THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

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☞ 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. Attention 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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For late Foreign markets see commercial head.

WE HAVE REJOICED FOR OUR VICTORIES,

Let us be humbled for our Losses!

And for our offences too, many will add. There is occasion for both, and wherein we propose in few words to state to our readers. We have just testified our joy for victories, obtained by our arms in Mexico, and with a proper sense of what is due from us as public Journalists, cannot consent to withhold what is undoubtedly the public sentiment of a large portion of the moral and religious community among us. We participated in the illumination of the city as requested by the Mayor, in accordance with what seemed to be public sentiment, and for the reasons given by us in the Gazette of Saturday. We find real occasion for thanksgiving,—not that so much blood has been shed, or that our Government has waged a war, &c. both of conquest and upon the Constitution. God forbid we should ever rejoice over butchery or usurpation,—but in the fact that when the battle raged, our country's arms were triumphant. We love the land of our birth,—even its vices and its follies too well, we confess—not to feel a thrill of joy, when told, that in fighting against fearful odds, it has proved victorious. Much as we detest war,—and in our very heart we believe it not only unchristian but devilish,—we hail and embrace the sentiment—OUR COUNTRY MAY SHE BE ALWAYS RIGHT, BUT IN WAR ALWAYS OUR COUNTRY."

Perhaps, tested by the severest system of ethics, even a sentiment like this will be deemed blameable. We cannot help it, and the only answer we make to it is this: We find our country involved in a foreign war,—and involved in it by Executive disruption. We find the Congress of the United States recognizing the existence of this war, and appropriating millions of money, and thousands of men, for its prosecution. It, therefore, has the sanction of the Government, though we believe it has never received the constitutional approval of the proper Departments of the Government,—and we cannot, therefore, either deny its existence, or withhold the earnest desire we feel, that if war must come, and battles must be fought, our flag may never be lowered to those who are fighting against it.

But we doubt very much if such a war, or victories over such an enemy as Mexico, affords the proper occasion for rejoicing. It is not England we are coping with, nor France, nor any of the great powers of the world, but a nation weak prostrate, torn by intestine divisions, and one of those doomed people who raise their hands against every man, and in return find every man's hand raised against them. For a nation like ours to whip *such* a foe, as a mere point of honor, is about as honorable as it would be for a full grown boy to whip his grandmother. The war, indeed, seems all the more monstrous to us when we remember how we have slunk away before a few of equal strength with ourselves. It took a long life time—fifty-nine weary years, and half of them spent in diplomacy—to settle the question of Boundary upon the North East with England. It took nearly as long to find out who owned most of Oregon, England or ourselves, and after claiming "the whole or none," we ate our words and yielded up that to which the Executive and his Secretary of State, who negotiated the treaty, declared our claim was "clear and unquestionable!"

We yielded the payment of five millions of dollars to France, by treaty, for wanton Spoliations committed upon American Commerce by order of the French Government, and yet, when it is Mexico, and not France, who owes our citizens a debt for Spoliations, then, like King Richard, our "soul is in arms and eager for the fray." With bomb shells, we can storm Vera Cruz, "upon a point of power," and pass by all the frowning battlements of John Bull and Johnny Crapeau, from Halifax to Algiers, with salutes of brotherhood and hearty good will. These are some of "our good old Anglo Saxon customs," as they are called, that make us ashamed, not of our country, but of those miserable myrmidons of power that fear the strong man armed, while they would lay the hand of the heaviest oppression upon the weak. Events like these, which the people have rebuked more than once, and will again, afford us no occasion for joy.

Nor does war in any of its forms. We loathe it carried on by our Government, as we have loathed it carried on by France and England in Algiers and India. We have heard our orators in Congress "split the ears of the groundlings" with their abundance of superfluous breath, as they have roared against "Old England" and "Young France" for making widows and orphans in a war of conquest. We are doing the self-same thing this very day of our Christian era, 1847. The fields which the God of Peace has made fair and beautiful with the fruits and flowers of Spring, we have crimsoned with blood. The homes he has made happy with the smiles of womanhood and childhood, we have made desolate by death. The consolation we speak to the young and innocent who have lost the protecting wings of husbands and fathers, is from the brazen throats of our death-dealing cannon. The houses and workshops of our cities have seemed as dancing in the light of more than the stars that illumine the heavens, and yet, at such a time, the very windows of the soul have been hung in the drapery of sorrow for the loss of those slain in battle. Is this the only consolation we have for widowhood and childhood and orphanage? We mean to utter no homilies, for we despise them, out of practice, almost as much as war itself. Our conviction is, that all wars are disgraceful. This is no new dogma. Our own Franklin said,—"All wars are follies, and it would be better for nations to settle their difficulties even by the cast of a die, than by fighting and destroying each other." And Jefferson, the boasted oracle of our war-loving democracy, said,—"War is an instrument entirely inefficient towards redressing wrong, and multiplies, instead of indemnifying losses."

Dr. Johnson wrote for us, as well as his own countrymen, when he asked at the conclusion of a long war how men were to be recompensed for the death of multitudes, and the expense of millions, but by contemplating the sudden glories of paymasters and agents, contractors and commissioners, whose equipages rise like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations? Here we have another of the fruits of war, but we will not enlarge upon a theme of which we recently had occasion so fully to speak. If, however, this nation is ever to be saved from the curse of a race of military Chieftains, elevated to places of high civil position and learning, it must be by cultivating the blessings of peace rather than the arts of war.

We hope the reader will bear with us one moment longer. In the Government Organ at Washington, we read something of the true designs of the war upon Mexico. It is said there, on the 13th of April, that General Scott "is now advancing his triumphant eagles upon the capital, to conquer a reluctant peace *from that infatuated, priest-ridden and army-ridden people.*"

And elsewhere we are told that "the credit of having accomplished all this belongs exclusively to the present administration." And Mr. Polk has, in this instance, again redeemed the pledge of the Baltimore Convention."

So, then, the Baltimore Convention pledged us to this foreign war, as it did to a domestic war upon the tariff, the currency, and the common ownership of the Public Funds. We are warring too, upon a *Priest ridden people*, are we! It is the religion of Mexico that we are to conquer,—its churches and its altars, its priests and those who will die to defend their faith! Was it for this the Executive made this war! Is it for this, our army is "advancing its triumphant eagles to the Capital!" Was it for this, that two Priests, of the order of Jesuits, were appointed from the Georgetown College as Chaplains in the Army,—to divide one order of the Priesthood against another, and to pull down the Churches of Mexico over the heads of the devoted worshippers within?—An Army-ridden people, too! And this, when, just now heard the President's proposition through Senor Atocha, to keep up a Standing Army of ten thousand men upon the borders of Mexico, to ensure peace and independence within her borders! Shame upon such a man, and upon such motives and objects, for such a war. To what end does the Constitution prohibit an American Congress from passing laws "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the full exercise thereof," when the President appoints armies himself, to conquer "a Priest-ridden and Army-ridden people!"

At such a time and for such conduct it becomes the nation rather to mourn than rejoice,—to mourn, for the stain in battle,—for the grieved in spirit, who have been afflicted by the desolations of war,—for the just principles which have been trampled under foot, and for the unjust deeds which stand out in almost every prominent act of the Administration since the annexation of Texas. Christian men may well think that for all this there is equal occasion for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, as for a day of illumination and public rejoicing. If our sympathy with the afflicted are equal to our love of pomp and parade for success in battle, or if our regrets at the misdeeds of the Government are equal to our zeal to serve a party, we shall certainly find as much occasion for the one as the other.

We cannot better close the subject before us than with the following extract, from a recent letter of Mr. Clay in reference to the war, which our readers have not seen. Speaking of the war he says:

"The brilliant achievements, and the glorious laurels acquired, during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride and character, can never compensate for the exceptionable manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the fearful issues which, I tremble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination—But I have not now a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and dutiful submission to Him, whose no doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved country."

SOMETHING TO MAKE AN AMERICAN BLUSH.—We know the facts related below from the Portland Advertiser to be true, for at the time we were an humble looker-on in the conflict then waged between the State of Maine and the General Government upon the one hand, and Great Britain upon the other. Mr. Van Buren was then President of the United States, the bland, softly-spoken Mr. Van Buren, with a tongue more oily than the contents of an oil flask, and with a smirk upon his face, borrowed from Old Momus. Like all other pretenders, he was one of your men who "talked much and said nothing." Every thing was promised for Maine, but nothing was done, *as every thing was threatened against* England, and nothing performed. The Oregon hurrah was another "much, also about nothing," in which Mr. Polk played Mr. Van Buren over again, or rather went a step beyond him in empty professions. All this, however, was to be expected from the man. He was very polite to John Bull on both occasions, while we have blustered and bullied Mexico into a war which has cost us *thousands of lives and millions of dollars*. The Portland Advertiser makes the following remarks on the difference of conduct which has characterised men of the same party when the principle was the same:

In 1839, when the territory of Maine was invaded, and its dismemberment threatened, General Scott appeared in Augusta, before the Executive and Legislature of this State, sent by a "Democratic" administration as a "*pacificator*," to quiet the hostility against British aggression, to *persuade* Gov. Fairfield to withdraw his troops, and to give a written stipulation, that he would keep the peace. He came also to give to the British Provincial Governor, the stipulation of the aforesaid "Democratic" administration that the peace *should* be kept. In all this he succeeded.

In 1837, General Scott, under the orders of a kindred "democratic" administration, speaking at the *other end* of the Union, despatched with twelve thousand troops, and a large naval force, on his mission as a "conqueror," *by the slaughter of seven hundred women and children*, compels the surrender of Vera Cruz and its Castle!

Was the difference in the original aggressions of the two offending parties—*British and Mexican*—so great as this difference in the results!

The Oregon question was settled about a year ago. If it had not been settled, does the "democracy" think that Gen. Scott would by this time have compelled the surrender of *Halifax*?

Would he even have been ordered by Mr. Polk to invest and bombard that *British* fortified post?

When will any American general have the opportunity to kill seven hundred women and children, in a fortified town belonging to a nation equal in strength to ourselves?

The supporters of the Wilmot proviso at the last session of Congress gradually cooled off as they perceived that their task was hopeless, and many of the most strenuous defenders of the anti-slavery clause, nay Mr. Wilmot himself, parted I believe in perfect good humor with the President and the members of the Cabinet; though the latter were known unanimously to oppose it. The Wilmot proviso will be no serious obstacle to the conclusion of peace on a liberal basis; for while the government is probably not disposed to go down further than the thirty-second or thirty-third degree for a frontier, and the thirty-fifth degree is recognized by the Missouri Compromise as the proper limits for slavery, it can hardly be supposed, by the warmest friend of liberty "that any Southern slaveholder will settle, with his "peculiar species of property," on the little strip of land between the 33d and 36th parallels; nor can any slaveholder rationally insist on that portion of territory, being, in express terms, reserved for the settlement, of slaves by treaty.—*Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.*

We hope no body is to be caught by such political clap trap as this, which emanates from one in close communication with the State Department, where negotiations in reference to Mexico will be conducted. It is with us, and we believe, with a vast majority of the American people a *sine ne qua non*, that there shall be no more Slave territory added to the Union, nor will we consent to trust anything to chance in the matter. The Texas humbug,—the broken promise of a division between free and slave territory,—stares us too conspicuously in the face, to trust to any delusive anticipation hereafter.

In regard to Mr. Wilmot and his Proviso, we have confidence enough in the man and knowledge enough of the facts, to know that he did not part upon good terms with the President. We warn him, however, and all freemen, I long to what party they may, to beware, they are not betrayed into another Texas juggle by the political hucksters at the seat of Government.

COL. BENTON, declines being a candidate for the Presidency. He should have remembered the little song:

> Will you marry me my pretty maid?
> Yes if you please, sir she said, sir she said,
> What is your fortune, my pretty maid?
> My face is my fortune, sir she said, sir she said,
> Then I'll not marry you my pretty maid,
> *Nobody asked you, sir she said, sir she said!*

Mr. Benton might have waited for an invitation before submitting his unwillingness to serve the country at the White House.

NEW BOOKS.

We are glad to learn that the Book business is increasing in Pittsburgh, and that notwithstanding the vast amount of business done, there is no lack of reading here, in the county or in the counties beyond. Pittsburgh possesses every advantage which Cincinnati or any other Western city can have for the Book business, and has a right to look for a share of the trade. The establishments here are large and well supplied with every class of books. We have received the following for notice.

"Education, its elementary principles as founded on the Nature of Man." By J. G. Spurzheim. 7th edition. Fowler & Wells, N. Y. For sale by H. S. Hosworth & Co., Market street, with two pamphlets, one entitled Temperance, and founded on Phrenology and Physiology, and the other upon the evils of tight-lacing, of which we hope there is but little in practice. "Natural wants or no wives," is the motto of the book, and a good one for men in search of a wife.

"The Olden Time." By Neville B. Craig, published by Wright & Charlton. To those who love to remember the early history of the country, and to read reminiscences of the land of their fathers, a work like this must be of real interest. We have not had time to read the March number before us, but its table of contents gives evidence of real interest to those who would seek an acquaintance with the olden time.

The following books may be found at the store of Luke Loomis, Agent of the Harpers, Appletons, and others:

"Monette's History of the Valley of the Mississippi," in 2 vols., and giving a history of the discovery and settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi by the three great European powers, Spain France and Great Britain, and the subsequent occupation, settlement and extension of Civil Government by the United States, to the year 1846. A work like this is one of real value to every reader, and in a small compass it demonstrates the growth of the Valley of the Mississippi. We regard it also as a valuable book inasmuch as it supplies an important omission in a work of this kind. For the general reader it is adequate to every requisite purpose, though not, perhaps, for a critical scholar. The author, however, has had access to the best works, and has given all interesting and necessary information for a complete understanding of the subject.

The Constitutional History of England, by Henry Hallam, embracing reigns from Henry VII to George II. Volume octavo. In this work the all matters are excluded which do not bear upon the Constitutional history of the country. The work is, therefore, one of great value to the Civilian. The work has passed through many editions in London, and the volume before us is from the fifth London edition, and has been got up in Harpers' best style.

History of the Roman Republic, by O. Michelet, translated by Hazlett, and republished by Appleton & Co., N. Y. We have not had time to read this work, but the author of the History of France, one of the best books we have ever read, is a name large from our pen. The History of Rome embraces a large share of the history of the world, and the work before us is condensed into one volume.

Travels in Africa, with plates, is also another interesting work from the press of the Appletons.

The following works may also be had of Mr. Loomis' Book Store:

The last number of the Illuminated Shakspeare a work of brilliancy.

No. 20 of the Pictorial History of England.

Zumpts Latin Grammar.

Rules in Declamation.

Russel's Juvenile Speaker, &c. &c.

RICE AT ROME.—The attempts made the past season to cultive rice at Rome have fully succeeded, and a company has been formed for growing rice on the extensive flats of that place. An attempt is also about to be made to introduce its culture on the Delta of the Rhine where there are about 50,000 acres capable of being flooded and turned into rice fields.

We see elsewhere that that the new Pope of Rome has also ordered the draining of the Pontine Marshes for the purpose of cultivating Rice, and what is therefore, now a vast and barren waste is likely to be improved for the promotion of a noble and humane public enterprise. Mines of wealth have before been expended upon the great enterprise but expenditure and effort of every sort has generally failed. Something only has been done to redeem this vast tract of country which is some 24 miles long by 12 wide. We remember to have become weary in a journey over the monotonous and barren waste. The only interest it has given the stranger was the knowledge that it was classic ground. It was here Horace made his journey to Brundusium and here, too, from almost the first dawning of the Roman Republic the treasury of the nation has been expended in an attempt to give cultivation to the land.—We believe that the whole waste may be reclaimed, and become even fruitful, in that land which many regard as the garden of the world. Instead "of brandy and cigars," which travellers are told to resort to, to drive off the malaria, we hope to see corn and oil, and the fig tree and the rice plant yielding the sweet perfume of summer and harvest.

We presume the Editor of the Gazette will acquit us of participation, hitherto, in the little brush between our reporter and his, when we tell him it occurred while we were prevented visiting our office by indisposition—Our Reporter seems to have the best of it this time, but the controversy stops here, on our side.

We have a single cause of complaint against that paper, proferred for arbitration, which we shall set forth, when well enough to write without suffering; meanwhile, we beg to have it distinctly understood, that we are behind none of the Gazette's best friends in a just appreciation of its merits, and this acknowledgement it is no more our duty than our pleasure to make public.—*Journal.*

We receive the above in the spirit in which it was written, and assure the Journal it will always give us sincere pleasure to meet its courtesies and kindness with a most cheerful reciprocal good will. We hope too, to convince the Editor in his seeming occasion of complaint against us, that the Gazette was not in fault. As it is our desire to avoid that public slander, of a quarrel between presses of kindred political faith, so we hope there never may be a just occasion of any disagreement between us. It is therefore with drep regret we find its reporter again tolerated in a rude assault against us, which is both wanting in truth, and designed for our injury.

The Gazette.

In looking over our subscription book, we see many that have been upon the list of subscribers, or nearly half a century, and some, for a much longer time. The venerable William Woods, of Westmoreland county, has taken the Gazette from its start, more than 61 years. We trust he may live for many years to come to adorn our list. We are proud to record the names of such subscribers, and cannot but esteem it as an answer to all the vituperation the old Gazette has received from those who are envious of its prosperity.

THE NAVY.—A letter from Commodore Perry to the Navy Department says in reference to the capture of Alvarado:

"The enemy, before evacuating the place, burnt all the public vessels, and spiked or buried most of the guns, but those that were concealed have been discovered, and I have directed the whole number—about sixty either to be destroyed or shipped, with the shot, on board the gun-boats, as they may be found of sufficient value to be removed."

General Quitman finding Lieut. Hunter in quiet possession of the town, returned to the main body of the army at Vera Cruz.

NEW POTATOES.—We have seen new Potatoes of a fine quality and grown in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, upon the farm of Mr. Spence. This is not early, but shows a commendable zeal to bring the earliest productions to market.

Lieuts. Drum and McClelland arrived in our city yesterday from Vera Cruz. They are, we were glad to see, in excellent health and fine spirits. The Pittsburgh volunteers were all well when Lieut Drum left Mexico, and the friends of Capt. Porter will be gratified to learn that he is entirely recovered from his late indisposition. He also informed us that Capt. Herron, Lieuts Trovillo, Ankrim and Hague, were well.—*Chron. April 24.*

Governor Dodge of *Wisconsin*, has called another session of the Legislature, that authority may be immediately given for the organization of a second State Convention to remodel the Constitution, that adopted by the previous Convention having been rejected by the people.

The City Illumination.

The city was in a blaze of light on Saturday evening from eight to ten or eleven o'clock. There were many exceptions among the citizens, but not enough to mar the general beauty of the scene. From the hill tops upon the opposite side of the river, the city seemed like a blaze of fire. The very atmosphere was illuminated, and even the moon and the stars seemed pale before the brilliant coloring of light. We have not room nor time this morning to do justice to the display, and least of all to the crowds of people who thronged the city. It seemed to us like the masses one meets in New York of a gala day or night, when the multitude are brought together. The New York Park or Battery would hardly have made room for the throngs of people who were parading the city. The houses were deserted and the streets were full. There were more people from Allegheny in town than at home, and more also from the neighborhood around.

Among the exhibitions were many transparencies, and in most of them the hero of Buena Vista was remembered with the admiration becoming his public service. General Scott was remembered also, but not with the same attachment, and for the reason, we fear, that his triumphs were not attended with that terrible slaughter which distinguished the battles in the interior. If it be so, hereafter we may expect that the only remembrances of battle will be for the blood that may be shed and the measure of human misery that may be inflicted. Our bonfires and lights should then be as crimson as the blood of the slain, and a fitting memento of the horrors of war.

The finest sight in the city was the Monongahela House, and next to it the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Davis's Bakery was also brilliantly illuminated, and also the Academy of the Catholic Church.

The city of Allegheny and the borough of Birmingham were also illuminated, but not to the same extent as in the city.

Among other transparencies and beautiful designs, we noticed the following:—

Messrs Johnson & Stockton, a large transparency, with the inscription—"A light for the man who never surrenders."

Caleb Lee, Esq.—two transparencies, with "Wonder maker the man," and "it takes nine men to make a Taylor. Mr. Lee is a *Tailor* himself.

The windows of Mr. Geo. R. White and others were arranged with pyramids of tapers, making a beautiful appearance.

Mr. Philip Ross—a transparency with the inscriptions—Buena Vista, Monterey, Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto, Vera Cruz, and otherwise ornamented.

The Engine House of the Duquesne Fire Company was illuminated. Colored lights were hung around the tower, and a large transparency with these inscriptions—"When duty calls it is ours to obey." "Union for the sake of Union."

Three large transparencies decorated the Theatre. One representing the U. S. men of war off Vera Cruz. "The U. S. Squadron saluting the Star Spangled Banner, as it triumphantly waved over the walls of San Juan de Ulloa at noon, on the 29th of March, 1847." Another of the "storming of the heights of Monterey."

In several large windows the lights were arranged

Z. T.

At the Bank Exchange, a transparency, with "Rough and Ready."

A prominent Democrat had emblazoned upon his window—"Glory to President Polk, *his officers and men.*" Did he mean Santa Anna and his Army, whom Mr Polk put in command against General Taylor!

The firemen formed a torchlight procession between 9 and 10, and marched through the principal streets of the city. It is among the pleasing remembrances of the occasion that notwithstanding twenty or thirty thousand people were in the streets of the city, good order prevailed through all. Many feared a fire from the great number of lights and bonfires, but the lynx-eyed vigilance of the multitude preserved the city in safety.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY BY THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria had heavy winds during the whole passage. She brought to Halifax 125 passengers and to Boston 79, with $500,000 of specie. The fall in Corn is said to have been caused by the large arrivals from other countries, and partly by the general belief that unlimited supplies might be drawn from the United States. The prospects of the manufacturing districts are less gloomy than hitherto.

IRELAND has been inundated with provisions, and there is now more fear of pestilence than of famine. In Dublin, typhus fever is very prevalent, and in Belfast, Cork and places in the interior, disease is also raging fearfully. The worst symptom of the country is the apathy, and indifference with which have seized upon the people, who rely entirely upon others and will do nothing to help themselves. The prospect of spring work are improving.

GERMANY, it is said, the Zollverein has resumed negotiations for a commercial treaty with the United States. The King of Prussia has recommended a law according a degree of liberty to the press, and Bavaria and Wurtemburgh have declared in its favor. The Ex-Dictator of Cracow, M. Tyssilski, has left for the United States.

In various parts of Austria there have been riots growing out of a war with the government, but it is doing all in its power to relieve the distresses. Troops to the number of 12,000 or 15,000 have been sent by Russia to watch the movements in Galliera.

The suffering from famine in Ireland, Scotland and on the Continent does not appear to receive any abatement.

The distress in Poland is as great as ever. It is said that the nobility, with but few exceptions, are not favorable to Russia, but they do not enjoy the confidence of the peasantry.

The amount of cash remittances for America received by the Central Relief Committee of the Societed of Friends in Dublin, for three days amounted to £9,000, exclusive of the large consignments of provisions on their way as free offerings. The British American had made up £210,000 for the relief of Ireland and Scotland, 50,000 of which was from the Government.

The Lord Lieut. of Ireland has ordered Relief Committees to be constituted in each of the districts of Ireland.

Many vessels are now loading with maize a Vigo, for England and France; and the exportation of potatoes, which are excellent in Galicia, has also been considerable from that part of the Spanish coast.

One fifth of the multitudes employed upon road works in Ireland, are struck off by order of the Treasury. Task work is to be continued, and all persons holding ten acres of land will be discharged. Daily wages will be substituted, and under the rate paid by farmers.

It is reported that the first steamship conveying the mail will leave Have about the first of next month for New York.

EMIGRATION TO THE U. S.—All the inhabitants of the town of Eglesbach, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, 1400 in number, have requested permission to be allowed to emigrate to the United States.

From Bremen the number M emigrants has been extraordinary, and in April and May will be yet greater. Throughout all Germany extensive preparations are making for emigration to the States. Indeed some districts are threatened with complete depopulation.

The distress that exists in all parts of France is very great, and in some departments carts and boats laden with corn have to be accompanied by detachments of soldiers to save them from being pillaged by the people.

Mr. O'Connell has gone to Italy. He is not so ill as the London papers have represented.

Mrs. Bancroft, the lady of the American minister at the court of St. James, was present at the Queen's drawing room. Mr. Bancroft left London a short visit to Paris.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Richardson on the body of a man named George Hollenback, in Reserve Township. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by falling off the steamer Mary Ann and drowning. $8.37½ in money was found on his person.

The magnificent Hibernia No. 2 was caught by a "Polk Stalk" on her upward trip at Big Sandy, which ripped up her starboard guard, stairs, cook house, &c., but injured no one. It will not interrupt her regular trips, and she will leave tomorrow as usual.

THE Harrisburgh Telegraph hoists the flag of General Scott for the next Presidency.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We have received from despatches from Washington and Philadelphia, giving all the news in Washington last evening. The result is highly satisfactory, though from several close districts we are not able to state the result with the precision we would wish. There are fifteen Congressional Districts in the state, and all of them but one (the 9th,) returned Loco Foco members to the last Congress.

The returns as received are as follows:

First District.

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Isle of Wight,		270
Nansemond,	50	
Norfolk,	93	
Princess Ann,	18	

Sussex, Surry and Southampton, to hear from results doubtful. Results so far very favorable to the Whigs.

Second District.

Petersburg, 191 Whig majority.

Bolling, (Whig,) reported elected by our Washington correspondent, by a majority of 69 over Dromgoole.

Third District.

Mr. Tredway, (L. F.) elected.

Fourth District.

Irving, W., 5 co's. 550 maj. Hocock, L. F. 50.

Fifth District.

Goggin, 1051 S. Leake, 1013

Favorable for Whigs. So far, both parties claim the member, however.

Sixth District.

Bott's majority, 638.

Seventh District.

Bayly, (L. F.) re-elected.

Eighth District.

Beale, (L. F.,) probably elected.

Ninth District.

Pendleton, (Whig,) re-elected.

Tenth District.

	Kennedy, W.	Bedinger, L. F.
Frederick,	726	762
Berkeley,	503	389
Jefferson,	621	345

Kennedy's maj., so far, 354.

The other counties in this Dist, not yet heard from, are Clarke, Hampshire, Warren, Page and Morgan—which gave a majority for Polk in 1844, of 816

11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Districts, Messrs. McDowall, Chapman, Goodson, Thompson and Brown, Loco Focos, re-elected.

The Whigs have elected *three*, and probably *five or six members of Congress.*

There have been some Whig gains for the Legislature, but the majority will be largely Loco Foco, as before.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The official despatches are from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. At this time the city and camp was free from cases of malignant fever, and as the Americans are to occupy the water front of the city, and great care will be taken to preserve cleanliness, it is hoped the health of the Army may be preserved. On the water front looking to the castle, there are, at the extremities of the city, forts San Jago and Conception, and near the mole, spacious and well ventilated public buildings for the troops, hospitals and depots. A medical board had also a part of the subject under consideration, and might change the distribution of the troops—taking the castle into consideration—and it is said perhaps it might be found necessary to throw down, for better ventilation, a part of the walls of the city.

Gen. Scott ordered two companies of 1st infantry from Tampico, to strengthen the garrisons.

The inhabitants of Vera Cruz, under the excellent government of Gen. Worth, are beginning to be assured of protection, and to forever their cheerfulness of spirits.

FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.—Gen. Taylor was encamped at Walnut Springs, about four miles from Monterey, on the 8th inst. His force consisted of a squadron of dragoons, under Col. Fauntleroy, and the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, under Col. Jefferson Davis, the latter numbering only 248 men. Col. May expected soon to visit the United States.

General Wool, with about five thousand troops, was encamped at Buena Vista. It was reported that General Urrea was at Linares, at the head of two thousand cavalry, and a corps of artillerists. There was so no prospect of "an affair" coming off between the respective forces of these two Generals.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 24th, 8 P. M.

To-day Genesee Flour sold at $7,75 per bbl to a limited extent. This is a concession to buyers. Some Western sold at $7,12½ per bbl.

Of Wheat a parcel of White sold at 155c per bushel.

Corn is in moderate demand only. Of the sales today some 15,000 bu were at 80c for White and 95@96c for Yellow—bulk prime.

Cotton is rather active—sales Louisiana at 14½c per lb.

In the Grocery market no change and moderate sales.

Provisions are firmer and prices rule about as before—sales, however, not large.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

April 24, 7½ P. M.

The market for Flour is rather unsettled to-day. Holders claim $7,00 for standard brands, which buyers relate to pay—they offer $6,75, which holders refuse to accept. So the market closes for the week.

The market for Grain is quiet. Few sales and at previous prices.

Provisions are in moderate demand—prices are steadily maintained.

No local new worth telegraphing.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 24th, 9 P. M.

The demand for Flour is rather more active, and sd. sold to-day at the extent of 1000 bbls at $6,75. City mills is selling at the same price.

Grain Market steady; sales prime White Wheat at 163@165c, to extent 2000 bu. Some Red Wheat of prime quality at 155c.

Sales Yellow Corn at 80@81c and White at 80 @82c. Rye 80@81c.

Sales to-day 800 bags Rio Coffee at 7¼@8, mostly 7½@7¾. Some Lagunaya at 7¼@8.

Sales Lard Hogs at $7a7,25 per 100 lbs. The average price of Beef Cattle gross wt, is $4,12½ per 100 lbs.

A better demand prevails for Provisions, and prices have advanced slightly. Sales Western packed Mess Pork at $16, Prime at $13,75—quoted extremes $13,50@14,00. Mess Beef $14; Prime $9,50@10,00—sales to-day at $9,75@10,00. For Western Bacon an active demand prevails—sales to day 40,000 lbs at 7½@7¾c for Shoulders, 9@10c for Hams, and 8½@8¾c for Hoground.—Lard is the same—10c for No 1 keg, and 9½@9¾—mostly 9¾c—for bbls, with very moderate sales, some 150 pcgs to-day.

BOSTON MARKET.

April 24th, 6 o'c. P. M.

The demand for Flour in this market is rather limited partly owing to prices of freight, but quotations are pretty steady. Sales at $8,00@8,18¾ per bbl.

Yellow Corn of prime quality is selling at 110c per bu; Prime White 99@100c. The stock of both kinds of corn is now quite light and holders are firm at these figures.

Live Hogs are higher—now realizing $8,37½ per 100 lbs.

The English advices has had the effect of stiffening prices here.

Provisions—Pork has advanced. New Mess is now held at $18, and Prime at $15 per barrel. The market is firm, the last sales having been at these figures.

Lard has gone to 11c for Western No. 1 Keg and sales.

Bacon Hams are selling to a moderate extent at 11c per lb.

Letters from Washington, state that Mr. N. P. Trist has gone to Mexico, as a bearer of despatches of an important character. It is said that he will remain with General Scott's division until he witnesses *denouement*. Mr. Trist, it is said, takes with him proposals of Peace.

TREASURY NOTES and United States Issues sold at Baltimore, on Saturday, at 101.

NO LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO, at Washington, last evening.

From the Living Age.

The Emigrant's Lament.

GIRTILLAN.

> Oh! why left I my home?
> Why did I cross the deep?
> Oh! why left I the land,
> Where my forefathers sleep?
> I sigh for Scotia's shore,
> And I gazed across the sea,
> But I cannot get a blink
> Of my ain countree.
>
> The palm-tree waveth high,
> And fair the myrtle springs,—
> And to the Indian maid
> The bulbul sweetly sings;
> But I dinna see the broom,
> Wi' its tassels on the lea,
> Nor hear the lintie's song,
> O' my ain countree.
>
> Oh! here no Sabbath bell
> Awakes the Sabbath morn,
> Nor song of reapers heard
> Among the yellow corn,
> For the tyrants voice is here,
> And the wail of slaverie,
> But the sun of freedom shines
> In my ain countree.
>
> There's a hope for every woe,
> And a balm for every pain,
> But the first joys o' our heart
> Come never back again;
> There's a track upon the deep,
> And a path across the sea,
> But the weary ne'er return
> To their ain countree.

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as Large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheet Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c. &c.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

in any extent executed in the best manner, and all kinds of Printing done with accuracy and at the lowest rates.

☞ **Important to Advertisers.**—The advertisements which appear in the Daily Morning Gazette also appear in the Tri-Weekly, thus receiving the benefit of the circulation of all, without any additional charge. This gives advantage to our advertisers, without any extra expense. Advertisements are also inserted in the country paper upon reasonable terms.

☞ **A word of Advice.**—Let individuals suffering from Piles, have immediate resource to Dr Lyman's Vegetable Electuary. From the uniform success attending this medicine, even in the most obstinate cases, it may be regarded as a certain remedy.

Hall's Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; W. Thomas, Market street, and P. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. apr21 1w

$5,00 BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 66 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemen's Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them to give satisfaction, the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. apr21 W B ERSKINE.

☞ **Salter's Ginseng Panacea.**—Medical Testimony.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Williamsville, Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county in which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the leading men of the profession, bursting the bonds of prejudice and prejudice, and giving merit its due.

"For I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can, as I expect to continue to render as general an opinion as I can hereafter, to keep it constantly on hand." Respectfully, apr17 WM. DEAN, M. D.

To Travellers.
"EXPRESS FAST PACKET LINE"
FOR
PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.
(*Exclusively for Passengers.*)

THE Canal and Railroad being now in excellent order, the Packets of this Line will resume with passengers as follows, every night at 9 o'clock

Packet Kentucky, Capt. Travis, Monday, April 26.
do Ohio, Capt. Tuesday, April 27.
do Indiana, Berkey, Wednesday, April 28.
do Louisiana, Capt. Thompson, Thursday, Apr. 29
do Kentucky, Capt. Travis, Friday, April 30
do Ohio, Capt. Saturday, May 1.
do Ind