BY ERASTUS BROOKS

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1847.

☞ 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.

☞ Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. A neglect to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

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(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

PRESIDENT MAKING.

"The seal of thy house hath eaten me up," is the ardent exclamation of one in holy writ, who seemed to belong rather to the progressive age of our day and generation than to the calmer and gentler age of the early dispensation. We sought in our poor way, the other day, to define what were the true principles of a Government like this,—a Republic established in the new world to perpetuate, if possible, those principles of religious and civil liberty which were denied our fathers in the old world, and which they sacrificed every thing of worldly consideration to obtain in the new. The burden of our complaint against the mother country was the attempt made by her to overawe her colonies under the dark and dangerous power of an overshadowing military despotism. All then were jealous of military power and military men, and for the good reason then that the sword was not congenial to the State. We were not for establishing a Rome with her Cæsars, nor a Carthage with her Hannibals. The good and wise men of our land read enough of history to know that the affections and corruptions of men were alike every where. They felt that it was as necessary to check ambition as it was licentiousness, and hence the checks and guards which every where surround the Government. "Pure and peaceable," was the very spirit and principle of their action, and they sought to establish both with as much fervor and sincerity as if they had been founding a universal church instead of a form of Government for a State.

We think, with all respect and deference to the judgment of others, that it becomes us to pay some heed to all these teachings and warnings of the illustrious fathers of the Republic. We think, too, that history may teach us something, since in the emphatic appeal of Patrick Henry, "there is no way of judging of the Future but from the Past," and judging from the Past, are we not warned that wars and standing armies, and the love of conquest and power, are the rocks upon which all Republics before us have fallen! We have too much respect for our boasted "Anglo Saxon race of men" to flatter them into the belief that they are of themselves purer or better, even though refined in the furnace of our Republican form of Government, than other men. Men have the same heads and hearts every where—the circumstances of public institutions and domestic education only changing their characters. Men under the influence of God's benediction, are every where of one form, one faith, and one baptism, and if Holy Writ speaks the truth, they are morally of one blood through all the nations of the earth. We choose, therefore, morally to esteem ourselves as a people just as good as other men, and no better. Our superior political advantages have been secured to us only from that higher political elevation which has marked the existence of our Government, though, at times, we confess to sorrow, with sad declensions of public virtue. Our hope is that we shall go on prospering and to prosper, but it can never be in pursuing the phantoms of military glory, nor in the elevation of military men to our highest political offices, and we beseech men to pause at least long enough to think of the moral influence of worshipping, with the devotion we see all around us, at the Shrine of Mars.

We have referred to two nations of olden time; one, like ourselves, renowned for commerce and navigation, for arts and arms, for shipright and merchants, for armies and ships of war, and for all the refinements of a high civilization. There were Consuls and Magistrates, Senators, Councillors, and all the elements of a well governed political State. The origin of this classic land was an humble emigration from Tyre, the great emporium of the ancient world. From a colony like that of Plymouth, or Jamestown, they grew to the finest city of the olden world, and in the zenith of power—proud as some of our "Anglo Saxons" are, now of a name they would esteem lessened if they knew more of its history—they began to enlarge their "area of freedom" by the subjugation of a portion of Africa, and overwhelmed the land of Europe when we were struggling for the freedom of the Seas, and against the odious Impressment of our Sailors—the great Minister of Peace, too, when England released her hold upon our ships and our people—one whose cherished son now lies buried in that great sepulchral tomb, where fell hundreds of our countrymen! To us the name of Henry Clay is borne upon every breeze of good report. It comes now from the Isles of Greece with an earnest voice for her Independence again Turkish despotism. Again it whose "cut heart is as stable as the seat of angels" and "laboring with impassioned eloquence to hush the storm and tempest of threatened disunion. When our great family of States have been heard uttering their discordant notes,

"Like reed-bells jangled out of tune and harsh,"

the voice of Henry Clay has stilled the storm and united in bonds of brotherly love the hating and disaffected. Tell us, if storming the Castle at Vera Cruz, or the eleven succeeding months of victory, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, is more of a triumph than this. The name of Henry Clay is interwoven with every fibre of our civil political history, and when we forget him, may our right hand forget its cunning and our tongue cleave to the the roof of our mouth.

There is Daniel Webster, too, a giant among men, the expounder and defender of what we all should esteem as the Ark of our Political Safety—a man whose effort has been, through quarter of a century of eminent public service, to make "the Union, one and inseperable, now and forever," —whose uniform counsels have been, whether in the Senate Chamber, the Court Room, or the Cradle of Liberty, in the Capital of his own noble Massachusetts, that we were of "one country, one constitution and one destiny,' and certain to triumph over all our enemies, if we would but honorably stand by our glorious Constitution.

There are other "bright particular stars" in our political horizon. There is Crittenden, every inch a Statesman;—McLean, a profound jurist, an honest man, a consistent Republican;—Corwin, a noble illustration of our free institutions, and one who—

"Would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for his power to thunder."

There is Clayton, Davis, Maxcum, Badger, and a score and more of noble names among us, men who have grown old in fighting honestly and perseveringly for Whig men and measures, amidst good report and evil report, and more zealously in adversity than in success. They have achieved triumphs at home over the enemies of the Constitution and of good Government, which makes their names worthy of our love and admiration. There is Gen. Scott, too, if military men, are to be put over the heads of civilians, who has troops of friends.

As for General Taylor, we have hailed him as the man whom the country delight to honor, and if "the sober, second thought" of the Whig party shall nominate him to the Presidency, we shall defend his name and fame as the cherished leader of our party and its principles. But we bide our time, grieved in spirit, that now, for military success alone,—splendid and unparalleled through it be,—all other names are to fall before him who himself has warned us that military men were not the most suitable for the Presidential office.—We prefer that a National Convention, composed of the Whigs of the Union, should, upon due reflection, and when chosen by the great body of the Whig People, make the nomination. General Taylor will have no lack of friends there, as he has none in the country. We have, to day as we have done every day since we have occupied a post here, chronicled his victories, every incident of his whole public service, and the good opinions of the mass of mankind everywhere, in commemoration of his daring bravery in war, and his modesty and generosity in Peace. We have had occasion to defend him when assailed both by the Administration at Washington, and the enemy in Mexico, and therefore feel at liberty not to run wild with enthusiasm, when nearly all the world are at his heels.

We add, in conclusion, as embodying our own sentiments, the following from prominent Whig presses:

From the New York Express.

Gen. Winfield Scott deserves as much credit for the little loss of life with which he has captured Vera Cruz, as for the capture itself. He has shown us what the science of war can do, and how it can preserve our men, as well as destroy an enemy.

The military character of our two illustrious Major Generals is as different as their education has been, but both achieve great and brilliant results by very different means. Gen. Scott could hardly have been persuaded to run the terrible risk run at Buena Vista, or at Monterey, but in the end, he would obtain about the same results, with a saving of life, if with less of glory. Rough and Ready is full of fight, anywhere and everywhere, and so is Scott, but he loves to do his work scientifically.

From the Philadelphia North American.

For the present, we hoist the name of no candidate for the Presidency in the North American. We are content with being Whigs, honestly and earnestly for the cause. We have learned that those who are eager for slow attachments, are the first to abandon old friendships; and when hard knocks are to be given and taken, are but feeble and weak armed adherents.

From the New York Tribune.

A paragraph got into our last paper which looks very much like an Editorial nomination of General Taylor for next President. Of course, its appearance was adverse to our wishes, and is regretted. We proffer fair play to the friends of all Whig candidates, but do not intend to meddle with the selection—certainly not for a while yet

The Honored Dead.—The recent battles in Mexico add largely to the number of the dead who have fallen victims to the war and the thirst for dominion. It is painful to read how many have fallen by the sword, how many by disease, and how many in the various vicissitudes incident to the soldiers life. We have found worse foes in Mexico than Mexican men and Mexican bayonets, and it is in the great charnel house of disease that our countrymen have fallen. The banks of the Rio Bravo, from its mouth to Camargo, are strewed with the bodies of our brave soldiers. A road more heavily than death by blood and battle, has been laid upon those who have, from a sense of public duty, or a love of adventure, gone from among us. It is not alone upon the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, nor alone at Monterey and Buena Vista, that the dead have fallen. Wherever our arms have been carried it is all consecrated ground. If there were grave stones to point out where brave men have fallen, they would more than whiten the ground now covered with so many sad memorials of the slain. The country sincerely mourns the loss of these her sons,—and such of us as believe this an unholy and unnecessary war, have occasion for a double share of sorrow, in our strong convictions, from the first, that we might have been saved all this sacrifice of life. Once hopelessly involved in the war,—for which the Whig party was in no way responsible, and which they sought to avoid, by removing the causes of the war,—they have stood by the country's honor and interest with a courage that has never wavered. But when we see wives made widows, children orphans, and sons and brothers hurried to an untimely grave,—and desolate homes, and more desolate hearts, we are weary and heart sick of this war. Some, who have been the brightest ornaments of the country, sleep beneath the green turf of an enemy's soil. If, in this christian age, there must be war, we commend the example of those who die the soldier's death to their successors. *Dulce est mori pro patria*, is the favorite motto, though in our poor judgment, it were far better to *live* for one's country. We grieve deeply that so many of our brave men have fallen, whether by battle or by disease. Be it the consolation of surviving friends to know, that now and for all time to come, it shall by a grateful people be said and sung of these:

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
With all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns—to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod

By Fairy hands—their knell is rung,
By Erin's sweets—their dirge is sung,
There—Honor comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom—shall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit there.

We extend not we fear "the area of freedom" by our war of conquest in Mexico, but it will be no fault of those who obeyed the summons of their country and who died in its service, if we do not do our duty. A fearful contest is to come of this war of conquest long after Peace shall have been made between us and Mexico, and it is this we dread more even than the most deadly battles and the scourge of disease.

A Whig Convention in Iowa has nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

England and one of the great sentiments they express is that of the great importance of Agriculture. Necessity has made them so, and in the West, where stone and wood are too scarce to be of common use, the same necessity exists. There is nothing more beautiful than a fence of hedges, whether of thorn, bush or briar, but an enclosure of the osage orange, of locust, of buck thorn, hawthorn, or hornbeam is both easily prepared and more enduring, when made, than all the fancy work of our most tasteful and skillful workmen. For prairie lands and borders of canals they are invaluable. They are also the most economical as well as the most beautiful that can be made. The Osage Orange which grows, we are told, from Texas to Massachusetts, and which is found in its native State, upon the Red River, in Texas, has been tried with great success. We have seen it growing luxuriantly in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following interesting record of the qualities and beauties of the Osage Orange, and at Cincinnati, if not here, the seed may be procured. We hope some of our gentlemen, with country seats and cottages, will make the experiment:

It possesses all the requisites of a hedge, being covered with thorns, and growing bushy near the ground; it also has a fine rich glossy foliage, and bears clipping well, and if its thorns seem to be hard and thick, as to render a fence almost impervious to a rabbit, and cattle will not browse on them. In its native *habitat*, it attains to the size of a tree of the second or third class; but in Ohio, and farther north, its altitude is very moderate, seldom rising to the height of fifteen feet. In the form of a hedge, its spreading manner of its growth, the denseness of its branches, and the armature with which they are furnished. Planted in hedgerows, it would never become unmanageable on account of its size—at the same time, its growth is sufficiently vigorous to make a fence in three years from the seed. It may be asserted with safety, that on land of tolerable fertility, the labor and expense of perfecting a system of hedges, would not be greater than to keep ordinary enclosures in good order, for the time required to construct them. When completed, this heavy item in every farmer's account would thenceforth be expunged.

The Osage Orange is readily raised from the seed. Unlike the various kinds of Thorn, the seed vegetate with certainty in two or three weeks after planting. Under tolerable care, the seedlings will grow two feet or more in height the first season; after which, they are fit to be removed from the nursery rows to the place designed for the hedge.

The best way to start a hedge of plant, is to procure some of the seeds, or which about 7000 are comprised in a quart. Sow them in rows near the bolting house, and plant them in nursery beds, in good soil, and keep down the weeds the first year. In transplanting, the plants should be set about 12 inches apart. The farm will enable any person to form a correct judgement of the number necessary to plant in any given length of hedge. The seed should be sown early in the spring, and if not preferred to row as above in a nursery bed, to be afterwards transplanted, it may be sown where the fence is wanted, by preparing the ground, and using a garden line to get the fence straight, covering the seed lightly with fine earth. When the plants are up, they must be kept clear and well hoed; and in the fall they should be headed down to within two or three inches of the ground.

Mr. Wm. Neff, of Yellow springs, in an article in the Ohio Cultivator, pronounces the "Osage Orange decidedly preferable to any other plant for hedge." The editor expresses the same opinion. Very beautiful specimens of live fences of this plant can be seen at Mr. L'Hommedieu's, a few miles below the city; at Wm. Resor's, in Mill Creek; at the farm lately owned by Wm. Neff, at Cheviot; and at several other places about Cincinnati, if not here, the seed may be procured. We hope some of our gentlemen, with country seats and cottages, will make the experiment:

Gen. Taylor.—One of the highest compliments yet bestoyed upon Gen. Taylor, was paid him by Capt. Hooper of the United States Army, at New Orleans who styled him "the Great Captain of the age," and who further said that "there was no better man than him. He looked after the comforts of the men; was kind and attentive to the sick; and his eyes were open to hear the grievances of all. His enemies also respect him, and the Mexican people had learned to like him, for he had been just to them." Praise like this from a fellow soldier is worth more than all the honors of the Presidency.

John Sergeant at the great Philadelphia meeting said of the brave General that in eleven months, he had become an historical character, and with an unconscious modesty, he had, with his sword and his pen written his own history—so that it forms one of the brightest episodes in the annals of the United States since the days of Washington.

Caleb Cushing at a meeting of New England men in New Orleans gave this sentiment which will find a warm response with all who delight in the triumphs of a patriotic and brave soldier.

"Gen. Taylor.—Whom none can rival in glory or in the hearts of his countrymen. May he live throughout the perils that surround him to wear the laurels that he has won."

New York Town Election.—The Excise question has completely overshadowed the usual political divisions at many of the town elections in this State. The Express says:

Many Whig counties have chosen Loco Foco boards of Supervisors, and on the other hand, close counties have gone Whig by overwhelming majorities. These elections, therefore, have very little political importance, this spring.

The opposition to the National Administration in New Hampshire are uniting to secure the two members of Congress, not chosen at the first election. With union they will succeed. Whigs should remember every where what Gen. Taylor said to Gen. Wool, at Buena Vista:—*We can't be beat, when we all pull together.*"

Rev. J. N. Maffitt.—The celebrated Minister is still preaching in South Common. M. E. Church, Allegheny city, to crowded houses, and with very considerable apparent effect. Large numbers of persons present themselves for the prayers of the church, under his impassioned appeals, and a deep religious excitement pervades the congregation.

On Tuesday evening the Rev. Gentleman delivered a lecture in the church on the "Glory of Mechanism," to a large and respectable audience. It was a beautiful and highly pacifical effort, and appeared to afford great delight to the assembly. This evening he lectures again—the subject, "Genius."

Irish Relief.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, (Pa.) April 15.

Enclosed is 200 dollars for the Relief Committee—I have received upwards of 1,000 dollars and it still comes in. Most of it has been paid over to the Philadelphia Committee, and 150 dollars sent to the Parish of Boyle, but I send this to you preferring that it go in the shape of provisions, such as you deem best, and most profitable, I know from the interest you manifest, that you will be willing to take the trouble they will give you, and we expect to send more ere long. Very truly yours,

C. M. REED.

Wm. Eaus, Esq.

A thought for every day.—We see not, in this life, the end of human actions. The influence never dies. In every widening circle it reaches beyond the grave. Death removes us from this to an eternal world—time determines what shall be our condition in that world. Every morning when we go forth, we lay the moulding hand on our destiny, and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character. We touch not a wire but vibrates in eternity;—not a note but reports at the throne of God. Let youth especially, think of these things, and let every one remember, that in this world where character is finite, formation state, it is a serious thing to think, to speak, to act.—*Phil. Observer.*

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

Onward and upward the blue smoke is curling—
Onward and upward the lightwood is uhoaling,
Soon it will rest by the limpid stream purling,
There in deep silence lie
Others will not die.

When the spring comes, and sweet bird sides are singing,
Its tender clasp bursts, and quickly up up singing
Perfume to the air so sweetly is clinging,
So, let our life be
Spent in stretching up

Onward and upward the trees are unfolding—
The lark with her wing the pure sky is sending,
The flowers in the sunlight upward are tending,
So let us upward soar
Till our troubles are o'er.

Upward the spirit released from its sorrow
Upward and onward from the quick flying arrow
And up to the realm that knoweth no morrow,
Aye, so let our thoughts rise
To the beautiful skies.

Thanksgiving.—The clergy and laity of the different denominations of colored citizens have resolved that the *first Tuesday in May* next be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the glorious results brought, about by Him in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

In a letter from Mr. Robert L. Dorr, of Danville, to the editor of which that gentlemen had said: I have been reading with no little interest, the debate in the Senate, on your resolutions in relation to slavery, in which Senator Simmons of Rhode Island participated, and must confess, that I was somewhat confounded as some of the positions advanced by you on that occasion. It may be that, on reading your remarks, I misapprehended their purport, or am so dull of apprehension that I cannot see their rationality. The Rochester papers make you say, that you would prefer a despotic government, or an aristocracy, to a government where the numerical majority governs, and then you say *this* is Dorrism, and that the Senator from Rhode Island was the last person in the world from whom you expected such doctrine, because Rhode Island had tasted of its bitter fruits. Now I happened to one of those who were opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and was waiting with some anxiety to see your views upon the subject. It was with great surprise and astonishment that I read such sentiments, from one enjoying so much respect and confidence.

The following is Mr. Calhoun's reply:

Fort Hill, 21st March, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I see by your letter, that you have formed your opinion on a very imperfect report of what I said; and in order that you may see what I did say, I enclose the within, which contains a corrected copy of my reply to Mr. Simmons, with my reply to Mr. Turney, and my speech on my resolutions.

You will see that if I am opposed to a government based on the principle that a mere numerical majority has a right to govern, I am equally opposed to the government of a minority. They are both the government of force pure and simple. I am opposed to a government of the whole, the only lawful and truly popular republican government—a government based on the concurrent majority—the joint assent of all the parts, through their respective majorities, and not the mere government of the majority of the whole. Such is the constitution and government of the United States, and such are all really and truly constitutional governments. The government of a mere majority or minority is not popular enough for me, they are both in their nature despotic, and not constitutional governments. I do not object to extending the right. I have ever advocated it. But Dorrism, I mean the right claimed for the numerical majority, and that it has the inherent and absolute right to govern, a sort of right to govern, a sort of right divine, like that claimed by Sir Robert Filmer for Kings. Such a right has no foundation, and is inconsistent with the very idea of a constitutional government.

With respect, I am, &c.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Robert L. Dorr, Esq.

The Baltimore American, of the 14th, urges upon the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company a subscription of $800,000 for the Pittsburgh Connection. We copy all we have room for of this article:

The Company have resolved three things:—First, that it deemed a connection between Baltimore and Pittsburgh desirable, if it can be obtained on reasonable terms; secondly, that the Company cannot consent to look at Pittsburgh as the only Western terminus of its road; thirdly, that it will not consent to the making of its road to Pittsburgh by the Northern or Casselman's river route.

Now neither of these propositions furnishes any condition precedent to stand in the way of a subscription *bona fide* and at once, upon fair terms, to the road between Pittsburgh and Turkey Foot. Such a subscription would aid to secure the proposed connection "on reasonable terms;" it would not imply that the Company were looking to Pittsburgh as the only Western terminus of its road; it would involve no question route by Casselman's river or otherwise.

We may say, upon information which warrants the belief, that no difficulties and questions of route or of subscriptions are likely to be interposed by Pittsburgh in the event of a cordial proffer by our Company of a union of efforts and means on the basis which we have referred to. There is indeed every probability that Pittsburgh subscriptions will go promptly to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Putting away, therefore, at once and forever all recriminations and distrusts and jealousies between the two cities and Companies, let us hope that all parties may find that the occasion has now come for uniting heartily in the prosecution of a great work, which shall stand as a memorial of wise policy and a source of mutual and perpetual benefits.

Proportion of Members to the Ministry.—We stated last week that the proportion of members in the M. E. Church in this country to the number of preachers was much smaller than in the Methodist Connexion in England. We had not then the statistics by which to verify our statement. We find in one of our exchanges the following given as the number of members and travelling preachers in the British Connexion: members, 466,313; travelling preachers, 1,655. We do not know whether this number of members includes the local preachers, nor whether the number for travelling preachers includes the superannuated. But taking them just as it stands, they give us about 271½ to each travelling preacher. The numbers in the M. E. Church proper, in this country, are, members, (including white, colored and Indians,) 844,299; preachers, (including superannuated,) 3,582. This will give us a fraction less than 236 members to each preacher, or about one-third less than they have in England. Ought not this to be taken into the account in estimating our abilities for supporting foreign missions, especially when comparisons are instituted between us and our British brethren?

Is this matter there is a wide difference between us and the M. E. Church, South. Including their colored members, Indians, &c., they have about 317 members to each preacher; and leaving out their colored membership, they still have about 227 members to each preacher.

But if the Southern Church has a larger proportion of membership to the ministry than we, our Canada brethren North of us are as far in the other direction. They have only about 135 members to each preacher; and yet, we believe, they sustain their financial matters better than either of the other American bodies. Does this thing of the proportion of membership to the ministry depend on the latitude, or the temperature, that the farther North we go it is found the less, and the farther South the greater? Let the curious inquire.—*Christian Advocate.*

Elections in 1847.—Elections are to be held during the remainder of this year as follows:

Virginia,	Apl.	22	Maryland, " 6
Kentucky,	Aug	2	S Carolina, " 11
Illinois,	"	"	Pennsylva', " 12
Missouri,	"	"	Ohio, " 1
Indiana,	"	"	Michigan, Nov 1
Alabama,	"	"	Mississippi, " 5
N Carolina,	"	"	Louisiana, " 6
Tennessee	"	"	Texas, " 2
Vermont,	Sept	7	New York " 2
Maine,	"	13	New Jersey " 3
Georgia,	Oct	4	Massachu'ts " 8
Arkansas	"	"	Delaware, " 9
Florida,	Oct	4	

Where do the people come from?—The city is full of strangers, and most of the Hotels of the city, and they are here among the very best the country, are crowded. There is a rush to town every night, and a large egress by day, but the numbers do not seem to diminish. With a Rail Road east and west, the business would soon be doubled, and that without the least detriment to the river navigation. People every where multiply faster than conveyances for their convenience.

Gotham [New York] licenses hacks, cabs, stages, junk shops, servants' place offices, butchers' meat shops, pawnbrokers, and second hand dealers, and squeezes $15,796 out of them yearly, while Cornelius W. Lawrence (collector of the post) pays $25,000 to seventeen men as "messengers" to Uncle Sam, whose joint services, other than *political* are not worth a cent.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The gross receipts for the last six months—ending on the first of April—were upwards of $74,000 over the corresponding six months of last year, being over one per cent. on the entire capital. The receipts last year were about $1,000,000, and this year will probably amount to $1,100,000.

A letter from a Matamoras correspondent, dated March 25, informs us that Gen. Taylor was preparing for an advance on San Luis Potosi, which he would commence on the 15th instant—The letter also states that General Taylor will be able to take with him eight thousand troops—quite enough, in the opinion of the writer, for the old hero's purposes.—*Balt. Amer.*

The books for subscription to the bridge, closed in this city, on Saturday last, and stock to the amount of $106,000, and upwards had been subscribed.—*Wheeling Argus.*

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LATER FROM MEXICO.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

New York, April 15

We have four days later from Mexico in an Extra from the New York Sun office, giving us four days later news from the city of Vera Cruz. A party were organizing in the city of Mexico, made up mainly of the Merchants and Church, who were determined on Peace. The same party were organizing against Santa Anna, and will oppose him should he not be in favor of Peace.—Santa Anna will study his interest and safety, and propose peace when he finds the People in favor of it.

The Mexican news via New Orleans, is to the 17th March. The papers are occupied with the miserable details of the two factions in the city of Mexico, one under Gomez Farias, the other under Gen. Penay Barragan. Much blood has been shed, but without any decisive effect.

El Republicano of the 15th March announces that the American arms have triumphed in Chihuahua, that the city of Chihuahua, the capital of the State, has fallen. The small forces which defended it, says the *Republicano*, were routed. The N. O. Picayune says:

We cannot but infer, from the manner in which the Republicano introduces the subject, that Chihuahua did not fall till after a battle glorious to the American arms.

The Republicano of the 17th March reported that certain Indians of New Mexico, 'los Chimayos,' to the number of 3000, have risen against the Americans, and joined the pueblos previously in insurrection.

The entrance of Santa Anna into San Luis Potosi on the 8th ult was a triumphal one. All classes went out to meet him two or three miles on the road. At night he was serenaded, and the town illuminated.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, April 15.

Mr. Toland has resigned the office of Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Raymond & Co. have met with a severe loss by the drowning of the two splendid elephants belonging to their menagerie. They were drowned in the Delaware river while their owners were attempting to place them on board a ferry boat. They tried to swim, but became chilled or exhausted and sunk. The loss is $30 000 to the owners.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

April 15, 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Flour Market is favorable if governed by two causes, viz: a falling off in the receipts and decline in Freights to Europe. The result has been an advance in prices. The sales 4500 bbls from 5th Western at $6 87½@7 00 per bbl.—The last sale was at the top figure which I now quote.

For Wheat there is an active demand and today sales 12,000 bu White at 150@158c per bu.

Flour was engaged for Liverpool to-day at 4 shillings 9 pence per bbl—quite a decline.

Oats are scarce and the market has advanced to 32c per bu.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 15, 7 o'clock P. M.

The River being now in fine order to Albany, there have been heavy arrivals of Flour and Grain. In consequence operations have been checked to a considerable extent. Prices have felt the influence, and at the close were unsettled. There is at present a large stock in the hands—The sales of Genesee were at $7,75@7,81½ per bbl, and of Western at $7,25—a decline.

In the market for Wheat nothing new has transpired.

Corn—The market has been active; White is 91 and Yellow 96 for prime of both descriptions. Of Yellow, sales 60,000 bu.

Cornmeal—The sales to day were at $4,87½ per bbl.

Sales 500 pcs Western No 1 Lard at 8½@8½c per lb.

No local news worth Telegraphing.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Balt. April 15, 3 P. M.

Flour has advanced still further. Buyers gave into the demand of holders, and Howard st realized the asking price at the date of yesterday's report—$6,75 per bbl. Subsequently holders put the prices up to $7,00, but buyers would not meet them, and no sales at that price. City Mills sold to day at $7,00; the advance on both descriptions is 25c per bbl. At the close of this report, holders of city mills are demanding $7,12½ @7,18¾. The market is firm at the close.

In Wheat some business has been done. White sold at 158c, and Red at 149@151c per bu.

The market has been quite cleared of Corn by the recent transactions, and prices have an upward tendency. The sales to day were at 87@88 cents for White, and Yellow at 92@91c per bu—an advance on both descriptions.

Corn meal is fair sale at $4,75 per bbl.

$31 HAVE FOUND IT!—*Eureka.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED BY USING DR DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY.

Cincinnati, O, March 30, 1847.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify to the public, particularly to those afflicted with a disease of the Lungs, or Consumption, that in the Spring of 1842 I was attacked with a severe cold which soon became seated upon my lungs, showing all the symptoms of an approaching Consumption. My cough was tight and troublesome, attended with copious night sweats; I spit up daily a considerable quantity of blood, mixed with thick dark matter. My situation became serious and alarming. During this time I was attended by two of our most skilful Physicians; they did the best they could for me, when at length they gave up all hopes of my recovery, informing me that nothing more could be done—that my lungs were fatally diseased, and beyond remedy. I was then presented by a friend of mine to make a trial of Dr. Duncan's *Expectorant Remedy*, which my Physicians persisted against, saying that this medicine would do me good, and would still add more to my suffering. I told them it was my last and only hope, and that if I must die of the disease, (which was evident to me,) there would be nothing lost. So I sent to the Graham House and obtained 3 bottles of this truly Valuable Medicine, and commenced using according to the directions, which, instead of adding to my suffering, immediately gave me relief, at once arresting the troublesome Cough easing the pain and tightness in my Chest; giving me a new lease of strength, which soon enabled me to be about again. This medicine continued its good work, which it so nobly commenced, until I was made a sound man. I have since been attending to my business, upwards of 3 years and feel as healthy as I wish. I have recommended Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy in many instances to those similarly afflicted and it has always proved successful so far as I have witnessed its effects. My sister is using this medicine at present for a *Diseased Liver* and an *Affection of the Lungs*, which she had suffered with for some time; she has nearly recovered by the use of this medicine, and I am confident the 6 bottles that I take with me to-day will entirely cure her. I am sorry to know that there are thousands of valuable persons wasting away with this dreadful destroyer—CONSUMPTION.—Were it only possible for those to procure this medicine in time, before it be too late, many lives might be prolonged and their families and relations again rendered happy. This medicine will give instant relief, and at the same time arrest the hard and painful Cough, remove the tightness in the Chest, give strength to the enfeebled and emaciated frame, and in most cases, I am certain, will perform a perfect cure.

ANDREW J. FELTER
Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio

N. B.—Those who may not be acquainted with me I refer to the undersigned citizens of Montgomery, Hamilton county, O., they will at any time substantiate the above statements

NORMAN BROWELL,
CAPT. J. SNIDER.

DR. DUNCAN'S WESTERN OFFICE, 150 Sycamore street, where this valuable Medicine can always be obtained. Sold in Pittsburgh, by WM. JACKSON, corner of Wood and Liberty sts.

PASCAL IRON WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Welded Wrought Iron Flues.

SUITABLE for Locomotive, Marine, and other steam Engine Boilers, from 2 to 8 inches diameter. Also Flues for Gas Steam, and other purposes, extra strong Tube for Hydraulic Presses, Hollow Pistons for Pumps of Steam Engines, &c.

Manufactured and for sale by
MORRIS, TASKER & MORRIS,
Warehouse S. E. corner Third and Walnut street Philadelphia. my7

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW STOCK OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC—Jobn. H. Mellor, No 57 Wood street between Diamond Alley and Fourth st, is now opening, and at sale at very low prices an extensive assortment of Music and Instruments, comprising Violins, Violincellos, Violin and Violincello Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Flageolets, Fifes, Clarionets, Bugles, Tambourines, Triangles, Cymbals, Drums, Tambourine Sticks, &c. &c. Every piece of Music published, will be received as soon as issued. apl6

MEDICAL WORKS—A large assortment of Medical Works, Pharmacopeias, Dispensatories, Anatomical Charts, Skeletons, Medical Dictionaries, Treatises on Midwifery, Diseases of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, Throat, &c. &c. Also, Medical Books in the German language, Comprising Dr. Swett's Practice of Medicine, Dr. Hartshorne's Practice of Medicine, Dr. Dewees' Practice of Physic, Dr. Eberle's Practice of Medicine, Dr. Thomas' Modern Practice of Medicine, Dr. Thomas' Treatise on Midwifery, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Midwifery, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of Females, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of Children, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, Throat, &c. Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Heart, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Liver, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Stomach, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Bowels, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Kidneys, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Bladder, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Urethra, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Testicles, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Penis, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Scrotum, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Spermatic Cord, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Uterus, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Ovaries, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Vagina, Dr. Meigs' Treatise on Diseases of the Vulva