THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 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.]

Fugitives from Service.

Governor Shunk having called upon the Attorney General of the State for his opinion of the law in relation to an application of the Governor of Maryland, for the recovery of a slave, escaped into the State, the law officer replies that fugitives from service or labor, are not embraced, and cannot be demanded under that clause of the Constitution which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice. That the rightful remedy of the owner is under that clause of the Constitution and the Act of Congress of 1793, which provides for delivering up persons held to service or labor, and that no act of state Legislation can evade, alter, abridge or enlarge the provisions and remedies contained in the Constitution and laws of the United States relating to this subject.

The Executive sustains this opinion and declines to issue the warrant for the arrest. The decision of the Executive and law officer of the State are founded upon the idea that the law of Maryland, making it criminal for a slave to escape without consent of his master, does supercede and control the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the act of 1793, which afford a special remedy to secure the delivery of fugitives from labor in the District of Columbia and the States of the Union.

The Constitution in cases of concurrent authority, as was said by Justice Story, "where the laws of the United States and the States are in direct and manifest collision on the same subject, those of the United States belong the supreme law of the land, are of paramount authority, and the State laws, so far, and so far only, as such incompatibility exists, must necessarily yield."

It is argued by the Attorney General that the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States had two distinct subjects under consideration in relation to fugitives; the one to secure fugitive criminals found in another State, to be delivered up, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which they fled; the other to secure fugitive slaves to continued service, in consequence of any law of the State into which such persons may have escaped and fixing specifically the mode of obtaining them, by requiring that they shall be delivered up *on claim of the party* to whom such service or labor may be due.

The 4th article it was never supposed gave a remedy to the master to recover a runaway slave. Each provision of the Constitution applying to the separate cases of fugitives, must have its appropriate application and the proper exposition is to be found in the plain and manifest meaning of the terms employed by the framers to express their intention.

The articles of Confederation are then referred to for the purpose of showing that under these though there was power to secure fugitives from justice, there was none to secure slaves. Mr. Madison is quoted who says:

"Another clause secures us that property which we now possess. At present if any slaves elopes to any of those States where slaves are free, he becomes emancipated by their laws; for the laws of the States are unchatitable to one another in this respect. But in this Constitution no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. This clause was expressly intended to enable owners of slaves to reclaim them. This is a better security than any that now exists. No power is given to the general government to interpose with respect to the property in slaves now held by the States."

Judge Story held the same opinion and said:

"The want of such a provision under the Confederation was felt as a grievous inconvenience by the slave-holding States, since in many States no aid whatsoever would be allowed to the owners, and sometimes, indeed, they met with open resistance" "In fact," says the same learned Judge, "it cannot escape the attention of every intelligent reader that many sacrifices of opinion and feeling are to be found made by the Eastern and Middle States to the peculiar interests of the South. This forms no just subject of complaint; but it should ever repress the delusive and mischievious notion that the South has not at all times had its full share of benefits from the Union."

To these opinions the Attorney General adds the following comments:

"The provision for the removal of fugitives from labor, contemplates, as it has been said, summary ministerial proceedings, and not the ordinary course of judicial investigations, to ascertain whether the claim of ownership be properly established. In cases of fugitive slaves, *prima facie* proofs of ownership only are required of the claimant, without putting the party to a formal assertion of his rights by a suit at common law.—3 Story's Com. p. 677. Act of 12 Feb. 1792, Laws U. S; Sergeant on Constitution, Chap. 31. p. 387, Glen vs Hodges, 9 Johns 67; Wright vs Deacon, 5 S. & R. 63

"The Congress of the United States, by the Act of 12 Feb., 1793, has acted upon the views thus presented, and has authorized the person to whom the labor or service is due, or his agent, to arrest the fugitive, and take him before a Judge of the United States, or any magistrate of the county where the arrest shall be made, and upon proof given, either by oral testimony, or affidavit of the obligation to service, and the escape, a certificate is given to the claimant, which is to be a sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive to the State from which he or she fled."

The law of 1826 is then discussed, which is known as "An Act to give effect to the provisions for the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from labor; for the protection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping."

This act, as is known, interposed a judicial officer between the master and slave; and required the oath of the claimants, or his agent, before such judicial officer; and directed a warrant to issue, under his hand and seal, to the proper sheriff or constable, authorising the arrest and seizure of the fugitive.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Prigg, according to the Attorney General decided that the legislation of Congress, if constitutional, must supersede all State Legislation upon the same subject, and by necessary implication, prohibit it, that the State legislatures have no right to interfere, and as it were by way of compliment to the legislation of Congress to prescribe additional regulations and what they may deem auxiliary provisions for the same purpose. The power in Congress as to fugitives from labor "derives its whole validity and obligation exclusively from the Constitution of the United States," and the power of Legislation on this subject, thus devised, is exclusive in Congress."

Other opinions and decisions have been of similar effect, and in the opinion of the State Executive, and his law adviser, must be the law of the land. As the Constitution of the United States, and the law of Congress, of 1793, are ample, the Executive declines to act under any other authority. What, in the opinion of the Attorney General, a master may do here, is pointed out by the opinion of Judge Baldwin, of our own State, in the case of Johnson vs Tompkins and others, fully sustaining the master in his right to the service of the slave, and, in his authority to seize and remove him, as any Judge of any Court in the Union. He decided that the master may pursue and take him without warrant, and use as much force as is necessary to carry him back to his residence, and he may be arrested, says the same Judge, on a Sunday, in the night time, and in the house of another, if no breach of the peace be committed; and no person, where the master has the right, can oppose him in reclaiming his slave or demand the proof of his property."

We are sorry that no reference is made by the Attorney General to the law recently passed by our Legislature, and which was the subject of so much recent controversy in the Court of this city.

Steam on the Ohio.

The wonder of eastern men has been greatly excited ere now by accounts of some of our western Steamboats of such exceeding light draught as to run in 24, 20 and 15 inches of water, carrying 50 to 100 tons of freight. We confess with all our familiarity with the steamers on our waters, we partake a little of this surprise at the astonishing regularity with which our magnificent Cincinnati Packets perform their trips. Take, for example, the Hibernia No 2 to leave this morning. This Packet is one of the largest steamers in the west. She is 225 feet long, 27 beam and can carry 550 tons. Her cabins are 187 feet in length, and have accommodations for 150 passengers. Yet this steamer came up from Cincinnati on 3 feet to 10 inches water in less than two days and a half!—She makes her round trip of *a thousand miles* in a week; and her running time is not over four days and a half. If this is not near perfection in the history of steam navigation, we should like to hear of something that is. We question whether—the depth of water considered,—anything like it, can be adduced from any other quarter. It is the result of long experience in River navigation, and is a triumph equally shared by our naval architects and the officers of our steamers.

The navigation of the Ohio by such large boats when the stage of water is as low as at present is difficult, but the intimate acquaintance of the Pilots with the channel,—often narrow and with short turns—and the great care of the Captains, often overcome all these obstacles. What we have said of the Hibernia No 2 is applicable to the Clipper No 2, New England No 2; and, in a word, all the packets in this nonpareil line.

The science of our Boat builders has triumphed even low water. On 24 inches there are plenty of steamers that can carry 50 to 100 tons of freight without difficulty. The increase of boats has greatly multiplied this class of boats and they are now plenty. We no longer hear of the high rates of freight paid a few years since in summer. Competition is so sharp it is difficult to get them up at all. Steamers are loading for St. Louis with dry goods and other light freights, at 50c per 100 lbs—or ½ cent for carrying a pound of valuable merchandize 1200 miles! To Cincinnati they are getting less than 1-6 of a cent for the same service.

We shall, no doubt, hear a great deal from the "head of navigation," about the difficulty of getting to Pittsburgh, but we hope travellers and others will not suffer themselves to be imposed on by such talez. A regular daily line of Packets will be kept up between this city and Cincinnati. No matter how low the river may be, regular and transient boats will leave every day.

City News.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—On Monday afternoon a fire broke out in the steam Planing Machine Shop, on Sandusky street, and in a short time totally consumed the building and all its contents, and also a considerable amount of lumber in and around it. The fire was accidental. The establishment was comparatively new, and owned by Messrs. John Morrison, Thos. McCombs and Robt. M. Reed. The loss is some some $5000 or more. We hear it was insured.

The Cabinet and Furniture shop of of Messrs. Riddle & Woodward, in the third story, is a total loss, with all its contents. A stiff breeze prevailed at the time, but as the building stood alone, no other damage was done.

REV. MR. MAFFIT'S IRISH LECTURE.—*Mr. R. H. Kerr*, informs us that the proceeds of the *Lecture* is $166, which will be applied to pay freight on the produce that our humane citizens have so freely contributed.

We have also been informed that this distinguished divine will be requested to repeat his lecture at the *Rev. Mr. Kerr's Church.*

HIGGINS, the man arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Boolmeyer, has been examined several times without eliciting anything implicating him in that bloody transaction. He will probably be discharged.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Seventy five of the Green Mountain Boys arrived at Philadelphia last week en route for the seat of war. [illegible] in Connecticut. A detachment of 240 left New York, on Friday for Mexico, and five companies are mustering into service from Maryland and Washington.

Orders have been received at Philadelphia for six companies of United States marines, numbering about 600 men, under the command of Major L. Twiggs, to repair to join the army in Mexico. Eight additional companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Watson, have received preparatory orders, and will shortly follow the first battalion.

Upon their arrival says the North American at Vera Cruz they will be joined by all the disposable force of the Marine corps now attached to the Gulf Squadron, and the whole amounting to about 1700 men, will be formed into two regiments, the first under command of Lieut. Col. Watson, and the second of Major Twiggs, the whole comprising the brigade of the veteran Brig. Gen. Henderson of the marine corps. The object of this movement we have yet to learn.

Col. Doniphan has reported from Chihuahua to Gen. Taylor at Saltillo, and Gen. Taylor has opened a communication with Gen. Scott.

WAR UPON THE MEXICAN CHURCH.—The Organ of the Government at Washington gives some warrant for the fact that the Administration designs a war upon the Mexican Church when it declares, as it does, that it may become a matter of grave consideration, if the church continues to oppose a peace and furnish the fuel of war, whether the immense revenues of the church in Mexico shall be left untouched—whether they shall be suffered to remain at the disposal of the enemy, and to be applied to sustain the war against us—whether justice and policy do not equally dictate that they should at less: be *sequestred during the continuance of the war* as a legitimate means of cutting off the enemy's supplies."

FOREIGNERS REJOICING OVER MR. POLK'S TARIFF.—Mr. George S. Wright, Clerk of the "New Orleans," which touched at Tampico on her way hither, informs us that a "great feast" had lately came off there, among the foreign merchants, given as a way of testifying their joy at the provisions of the new Mexican Tariff, as framed by the Administration at Washington.

This is natural enough. The British House of Lords printed Mr. Walker's Report in favor of the British Tariff, and the English free traders rejoiced over its passage. So now the foreigners in Mexico are rejoicing over a Tariff made without law and in defiance of the Constitution.

MR. POLK'S PASS.—The following is said to be a copy of Mr. Polk's Pass, for the admission of Santa Anna through our blockading fleet, by which he has been enabled to take and keep command of the armies against us:

"The command of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico is hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of *General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and suite to Mexico*, should he desire to return thither.

"May 15th, 1846. JAMES K. POLK."

AGENTS FOR PATENTS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Robins, of Washington. Mr. R. has large experience in his business, and we know him as one every way competent and faithful for the discharge of every duty which may be entrusted to him. By letter, and the small remittance named, gentlemen at a distance may be assured that all business entrusted to him will be most promptly and faithfully executed.

BALTIMORE 'COLUMBIA HOUSE.'—This is one of the excellent Hotels of the Monumental City. The house is newly furnished, and in every respect is a first rate Hotel. It is situated in St. Charles Street in the midst of fashion and business, and the guests may be assured of good accomodations.

THE SUN.—A very remarkable and distinct circle was noticed around the Sun on Monday afternoon. We do not remember to have seen one so well defined.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1847.

Full details of the recent glorious victory obtained by Major General Scott and his gallant army at Cerro Gordo, are now being received, and we have been permitted to peruse a very interesting letter from an officer who took a distinguished part in the battle—he speaks in glowing terms of the great military science displayed by General Scott, who, he says, has won for himself the affection and admiration of the entire army.—Amongst other particulars the writer states, that the great loss of life on our part was mainly attributed to the unwise and rash course pursued by two of our Generals—especially by Gen. Pillow, who prematurely commenced the action, and attacked the enemy at his strongest point, against the earnest remonstrance of his engineers, who had carefully reconnoitered the enemy's position. Gen. P. however *was* determined to signalize himself, no matter at what cost, and the result was that his entire command was nearly cut to pieces. This officer is described as being an exceedingly brave man, but without the least military knowledge, having been bred a lawyer, in Tennessee, in Mr. Polk's district, and was a partner of Mr. Walker, the present private Secretary of the President. He was as you are aware recently promoted to a Major Generaley in the place of General Cummings. These facts are known to the War Department but will of course never be divulged. Lieutenant Patton, who lost his right hand in the action, is the well known "*Army Poet*," and distinguished himself in the Florida war.

Captain Armstead T. Mason, who also lost a leg, in the engagement, was from Washington, and is the only son of the late Gen. Mason formerly a distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, who was killed in the famous duel with Col. McCarty. The following anecdote is related in connexion with Capt. M. at the great fair held here a year ago, Capt. M. in company with the present Secretary of the Navy, was viewing the various specimens of industry and skill there exhibited, when they came across some wooden legs very ingeniously contrived,—"we you are going to Mexico, Capt. M.," said the Secretary, "you had better supply yourself in time as you may require one before you get back," this prophetic joke of the Secretary's has been but too painfully realized.

Flour is selling at Monterey at Fifty dollars the barrel, tea four to five dollars the pound, Cotton goods costing here from 6 to 9 cts. at one dollar the yard, and every ration issued to the men cost the Government one dollar. This is certainly an enormous expenditure, and we may well pause and enquire, whether if the Mexicans were disposed to give up to us the entire country now in their possession, it would compensate in any degree, for the amount which this war before its conclusion will cost us in dollars and cents, to say nothing of that dreadful outpouring of human life which no pecuniary consideration can compensate for. Truly this war is a dreadful matter, and the weeping and wailing now ascending from hut, hearth, and desolate hearths all over our land calls in language but too painfully eloquent—what it has cost us."—The celebrated Lord Sidmouth one of England's greatest heroes, when age had given him wisdom remarked, "I used to consider all the sufferings of war lost in its glory; I now consider all its glory lost in its suffering;"—well indeed would it have been for this country, if Mr. Polk before he came to the Presidency had acquired the same wisdom.

Resolutions of Mr. Kennedy.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, on the 12th of May, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. P. Kennedy:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to confer with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company be instructed to offer the following resolutions as a basis for the negotiation for a subscription on the part of this Company to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road, and for the connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road with the same.

Resolved, That this Company will agree with the Pittsburgh and Connelleville Rail Road Company to subscribe to the capital stock of the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, on the following terms and conditions:

That the city or citizens of Pittsburgh shall procure the subscription heretofore made by them to the Stock of the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company to be increased to the amount of $150,000.

That thereupon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company will subscribe to the said Stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company a sum which shall, together with the subscription heretofore made by them, amount to $800,000.

That the above subscriptions shall only be obligatory upon the parties respectively making them, upon the contingency that the city of Baltimore, or the citizens thereof, or both together, shall subscribe or procure to be subscribed to the Stock of the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, an amount which together with the subscriptions above mentioned, shall be sufficient, according to the estimate of the Engineer of the Company, to complete the construction of the road from Pittsburgh to Turkey Foot.

THE LEGISLATURE of New York was in session 129 days and passed 100 acts. Among those of general importance were the following:

The election act, including among other provisions, one to prevent betting at elections. The several acts for resuming the prosecution of the Erie Canal enlargement; the Genneseee Valley, Black River, and Owego Canals; and the Oneida River Improvement. The railway freight bill, authorizing the several rail roads to carry freight during the year by paying canal tolls. The bill takes effect 1st November next. The act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths; the repeal of the excise law; for the enrollment of the militia of the State; for the authorizing the Judiciary; the license law. This law was repealed by a vote of 19 to —in the Senate, and of 68 to 58 in the House. The Anti Rent matters and the bill organizing Courts of conciliation go over to the extra session.

News Items.

The citizens of CLEVELAND, without distinction of party met on Thursday evening and invited Daniel Webster, to visit the Lake city.—When will the Pittsburghers move in this matter. Mr. Webster was last at Columbia, S. C., the private residence of Col. Preston, the ex-Senator.

The bar of New York have nominated the following lawyers for Judges of the Supreme Court. They are all able men, the two first are Democrats, the other two Whigs:

T. J. Oakley,	Hiram Ketchum.
L. N. Sandford.	Daniel Lord.

THE LEGISLATURE of Delaware, by enactment, recently gave the people of the State the privilege of voting for or against license to taverns, etc. Those in favor of granting licenses have determined to test the constitutionality of this enactment, and have engaged as their counsel, the Hon. John M. Clayton, John Wales, James Bayard, and William Rogers, Esqs., who are among the most distinguished lawyers of Delaware.

The Delaware State Gazette says:—The standard of corn in this State, which has heretofore been forty-six pounds to the bushel, has been altered to fifty-six. It is now the same as Pennsylvania and New York.

A CONVENTION was held on the 12th inst. at Indianapolis, with a view of producing concert of action and determining on some plan for the construction of a rail road between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL is at length in a fair way of being completed to Cumberland. Of the amount needed, one million of dollars, $200,000 have been furnished by citizens of New York directly interested in its completion; 300,000 by the State of Virginia; $100,000 by the District Cities, and the remainder by the Barings, upon the favorable report of Messrs. Davis and Hall, of Boston, who were employed by them to examine and report.

TELEGRAPH LINES.—It is singular that the New York and Buffalo, New York and Boston, and Philadelphia and New York Lines of Telegraph are all out of order—broke down in fact but we hope for a short time only. Nothing has been received at Philadelphia from the east, in that way since Sabbath night. The Great Western Line is in fine order all the while, a slight interruption only having occurred between Lancaster and Philadelphia. The Baltimore Line has been in good order since it was rebuilt.

THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH, from New Orleans to the Potomac will be commenced forthwith.—The Virginia Legislature, subscribes $30,000 for the extension of the work through that State and the North Carolina Board of Public Works extend the line through the old North State.

Professor MORRILL will commence his course of lectures for ladies at four o'clock this afternoon.

INDIANA STILL DEAD!

If the State of Indiana has been in the city of New York for some time, receiving from the holders the bonds of the State and giving in exchange, under the law of his State—for one half, stock bearing 5 per cent. inter. s|y. the first instalment of 2 per cent. is payable the 1st of July 1847, the fund for which is already in hand, one per cent. is funded to be discharged at some future day—for the other half, with the 6 years back interest, stock is given, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable out of the revenues of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The $800,000 required to be subscribed to the canal, having been subscribed, the arrangment for the issue of the new stock will be completed. *On the first of July 1847, Indiana takes her proper rank among the interest paying States!—Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE STEAMER SALUDA SUNK.—The officers of the Manona, from Missouri river, report the steamer Saluda, Capt. Boyce, sunk to her main deck, one and a half miles below Rocheport.—She struck a snag on Thursday morning last, and went down in a few minutes. Her cargo—consisting principally of hemp and bacon—will be saved, but in a damaged condition.

The Saluda was owned by Messrs. King and Fisher and the Clerk, and was insured for $12,000 in three different offices of this city. She was probably worth $15,000.—*St. Louis New Era.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—The steamer New Hampshire blew up on the 6th inst., just below Little Rock, killing 16 persons—both clerks among the killed. The boat turned completely over. The above information was obtained from passengers just from Little Rock at Napoleon, and brought to this city last evening by the Gen. Pike.—*Cin. Atlas.*

HORRIBLE—*A Man Shot*—About 1 o'clock this morning, a fight, occured at the landing, on board the steamer Palo Alto, which resulted fatally to one of the persons engaged. According to the information we have at this time, (11 o'clock Saturday morning,) the parties, it seems, had been previously quarrelling up in the city, about something which had produced hostile feelings between them. They returned to the boat and renewed their quarrel. One of them, Wm. Craig, attacked the other, Samuel Bredinger, knocked him down and commenced beating him, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in the pit of the stomach, killing him instantly. They were both Pittsburgh Pilots. B. is now undergoing examination before the Mayor.—*Cin. Atlas.*

THE SOIREE SCIENTIFIQUE ET MUSICALE.—Messrs. Leopold & Alberti will give their second performance this evening. They are skillful in their way, and can do more queer things than are dreamed of in philosophy.

By Telegraph.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN MARKETS.

Great Monetary difficulties—Rates of interest in England six and seven per cent.

Great advance in Corn on the Continent, 4c 4c 4c.

Boston, May 17, 11 P. M.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston this afternoon in the extraordinary passage of 13 days from Liverpool. Her Commercial news is most important:—

COTTON—Prices on the sailing of the Caledonia had a downward tendency and since her departure have further declined and left the markets quite flat. The amount of sales have fallen off, and speculators are not operating. The reason assigned for this decline is the restrictive rules of the Bank of England and the increased rates of interest. The Bank had refused to discount the notes of the first houses in England said to be engaged in the speculation and who, it was alledged had been shipping Gold to the U S for purposes of speculation.

This stringent movement had a most telling effect upon the manufacturing interests of the kingdom and the Cotton market suffered greatly.

Prices of American descriptions of Cotton declined from the 16th to the 23d ultimo ⅛ to ¼ per pound. Brazil, Egyptian and Surat ¼ to ½, and at the close of the week ending the 20th, a further decline followed of ⅛ to ¼d on American, and also on all other descriptions of Cotton.

On the following day better accounts were received from London as to the state of the Money Market, which gave an improved tone to the Cotton trade at Liverpool where the sales amounted to about 7000 bales at an advance of ⅛ a ¼ d on some descriptions—there the sales on speculation yesterday declined to 4000 bales at the previous currency, and finally the speculative spirit declined altogether and at the close the market was freed from it.

Quotations for Cotton are—fair to good fair bowed Georgia 6¼ a 6⅞ d. Mobile 6⅞ a 7d. There were, however, some fluctuations in price.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—Speculation was rife throughout the month in Breadstuffs, but notwithstanding this influence the price of Western Canal Flour settled at 40s per bbl, and American Red Wheat at 10s a 11s 9d per 70 lbs.

White Wheats sold at 12s to 12s 3d per bu of 70 lbs.

Indian Corn rated at 51s to 52s per 480 lbs for White, and Yellow at 52s 53s.

During the last day or two Wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs.

Western Flour advanced 1s per bbl.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour advanced 6d in the Liverpool market, but the demand was limited.

Corn went back a little in the meantime and prices declined 2s per 480 lbs; Yellow seceded in the same proportion—2s.

Subsequently to this the markets for Flour and Corn improved again—an active demand sprung up for Flour and Wheat.

A rise of 2s per bbl was established on Flour while Indian Corn improved very considerably, and was sold at 56s to 58s for Yellow, and 58s to 60s for White.

The markets closed at these figures firmly, and a considerable business was doing in Breadstuffs generally.

The supplies of Grain and Provisions sent from the United States to the Relief of the starving Irish, created an immense sensation throughout Ireland, and was the theme of universal eulogy, and the subject of warm and generous sympathy throughout England.

The state of the Money Market continued to excite much attention and much apprehension. The course of the Funds during the last fortnight was steadily downward. The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England was still steadily and rapidly disappearing. The great bulk withdrawn from its vaults was on account of, and for shipments to parties in the United States.

The measures adopted by the Directors were more stringent than [illegible], and great alarm felt as to their further results.

The Directors do not publicly make any alterations in their loans, but are very careful as to the character of the paper offered for discount.

The Bank Directors have done that which has acted on Mercantile business with great severity. They have actually declined to discount all the Brokers are demanding six and a half and even seven per cent for notes and Bills of short dates, and of first rate character, and for Bills running till July they ask seven and one eighth per cent.

The effect of all this has almost put a stop to business. There have been transactions of magnitude, however, during the last ten days and the Bank has discounted more freely. The effect has been an improved feeling in the market and Consols have rallied a little. This improved state of feeling has been further strengthened by an announcement that the Emperor of Russia had resolve t to invest more than two Millions of pounds sterling in gold, in the English Funds.

With all these palliations, the severity of the pressure was only partially mitigated, and it is evident from all the facts in the case, that for some time to come there can only exist a very stringent Money Market and a high rate of Interest.

The effect of the investment of Russian Gold was counteracted by advices from the Continent, where the price of Corn had advanced prodigiously.

The stagnation of trade in the Manufacturing Districts has also had its effect, and Consols had declined one per cent. at the commencement of the day, and the market closes heavily on the sailing of the Steamer.

The political news by this arrival is of little importance, nor is there any general news of much interest. The state of the money market advancing prices of Bread stuffs states of Trade, engrossed public attention very generally, to the exclusion of less important matters.

Our despatch is not very clear as to the extent of the advance on Flour, as usual, the closing quotations being omitted. It is evident, however, that there has been an important advance. The effect shown on the N. Y. Market was to put prices up instantly.

The news we regard as not only important, but to some extent alarming. It was not known, however, when the Hibernia left, that Exchange in Europe from the United States ruled more equally than for many weeks past. The tendency of this intelligence will be to remove the panic from England, and we hope prevent the further shipment of specie to this country, which ere long must find its way back to England.]

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 17th, 8 P. M.

The Foreign news arrived too late to show any influence on the market. I send you a report of what was done to day.

Buyers of Flour were unwilling to accede to the demands of holders, who demanded $8 for standard brands, when the latter generally withdrew their stocks for the advance claimed. The sales were 1000 bbls.

Corn has advanced—sales of prime Yellow at 105c.

Oats have advanced to 53c and sales—the market has been cleared for export—next arrivals will command an advance.

Government contractors are in the market for Provisions, causing an improved demand.

Groceries without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 17, 6 P. M.

The market for Flour has advanced still farther to day. At the close Saturday night $8,12½ was the current price. Holders have claimed a further advance of 12½, and buyers have purchased very sparingly. The sales of Howard street today reach 400 bbls only, at $8,25 per bbl.—For City Mills' the same figure is realized.—Buyers are very reluctant to pay the advance, and are waiting for the Steamer.

Wheat has also advanced, and prime White and to-day at 12½c to the extent of 3000 bu, and prime Red at 188a191c per bu.

Corn is selling at 93c for prime samples of White, and 103a105c for some description of Yellow, in all 5000 bu. The stocks are light and demand good.

Whiskey is selling in bbls at 22c, further advance. It is scarce and wanted.

There were some sales of Pork to day at $16½ for new Mess, and $14,00 for Prime. Of Bacon 50,000 lbs at 7¾a7¾c for Shoulders, 9¼c for Sides and 10c for Hams, all of Western cure.

Sales moderate of No. 1 Lard at 9½ and 10c in bbls and kegs.

Some sales Butter on private terms—the receipts are larger, and prices rather lower.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 17, 5 P. M.

The highest figure Flour realized on Saturday has not been maintained. Buyers contended for lower prices, and refusing to come into the market at $8 for Genessee, succeeded in unsettling it to some extent. The business done was at $7,75a7,93¾ for common to choice brands

Of Corn sales 30a40,000 bu at 96a97c for Yellow and 91a93c for White.

Oats are worth 50a51c, and sales 10,000 bu.

Rye—The market is steady, and further sales at 101a103c per bu.

Whiskey is selling at 28½a29½c per gall.

Of Cornmeal some sales at $4,75 per bbl.

LATER.

NEW YORK, May 17—10 P. M.

Since sending you the first despatch the market has improved under the influence of the Foreign news, and has become buoyant at $8a $8,25 for Genessee. There is also an active demand for future delivery, and considerable sales have been made at $7,75 for June, at $7,50 for July, and at $7,25 for delivery in August.

For Cornmeal there is an improved demand at the prices previously current—sales 3000 bbls at $4,75 per bbl.

Rye Flour has advanced under the news—it is now held at $5,50 per bbl—but no sales that.

Of Corn the sales have been large. The market opened this morning at 103c for prime Yellow; at the close this evening, prices stood at 107a110c, showing a considerable advance. The sales at the advance prices were 40,000 bu. For delivery in all August there have been sales at 99c

Rye has gone up 3c per bu—sales 10,000 bu at 10c for export.

The market for Cotton is very much affected. A perfect stagnation prevails. Buyers, both spinners and exporters, have withdrawn from the market, and prices must decline.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Candidates.

MR. EDITOR:—I take pleasure in recommending to the members of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, MARSHALL SOPWARTZWILDER, Esq.—a gentleman well qualified to represent the county of the State Assembly. His nomination would greatly numerous friends in the City and County.

my14dawtw ONE OF THE PARTY

JAMES HENRY, of Lower St Clair township, will be supported by many Whigs and Anti-masons for the office of County Commissioner. JEFFERSON

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny, will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for nomination by the Convention as a candidate for County Treasurer. my14dawtw FAYETTE

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of CALEB LEECH, Esq., in Ward, as a suitable person to represent this county in the Legislature. my14dawtw ADAM

HENRY LARGE, Esq., of Mifflin Township, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the nomination of the Whig and Anti-Masonic county Convention my14dawtw FIRST WARD

Major JOHN WILLOCK will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for the office of County Treasurer my14dawtw FIRST WARD

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Major J. M. SNODGRASS of Mifflin township, as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Legislature. my14dawtw LEDION

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN J. MUSSE, of Versailles Township, a suitable candidate for the Legislature. my14dawtw WILKINS

MR. EDITOR:—SAMUEL PALMER, Esq. has been spoken of by many Whigs and Antimasons as a suitable person to be voted for for the office of County Commissioner. By giving attention to the above you will oblige many Whigs of the city. my14dawtw COUNTRY

JOSEPH McCULLOUGH has been spoken of by several gentlemen as a suitable for County Commissioner, and he is in every respect honest and capable, will be supported by his friends for that office before the Convention. my14dawtw

THOMAS PERKINS of Lower St. Clair township is spoken of by many Whigs and Antimasons for the office of County Commissioner. my14dawtw

JOHN SHERIFF, of the city, will be supported by many Whigs of the city and county for nomination by the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for the Legislature. my14dawtw PITT

J W BAXTER, of the city, will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for nomination as the candidate for the office of County Treasurer. my14dawtw SECOND WARD

J. BAILY, of Lower St. Clair township, will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for the Legislature. my14dawtw JEFFERSON

Notice.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company will be held at the Exchange Hotel, on Wednesday, the 19th of May, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

may14td WM. M. DARLINGTON, Secretary

Useful Information. An important discovery in medicine has been made by Dr. Upham—it consists in the happy combination of vegetable substances, in the form of an Electuary, which has effected surprising cures in the most distressing cases of Hemorrhoids or Piles, and for which a complaint has been pronounced as infallible.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Tuomy, Market street, and P. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. may18 1w

DIED.

LIEUT. ANDREW ROSS, of Company E, Westmoreland Guards, 22 Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on his passage from Vera Cruz to New Orleans.

HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.

DR BALDWIN informs all persons afflicted with this distressing complaint, that he is daily receiving proofs of cures of Dr Hurlburd's patent "Oppelative Remedies" and does not hesitate to say, that he is now prepared to cure all such as may offer in any few days under this treatment. The Patentee by article of agreement warrants that these remedies when rightly applied, will wait and permanently cure 8 cases out of 10 in 30 days and yet they apply, in 30 days time to each case. Best boarding accommodations given on application to the subscriber, and Certificates of cures shown. Office, Dr. J. F. Ball's Drug Store, Smithfield street, near Liberty.

For sale the right of sale in the following Counties: Beaver, Washington, Greene, Elk, Tioga, Cambria, Huntingdon, Indiana, Clearfield, Armstrong, Potter, Lycoming, Centre, and Tioga.

☞ Attention given in all cases of disease. may14tw

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Charles Street, between Market and Lombard Streets, Baltimore.

THE subscriber having taken the above established hotel, offers his services to the citizens and public generally. It is centrally and pleasantly situated regards the Steamboats and Rail road Depot—is in the midst of the more extensive Importing House—and in fact, the location offers to those visiting the city, as many conveniences and comforts as the other principal hotels.

The house is now being fitted up with new furniture, in good taste and style, and will be open to the public on the 24 day of April, 1847. The proprietor trusts that his unremitting effort to please, will secure to him a portion of the public patronage, resident as well as transient.

W W DIX.

Late of the firm of Dix & Fogg

Baltimore, April 2 1847 my18dm

Rich Hill Farm for Sale.

SITUATED 15 miles from Pittsburgh, 3 miles from Depot Creek Lock, on the north side of the Allegheny river, containing about 170 acres well improved—good house and barn with stable, granary, smoke house, spring house, &c. &c. A considerable portion of the land is cleared and under good fences and in a very high state of cultivation. It is well adapted for fruit, some of which there is great variety and abundance, and is healthy condition; the land is of black walnut soil.

This farm has been the residence of Henry Parry, Esq. for 27 years, and will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchanged for property in or adjoining the city.

Inquire of Thos Parry at No 141 Ross-st, Pittsburgh or J C Parry at the Iawa Foundry, near the Gas Works. may18wtw*

ONLY THREE of those lots on Jackson street left—each Lot is 20 by 80 ft. $1 down, Price $225. Terms, one-twelfth in hand, balance in seven equal annual payments. Also, six Lots on Sampson street, Allegheny, adjoining near the above. Price $325. Terms as above

S CUTHBERT, Real Estate Office,

may18 No 50 Smithfield street

JUST RECEIVED—Another large Invoice of those Patent Gum Elastic and Shirred Suspenders, medium qualities, manufactured by the Russell Manufacturing Company, Ct., and for sale at factory prices, by the agent, No 25 Wood street, up stairs, wholesale.

may18 EDWARD TODD, Agent for Eastern Manufacturer

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS—1 Lot 25 by 127 feet, situated on Franklin Street, Allegheny City, Price $200. Terms, $20 in hand, balance in five years.

Also, a corner Lot 23 by 127 feet situated near the above. Price $200. Terms, same as above.

may18 S CUTHBERT, 50 Smithfield st

BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS—W R Murphy has just opened an assortment of Grasshopper, Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Chinese, Pearl, Split Straw, super Rutland, and Gimp Bonnets. Also, Ribbons and Flowers, in great variety, at the North East corner of 4th and Market sts. may18

TANNER'S OIL—50 bb