at their warehouse during the summer, allowing 80 lbs to the bushel; the weight to be determined by the collector's return at the weigh lock.
ap12 d2w TAAFFE & O'CONNOR

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
JOHN B BAYARD having this day associated with him his son, JB Bayard, will continue the Leather, Hide, and Oil Business, under the style of John B Bayard & Son, in his buildings, corner of Penn and Walnut streets, in the Fifth Ward. They would invite the attention of purchasers to their well selected stock of Eastern Leather now being received, consisting of New York and Baltimore Sole Leather, and Rubber and Morocco of every description, together with every variety of our own manufacture, viz:—Spanish and Slaughter Sole, Upper, Kips, Calf Skins, Hatters, Skirting, Bridle, and Band Leather, Seating, Lace Leather, &c. &c. Also, Tanners' Oil and Currriers' Tools of the best quality. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates for cash.
ap12-d2w

PATENT BLACK—200 lbs just rec'd and for sale by ap12 J KIDD & CO No 60 Wood street

No. 6.
$4 50 BOOTS. $4 50
THE subscriber is now manufacturing a beautiful BUSINESS BOOT, of good materials and workmanship, at the very low price of $4 50.
DANIEL RHEA
No 6 Market