THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1847.

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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.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY)

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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JOHN C KUNKEL, Dauphin County
THOMAS DUNCAN,
JAMES MARTIN,
THOMAS C HAMILY, York
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ANDREW J OGLE, Somerset.
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SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY S EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

EXECUTIVE AND WHIG COMMITTEE.

A. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next. The Jacksonians and Whigs of the townships (Fair exception will meet at the usual places for holding primary elections, between the hours of 2 and 5, P. M. and those of the wards and boroughs and Pittsburgh, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS VARNER,
Ch'm of the Com of Cor.

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

The Country Wants Peace.

We think it would have puzzled the gravest war philosophers of past time, from Cæsar to Napoleon, to answer the simple inquiry of poor Peterkin, found in another column,

"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they fought each other for."

We think it would puzzle all the war hawks and war philosophers of the present Administration, too, from the General-in-chief, James K. Polk, to his selected Lieutenant General, Thomas H. Benton, or from Lewis Cass to the man Ficklin, of Illinois, to find a sober answer to so simple an inquiry. There is truth in it—truth not to be divided, and truth that must tell with a powerful effect upon the minds of all men who are swayed by the time more than the false, by justice more than wrong, by pure patriotism more than empty profession.

We have reached the peaceful month of May—the month when the unnecessary war with Mexico broke out, and a month when, from the current rumors of the day, we may be called upon to celebrate the battles fought at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, by further bloodshed. We hear no more of "the bloodless achievements" of which the President told us in his message to Congress—no more of that *short* war which was predicted and promised if Congress would but lend its aid to its vigorous prosecution. It is hard upon two years since the Executive conceived the idea of invading Mexico, and nearly a year and a half since, under his orders, an invading Army, under his command, commenced a war of conquest. The days are but few now before the anniversaries of the first battle fought upon the banks of the Rio Grande, and so far from a short war, or even the hope of a speedy peace, there is a prospect of war—a foreboding ahead, that almost every day we hear of orders for more troops, more munitions of war, and additional elements of destruction. Our quiet cities and towns wear the martial aspect of the Monarchical Governments of Europe. There are Bounties—not for the greater skill in Mechanics, the earliest productions of husbandry, the wisest improvements in art, science and learning but for the earliest enlistments for war, the most skilful in the use of Colt's revolvers, or some other instrument of death, and who can slay the greatest number of his fellow men, on the shortest possible notice. The law of Love is giving way to the law of Hate,—the love of Peace to the love of War,—order to confusion,—and Glory,—Glory in Blood and Battle,—is becoming the demon of our common Idolatry.

One year has carried our armies to the borders of the Pacific. Our soldiers have gone where they were sent by their masters at the Capital, and with an alacrity and success that has commanded the wonder and admiration of the world. Mountains have been scaled, rivers forded, oceans crossed, and herculean labors performed, without so much as a murmur of complaint from those who have suffered the severest pains and sacrifices in obedience to orders. More than a thousand men have died in battle, twice this number have been wounded, and more than the killed and wounded again have sunk beneath the heavy weight of a disease that has hurried them to an early grave.

And yet the cry is, continued war,—more volunteers, more regulars, more officers, more recruits. In every city and hamlet "the spirit stirring drum" and "ear piercing fife" are heard, and men are found ready to leave the battle and the bivouac for glory! The glory, perhaps, of forsaking, as some have, aged mothers, dependant wives, and helpless little ones, for the honor of shooting at a man, or an army of men, as though men and armies were but images of wood or birds of prey. This in a Christian Republic, too, in the middle of the nineteenth century, where altars are every where dedicated to the God of Peace, and men, by millions almost, profess to believe in the teachings of the Prince of Peace.

The President has issued orders for raising the last of the fifty thousand Volunteers, authorized in May, 1846,—the ten thousand regulars authorized by the last Congress, having been exhausted—and with them all the recruits for filling up the *skeleton* regiments, as they are well called, and who became such by the terrible ravages of the battles which have been fought. This war, therefore, will have given employment in one form or another to nearly ninety thousand men, besides the hire employed far from the scenes of danger. Ninety thousand men! Suppose an army like this to have been employed in making two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before,—or in spreading to the breeze the sails of a peaceful commerce,—or in leveling mountains and elevating valleys, in clearing rivers, or giving form and beauty to the workmanship of honest industry. They could see this have made a Rail Road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and at half the cost of the atrocious war in which we are engaged. The money we have expended would have lighted up every harbor upon the Lakes, and removed every obstruction from the rivers. But we have seen the People's money expended in removing obstructions from the Rio Grande, and President Polk vetoing a bill to remove them from the Ohio. This is war,—Mr. Polk's war. Every thing for Mexico, nothing for the United States,—Every thing for killing men,—Nothing for keeping them alive. It is made constitutional for our King to make war without consulting Congress,—to impose duties without consulting Congress,—to establish foreign States and Governments without consulting Congress,—and men are found not only tame enough to acquiesce in all this, but wicked enough to defend it. Were Patrick Henry alive now he would give speech to the very stones in denunciation of usurpation like this. So would Madison,—so would Adams and Otis, and all the brave men of the Revolution, who sidered to establish upon this continent a pure and peaceful Government. It cost a British King his life for doing less than Mr. Polk has done. The Executive will and dictation has become more than Royal prerogatives. We wonder what Lord Mansfield or Matthew Hale would have said of such conduct in a King as the Executive of the United States has been guilty of during the twenty-five months he has been in office.

The President's friends resort to the war power for a defence of the usurpation which has been committed upon the Constitution and upon the Legislative power, and it is these abuses of power which give to war one of its worst aspects.

We believe we are not wrong in saying that the country is weary of War and urgent for Peace. The conscience of the country demands it,—the judgment of the people will approve it, and the interest of the country requires it. If it has been vengeance we have been pursuing against Mexico, we have it in the possession of her territory and in the best blood of her people. If it be indemnification we seek, we possess it in holding her strongest fortress and all her prominent sea ports upon both oceans. If it be thirst of dominion, we have all that man can ask. There is, therefore, no occasion for a further invasion of Mexico—unless we mean to despoil Mexico altogether, and do for her what Russia, Prussia and Austria have just done for Poland, blot her name from the map of the Nations of the Earth. The organ of the Administration at Washington, at the precise moment we are establishing an Army and Navy of more than eighty thousand men, tells us that Mexico is "priest ridden and Army ridden," and in that sign it expects to conquer. Few nations have triumphed in making war upon the religion of a people, no matter what that religion is, and if the Catholic faith is to be put to the sword in Mexico, we fear some Protestant Creed of [illegible]

[illegible]

the highest gratification to the Whigs of that country, and that he would probably secure a stronger vote there than any other candidate that might be presented. The Whig also says:

"The distinguished services which Mr. Darsie has rendered to the people of the district are fully appreciated in this quarter, and we are sure they are not less so in Allegheny county; it is, therefore, a matter of some importance, to secure his valuable services for another term. While we express our entire willingness to enter warmly into the support of any candidate presented to us by our Allegheny friends, we cannot but hope that a combination of favorable circumstances will induce Mr. Darsie to yield to the wish of the party and consent to again become a candidate."

We see Mr. Darsie commended in the Whig press all around us, for his ability, his integrity and his faithful services in the Legislature of the State. The satisfaction of the great body of his constituents appear to have attended his labors and his public servant can ask a higher reward than such a commendation. We join with the Whig, Journal and American in hoping that he may be reelected.

THE AMERICAN.—We are surprised at the character of the leading article in the American of yesterday evening, and equally as with the language used, in charging us with republishing a slander upon the editor, from the Post. We thought, in our simplicity, we were replying to the very "slander" of which the American complains; —a slander, as we read it, not upon the American alone, but the whole Whig party.—So at least we intended, and no disrespect whatever to the editor of the American, against whom we know nothing, and with whom we are as ill disposed to continue a quarrel, as, judging from the article of yesterday, the editor is willing to commence one. We suppose that neither the American nor ourselves would differ at all as to the assault in the Post, and, therefore, must again express our surprise at an article, the occasion of which we had not the power to divine, until after much inquiry and long reflection. "We hope *this* tender will be taken in the good faith in which it is made."

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Hon Eliaha Whittlesey, of Ohio, has accepted the appointment of General Agent of the Society for the erection of a monument at the city of Washington, in honor of the Father of his Country. Sub Agents are called upon [illegible] Mr. W., at Washington, and either send recommendations in regard to character, industry, integrity, intelligence and fitness for the trust, or give suitable references. The compensation will be a just per centage on the money collected and deposited, to be fixed when the appointment shall be made.

Mr. Madison, in his letter accepting the Presidency of the Association, said: "A monument worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism, and a patriotic national, which the friends of liberty every where will sympathise, and of which our country may always be proud."

The Society have a fund of $57,359 to start upon.

"A President made this War, and this War will make a President."—So it may be. We can tell, but if it should so turn out, it will not be more surprising than some things that have happened. It is not alone the fact that the President made war upon Mexico that will make the hero of the war President, but mainly the bad treatment of the Executive and his party towards the hero of the war.

If the Post will read the co[illegible] between Gen. Taylor and the Secretar[illegible] no ask a question about bad faith, [illegible] if the public are ever fortunate [illegible] get hold of a letter in which more open complaint is made of the Administration. It was from Monterey, to which the Post appeals, that Gen. Taylor wrote a formal complaint to the Government for not furnishing him with suitable trains to follow up the advantages of his assault, and yet the Administration censured him for the terms of capitulation.

THE STEAMER ROBERT WALKER.—The work on this Government vessel has been resumed for some days, and the boat will be completed according to the design of the original contract. The vessel will prove one of the most substantial in the service of the Government.

We understand that there has been some correspondence with this city in regard to the steamers, one or more authorized at the last session of Congress. We fear, however, that nothing will grow out of it, though we believe better and cheaper iron vessels can be built here than in New York. The workmanship of the "Walker" will compare favorably with any iron vessel of like character built in Europe or elsewhere.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The Wellsville Patriot says it is the intention of the Directors to have a considerable portion of the work ready for letting in June, and that as the engineers have been engaged by the year, their services are to be continued until this great connecting link between the Lakes and the Ohio River shall be completed. We hope indeed there will be no faltering in this enterprise, until the Lakes and the Ohio shall be united.

THINGS ON THE BORDER.—We commend an able article under this head, to the attention of our readers. It is from the Christian Advocate, and is in admirable tone and temper. If all men were of this spirit, the Church would be omnipotent, and the Union would endure till time grew old.

THE LICENSE ELECTION.—From all quarters in New York, the Tribune says we hear of the triumph of the friends of Rum in the late License Election. With few exceptions, the towns, so far as heard from, have gone for License showing a great revolution since last year.

THOMAS J. HENLEY is the candidate for reelection to Congress, in the 2d District of Indiana. Henley is one of the Loco Focos who voted to censure General Taylor.

THE CITY COUNCILS have authorized the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to procure a lot, and ascertain the cost of erecting a house thereon, for the use of the Vigilant Fire Company.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Inauguration of Washington, was celebrated at Philadelphia, on the 30th.

THINGS ON THE BORDER.

We are sorry to say that our hopes of a speedy and permanent peace between the two great divisions of the Methodist family in the United States are still anything but flattering. Indeed, we have less hope now than we had some time ago, although we do not entirely despair. Recent developments indicate more fully and clearly, what we have long since been conscious of—and have adverted to—a difference of opinion between the authorities of the two connexions as to the import of certain provisions of the plan of separation.

What seems to be necessary, in order to avoid the evils with which the border is threatened, or at least to mitigate them, is not mere newspaper discussion concerning the points of difference. This can never reach the case; because it cannot change the course of episcopal administration on either side; and without some change here, the two bodies must necessarily come into unpleasant conflict. Newspaper controversy may inflame the passions, and perhaps render any negotiation impracticable, but there is little probability that it will convince either side of error and bring about a peace. Is there no possibility of the Bishops of both Churches coming to a mutual agreement among themselves as to their administration? at least temporarily till the General Conference? If peace could be secured, by some means, till the session of our General Conference, it might happen, after all, as the South have appointed commissioners to that body, that these points of difference could be adjusted by negotiation, so as to secure the friendly relations of the two bodies, and at the same time grant as much accommodation to the views and feelings of persons along the border as if the plan were annulled and eternal war declared. Although we are not [illegible] the South [illegible] are [illegible] that [illegible] lied [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Journal, takes the same general view of the plan of separation as this one of Bishop Soule, with the addition that Bishop Capers makes a slow of claiming that the line, according to the Plan, is Mason & Dixon's line, and not the Conference lines. This seems to be on the principle of asking largely enough, to leave room for a liberal reduction.

Can it be possible, however, that the two great bodies of Methodists into which the original Methodist Episcopal Church is now divided, can sanction any course of proceeding in their Bishops, Editors, or other officers, which will necessarily involve the two connexions in a protracted war? As religious men, we blame no one for unnecessarily going to war with each other; and commend them for settling their difficulties, by negotiation, arbitration, or in some other peaceable way. Shall we not, as Churches, avoid what we condemn, and practice what we recommend? Shall we be horror-struck at the idea of the United States and Great Britain going to war about a north-eastern or an Oregon boundary—pray Heaven most devoutly to avert the calamity—wonder that nations should be so foolish as not to settle their differences amicably and we present at the same time, in the face of these nations, the pitiable spectacle of two Churches, or rather two divisions of the same Church, with the same doctrines, the same Discipline and general usages, quarrelling and biting one another, because we interpret differently a certain document pertaining to a proposed boundary between our respective jurisdictions? Alas for us, in vain may we preach peace to others while we practice war ourselves! It will avail to say that these considerations are of no force because our ecclesiastical wars are comparatively harmless affairs—we shed no blood, we destroy no cities, &c. But who can tell what may be the end thereof—how many souls may be sunk in perdition, as the consequence of our ungodly strifes? And who can assure us that blood, much blood, may not eventually be shed, as the result of these contentions in which the already jealous and excited feeling of North and South are being kindled to a yet fiercer flame? If the time shall ever come, which may God forbid, when the civil union shall be dissolved, and brother shall draw sword against brother, it may be felt and seen then, that the alienation of feeling consequent upon this border strife in the M. E. Church, has had much to do in the dreadful event. How sad the reflection that the great Methodist Episcopal community, instead of exercising a conservative influence on this point, may, by the contentions of its different sections, endanger the stability of that fair fabric of civil government under which itself and other religious denominations exist and act, in freedom, safety and prosperity. It would be a sublime spectacle to see the Church (any Church) standing up as the peace-maker and peace-preserver in the State—if not by direct interference, yet by its example—its soothing influence—its quiet spirit of forbearance—its bonds of love—inculcating the glorious lesson of peace and good will among the members of this great Republic. It might then be called the *salt* of the land—the preserving principle. "But if the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted." If the salt becomes darkness, how great will be that darkness. If the Church, which should be the conservator of peace, engenders and perpetuates sectional strifes, how terrible may be the results. We forbear.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER ANSALDO.—The fine New Orleans boat, *Ambassador*, was burnt to the water's edge on last Sunday evening, about twelve miles below this point. She had been aground for a few days previous, near Jefferson Barracks, and had, by the aid of the steamer Tobacco Plant, succeeded in getting afloat.—The crew were replacing her freight, which had been shifted to the latter named boat, when one of the crew dropped a candle among some bales of hemp, and a whole[illegible] of the commodity was in flames in a moment. All efforts to check the flames were frustrated, she was, therefore cut loose, and drifted about a sandbar some three miles below.—*St. Louis Reveille, April 27.*

It is estimated that about 5,000 sacks of grain were still on shore, and the *Tobacco Plant* had some 200 bales of hemp on her deck. The cattle on the guards of the boat all escaped and made their way to shore. Still, as the boat was very heavily freighted—probably to the extent of 700 or 800 tons—the loss of cargo must be very great. The loss of the boat is equally severe. She was a splendid vessel, finished as a passenger boat, and intended for the cotton trade. She was worth, it is supposed, $20,000. Capt. Brenham was the principal, if not the sole owner.

We cannot hear of the loss of any lives, but the deck passengers, of whom there were a good many, lost every thing which they possessed. They were taken on board the *Tobacco Plant*, and brought to this city, and yet remain on board. This is a case which appeals strongly to the benevolence of our citizens, and we hope that relief will be immediately granted to the unfortunate.—*Republican.*

Mr. Webster at Richmond.

The Richmond papers are full of expressions of admiration of the noble speeches of Webster, on Friday night.

Mr. Webster addressed the company twice—The Richmond Republican says of the first,

"He commenced by explaining the object of his visit. Having never been further South than Richmond, he wished to see the South, its people and its places. His tribute to the American Constitution, and its founders, was one of masterly ability, power and beauty.

The Whig remarks:

He concluded by saying that if, at the close of his career, it shall be written upon his tomb-stone, "Here lies one who wished well to the Constitution of his country," the great object of his life will have been accomplished.

Of the last the Republican adds:

A sentiment being given to the memory of John Marshall, Mr. Webster spoke, and paid one of the most beautiful tributes to that illustrious man which we have ever heard from human lips.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., of this city, who has taken a very active and commendable part in the exertions for the Irish, informs us that he has been in the country round about, making some efforts in the good cause; and that the liberality of the country people is very great—beyond all expectation—that they are pouring in their barrels of flour in great quantities—and moreover, that the Methodists (so Mr. Kerr says) are doing their part—as we would suppose.—*Christ' Advocate.*

THE RIVERS.—The Cora reports the St. Peters, Chippewa and Black rivers falling. On the Upper Rapids there are three feet water—Lower Rapids twenty-eight inches. At this point, the Mississippi has ten feet in the channel.—*St. Louis Reveille, April 27.*

THE PITTSBURGH LINE.—The amount of stock necessary to secure the steam packet line between this city and Pittsburgh has been taken, and the subscription books are closed for the present—*Louisville Journal.*

Capt. HAY, commander of Company A., of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, has arrived home in improved health.

PRICE the volunteer who made his escape on Sunday night, *voluntarily* gave himself up before the night was far spent.

THE American understands that Ex-Governor Tod will not accept the mission to Brazil.

Correspondence of the P[illegible] Gazette.

WASH[illegible] April 30, 1847.

The complexion of [illegible] Congress is somewhat doubtful, and [illegible] perhaps for the best, as I question very much whether it would be politic for the Whigs to be in the majority, in the popular branch of Congress, at the next session—the administration would of course endeavor to shuffle all responsibility of the war and other measures upon them, and it is therefore the policy of the Whigs to give the Administration the means of carrying out their own plans for the next twelve months, and rely upon it, before the period has arrived, the country will have become so disgusted with their course of policy, as to cause no doubts as to the future success of the Whigs. The election of John M. Botts, is hailed by his numerous friends with feelings of great joy. He has at last succeeded in heading the Captain.

The Calhoun men have unanimously determined to support General Taylor for the Presidency, with the impression that in case of his election Mr. Calhoun will be called to preside over the Departments of State, and afterwards succeed the old Hero at the White House. They say that General T. is not to be the candidate of the Whigs but to be taken up by the disaffected of all parties, and that as he is opposed to the doctrine of proscription the great mass of the Democrats now in office, and who desire to retain there present snug positions, will give him their hearty support. I sincerely trust that in all these calculations these gentlemen are doomed to be disappointed, as I cannot bring myself to believe that even in case Gen. Taylor consents to run, he will identify himself with any other than the Whig party of the country, as now known, and least of all do I believe, that in case of his election, he would call in to his councils the aid and policy of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Webster has left here and in the course of his journey will probably pay Pittsburgh a visit, as he desires to inspect the great manufacturing establishments of your regions, and I sincerely hope that your hospitable city will extend her usual civilities to the great defender of the domestic industry of the country.

Great interest is expressed, both here and at Baltimore, on conceiving the result of the meeting of the Connellsville Rail Road Company, which has taken place in your city. The sympathies of the mass, this way, is entirely in favor of a connection with Pittsburgh, and as it now seems to depend upon the action of your board, it is to be hoped they will throw no obstacle in the way of an amicable arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Once finish the road to Pittsburgh and you need have no fears about a more southern terminus.

The proprietors of the Union have already made their fortunes, it is said, out of this administration, Mr. Ritchie has purchased, at a very high price, the splendid mansion recently erected by Mr. Banker Corcoran, on President square.

The superb residence of Mr. Packenham was this day thrown open, and his costly furniture sold at auction. Of course there was an immense attendance of the upper "Ten Thousand." He leaves I understand, in a few days, for England, to be absent for two years, the probabilities are, however, that he will not return again here, as he desires a position on the continent. This gentleman has made himself very acceptable, both to the Government and to the society here, and his absence will cause much regret.

Mr. Ritchie in the Union of this morning is out an article of exceeding warmth against the nomination of Gen. Taylor; a few more of the same sort is sure to make him President.

D. A. G.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Selected from Foreign Periodicals and Newspapers for the Pittsburgh Gazette

Sir Walter Scott, was supposed to be at one time, the most prolific novelist in Europe. Within a few years past, however, his fame in this respect has been materially eclipsed by several others, among whom may be ranked Mr. James, Mrs. Gore and many more in England. But for rapidity of execution, the celebrated French novelist, M. Alexander Dumas, if his reported defence of a recent trial before the Tribunal de la Seine, as given in the "Spectator" (English paper) may be relied on, excels all his predecessors and contemporaries. The account he gives of his literary labors, appears almost incredible. If it be true, it is reasonable to doubt its truth. We make an extract from the Diary of Dumas:

I thence went to Tunis, where the Bey was absent; but I was honorably received by his brother, who received me as a French envoy, and conferred upon me the order of Nichan. I did not lose my time, but collected during my stay such valuable documents, that in four days, if I liked, I could publish an entire work. In order to reach Tunis, the French Government had placed at my disposal the steamer Vilore. I arrived at Tunis at 9 was for the use of myself and the Bey of Tunis alone. Such favors are only granted to princes and friends. We were close to the African coast when I learned, (speaking with a sort of inspiration) that our prisoners might be liberated by a prompt intervention on my part. "Twenty lives are to be saved—twelve lives which were every moment in danger of falling by the knife; among these were brave officers, and a woman, the sole remnant of the unfortunate captives who escaped the massacre of Sidi Brahim. It was I, who, with the Vilore, under my orders, saved Captain Covrand and his brave comrades, and brought them to Millivs; where 3000 persons offered me a banquet; the reminiscences of which is sufficient to repay me for many injuries I may have received here."

VALUE OF MARRIED LIFE.—By the register general's report in England, it is ascertained that men and women, married at 26, live together, on an average; in that country 27 years. The widows survive their husbands a little more than 6 years. Men are more live not far from 9 after the death of their wives. When the husband is 40 and the wife 30, the mean term of married life is 21 years—the widow surviving 13 years after their husband's death, and widowers only 5 after the loss of their wives. Probably there is no essential difference in the laws of life in the United States and England; but it should be added, by way of encouragement, that both sexes by being married, have a longer lease of life than they otherwise would have.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Jour.*

Some of the leading English journals make sad mistake in relation to the affairs of this country. A late number of the London Illustrated News contains a portrait of Colonel Benton, with a biographical sketch, in the course of which the writer states, that the Colonel was recently appointed to the office of Lieutenant General of the United States. The London Economist, too in a recent number, perpetrated the following:—

"In the United States, from apprehension of the people, *a rich man dare not keep his carriage.*

WOMEN, BY BULWER.

"Oh women! woman! thou should's have few sins! Or those cover to answer? Thou art the author Of such a book of follies in a man, That it would need the tears of all the angels To blot the record out!"

THE BOW OF PROMISE, BY COLERIDGE.

On the drizzly cloud the shining bow,
That gracious thing made of sunbeams and tears
Not the wild rack and rain that slant below
Shade—

As though the spirit of all lovely flowers
In weaving orbits wreath and dazzy crown,
And there they sunk to earth in vernal showers,
He built a bridge to tempt the angels down.

A COURT DRESS.—A London correspondent of the New York Commercial, says that the cost of a lady's court dress varies from £30 to £200.—The value of jewels, worn on occasions, is optional, but is sometimes immense—according to the wealth and resources of the party. It is a matter of notoriety that the lady of the late Thos. Hope, Esq., appeared at court with jewels estimated at £700,000.

According to a letter from India, a boy, seven years old, was lately discovered near Ferozepore in the den of a wolf, who is supposed to have "nursed and done for him" as an ancentress of her's is said to have done for Romulus and Remus some centuries ago. The boy is quite savage and will touch nothing but raw flesh.

Military Items.

Among the killed at the Battle of Buena Vista was Lieut. Wm. Price of Illinois, *in the seventy-second year of his age.* He had left his home of affluence and ease, with an expressed wish to die in the service of his country.

CAPT. ALBERT PIKE, of the Arkansas Cavalry, has published a card disavowing for the squadron under his command, all share in the horrible massacre of a number of poor Mexican peasants, a few days before the Battle of Buena Vista.

The Ballston, (N. Y.) Journal names ten young men of that village, of whom it says "A more enterprising or braver set of young men are not to be found," who have enlisted in the 3d regiment of Dragoons. It has been observed, not only in this State but throughout the Union that the recruits who have enrolled themselves under the late requisition, have the appearance of being and, indeed, are of a class superior to the mass of those who enlisted at an early period of the war.

The Locofocos of Columbus, Miss. have recently held a meeting to glorify their party in *general*, but knowing that there are exceptions to all rules, they adopted a resolution in the following words: "*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress have faithfully done their duty, and we hereby tender them our cordial approbation and congratulation. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval of the course pursued by the Hon. Jacob Thompson on a resolution of thanks by Congress to Gen. Zachary Taylor."

Ficklin's turn will come next to be disowned by his party.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

During the illumination on last Saturday night, I was forcibly reminded of the beautiful verses which I enclose, with the hope that you will insert them. Many of those who illuminated might well say with Old Caspar,

"But what they killed each other for,
I could not well make out."

I made a very laborious and industrious examination of my library for the verses, but had to give it up in despair. This morning, however, I found them in the Presbyterian Advocate. PETERKIN.

It was a summer evening
Old Kaspar's work was done;
And he beside his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun.
And by him sported on the green,
His little grandchild, Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
That he beside the rivulet
In playing there had found;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large, and smooth and round

Old Kasper took it from the boy
Who stood expectantly,
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"'Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he
Who fell in the great victory.

"I find them in the garden, for
There's many here about,
And often when I go to plow
The plowshare turns them out!
For many thousand men," said he,
Were slain in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about."
Young Peterkin cries,
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder-waiting eyes,
"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for."

It was the English," Kasper cried,
"That put the French to rout,
But what they killed each other for
I could not well make out.
But every body said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a famous victory.

"My father lived at Blenheim, then,
Yon little stream hard by;
They burned his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly;
So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide;
And many a children mother then,
And new born infant died:
But things like these, you know must be
At every famous victory.

"They say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won,
For many thousand bodies here
Lay rotting in the sun:
But things like these must always be
At every famous victory.

"Great praise the Duke of Marlboro' won
And our good Prince Eugene:"
"Why, 'twas a very wicked thing"
Said little Wilhelmine:
"Nay, nay, my little girl," quoth he;
"It was a famous victory.

"And every body praised the Duke
Who such a fight did win,
But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin:
Why that I cannot tell," said he,
"But it was a famous victory."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3d, 1847.

No later news from the Army. The only intelligence by mail is the destruction of the town of Griffin, in Georgia, where fourteen stores have been burnt, and the town nearly destroyed by fire.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 3, 8 P. M.

[We call attention to the fact that the markets in yesterday's paper, under this head, should have been *Boston*. By mistake the wrong address was given it.]

The market for Flour opened at $7,50 for Genesee on the spot, but holders were not firm and the market wavered, and some gave way a fraction. The sales were 1000 bbls at $7,37½@7,50, which prices were the established currency for most of the business, and show a decline. To arrive, sales at 8ac. Large lots of prime on the spot will fot command the outside figure. ?

For Wheat there is some demand. White Wheats range from 135@137c per bu, at which sales 2000 bu.

Exporters came into the Corn market to day and created some activity. 1 notice sales 7000 bu at 93c for prime samples of White and 96c for Yellow.

Cotton continues firm at Saturday's quotations, and moderate sales.

For Provisions the market is dull. There is no demand for export, and but limited sales for consumption. Small sales Western Mess Pork at $14,87½, and of Prime at $12,87½. Holders are tolerable firm in their demands. There will not probably be any business of consequence done, until the arrival of the Caledonia, now due. Lard is not varied to any quotable extent since Saturday.

Freights are flat. The surplus tonnage in port continues in as great excess as ever, and British vessels are still leaving in ballast for the North and for the St. Lawrence in search of freight.

No local news worth telegraphing.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 3d, 7½ P. M.

This morning it rained, and rendered business out doors quite dull. Toward noon there was more activity, particularly in Flour, for which an active demand sprung up. The market opened with holders generally asking $7,00, and cales by some at $6,87½. A better feeling grew up, and the market advanced to $7,00, at which it closed—some asking more. The transactions include 4000 bbls standard Pa and Western brands.

For Wheat there is an active demand, and sales prime samples of Pa White at 164@165c per bu.

Corn is in some request, and sales of the as prime samples of Yellow at 92@93c. Some Southern at 90@91 ser—for White not so much inquiry. This shows an advance on Yellow—The sales reach 6000 bu. Oats at 52@53c—Some Rye at 92c—an advance.

Saturday closed with a good inquiry for Cornical and sales. To-day the demand continues and transactions foot up 4000 bbls at $4,50 for Pa, and including some Brandywine.

The Provision market continues inactive, but holders maintain prices firmly. There is a disposition to await the Steamer. The stocks continue light. Some small sales to-day of New Mess at $16,50, Prime at $14@14,25, of Beef—con at 8, 9½ and 10c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Lard is steady, and sales 150 pcgs No 1 at 10½c, 4 mos. Butter is in request—100 kegs sold at 12½c. Cheese $2@8½c.

Groceries steady and moderate sales. Coffee is in fair request.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 3d, 7 P. M.

The business done in Flour to-day was rather in favor of buyers, but the sales show no decline sufficient to warrant a change in previous quotations. Howard street sold at $6,75, and City Mills at $7,00 per bbl. Transactions to a moderate extent.

Wheat continues in demand. Several samples of Pa. White realized 158c, and a parcel of Mid-Red sold at 150c.

Sales 2000 bu Corn, prime White at 80@82c, and Yellow at 88@90c for Md.

The only sale of Cornmeal to-day was at $4,25. Holders pretty generally demand $4 50, but no buyers at that. Baltimore kiln dried is held at that.

A sale of D. R. Hemp at 7½c.

Saturday and to-day Provisions have been rather quiet. The sales noted to-day were of Pork at $16 for Mess and $13,75 for Prime. Some inquiry for Beef—holders ask $14 and $9,50@10,00 for Mess and Prime.—Bacon has not varied to any quotable extent. A fair business doing at about the prices current for 8 or 10 days past, viz: 7½a 7¾ for Shoulders, 8@8c for Sides, 9a10c for Hams, and 5@5½ for Hog Round. A sale 50 kegs No. 1 Lard at 10c. Sale 50 kegs Butter at 18c—it is scarce.

Freights to Europe are very dull and but little doing.

Nothing of importance locally.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Whigs have secured four members from Virginia for certain, and gained fourteen to the Legislature and lost but five. We are satisfied. Are you? [We are, but the Whigs could have secured a majority of the State if they had known their strength.] There are three Congressional Districts concerning which some doubt remains, the Loco Focos having secured but eight or nine members to a certainty, including Mr. Dromgoole. The exercises of laying the corner stone of the Smithson Institute to-day were very imposing. Four or five thousand people were present. The President and Cabinet were in the procession, and most of the prominent officers of Government. The exercises were upon the Mall where the edifices are to be erected. Honor to the noble hearted Englishman who gave us the occasion of this celebration.

☞ After "Proving all things, hold fast to that which is good."—For the Piles, it will be found that Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary, is the only remedy for the complaint, upon which the suffering can rely with confidence—it is indeed a friend in the time of need.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Tassin, Market street, and F. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh Pa. Price $1 per box. ap30 1w

☞ Rev. J. N. Maffitt will deliver a lecture in South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, this (Tuesday) evening, May 4th, at 8 o'clock. Subject: American and French Revolutions; Battle of Bunker Hill; Characters of Washington; Napoleon and La Fayette; Ireland; Future Prospect of America; Flight of the National Eagle. Tickets 25 cents.

Irish Relief Committee.—The Executive Relief Committee will take notice that they are requested to meet at the Navigation Insurance Office, on Market street, on Tuesday (4th May) at 4 o'clock. Punctual attendance of the whole committee is necessary, as business of importance require them to meet. By order.

R H KERR, Secty.

RELIEF FOR SCOTLAND. The collecting Committees for the Relief of Scotland, are requested to report to Wm Blackstock, Treasurer, Federal street, Allegheny, on or before Wednesday next. As it is intended at that time to forward as much money as possible to aid in loading a vessel, which leaves Philadelphia about the 15th May.

A. D. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

☞ 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 is an advantage to our advertisers, without any extra expense. Advertisements are also inserted in the country paper upon reasonable terms.

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

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Doan, 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 professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"Sir: 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 be a constant customer. I am generally satisfied as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, ap17 WM. DOAN, M. D.

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

A FACT WORTH KNOWING

A gentleman of scrofulous habits, from ind