THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly a Five Dollars per annum, the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ Terms of Advertising.

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

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SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY S EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

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

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, of Saturday, will be issued at 10 o'clock this morning with all the news of the week.

THE ANTI RENTERS AGAIN.—The New York Anti Renters, borrowing an idea from olden time, are decimating themselves into clans for the purpose of carrying out their insane war upon law and property. An Association has been formed, of which one Calvin Pepper,—no doubt a very *spicy* gentleman,—is at the head, and which is designed to do mischief generally. The Association is to be made up of *tens*, and one of the ten is to be a representative of their own number.—Every ten mean thus selected is to be the representative of a clan of 100, and every ten representing of 1000, all to be divided and subdivided, like the banditti of Spain or China. The system of decimal notation is to go on without limit.

The first association of ten representing one thousand men, we are told, *will agree upon principles and measures to be binding upon the one thousand*, until such time as the next higher class of ten which organized representing ten thousand men shall revise, amend or supersede.

Mr. Pepper says that the plan has been extensively and enthusiastically adopted at large meetings of the people of Columbia and Dutchess Counties. Probably the outrages at Taghkanic are the faint dawnings of the new system upon benighted landlordism. It is understood that depots of *fire arms* have been established by the Anti Renters of that vicinity, and it is quite likely that these "associations of ten," representing hundreds and thousands of the people, will be called upon to use them. The principles and measures adopted, it will be recollected, are to be *binding*.

We hope there is enough of "law and order" in the State of New York to bind Mr. Pepper and his confederates over to keep the peace as soon as he enters upon his war upon the property of the State. We are both weary and fearful of this radicalism, the effect of which is to overturn society. In our country fanaticism has become a plant of such rapid growth, and we have so much of it all around us, that but for our belief in the overruling Providence of God, we should at times almost despair of the Republic.

GENERAL SCOTT'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO, he makes particular mention of the good conduct of Captain Lee and Lieut. Beauregard of the Engineer Corps, of Generals Twiggs, Shields and Worth, and the portion of their several divisions engaged in the battle, of Col. Harney, Capts. Lee and Steptoe, of Lieuts. Gardner, Hagner and Brown, of Major Burnham Lieut. Tower and Ripley, of Taylor's and Wall's Field Batteries, of General Patterson's command, and Col. Baker, of Lieut. G. W. Smith, Lieut. Brooks, 3d infantry, Lieut. Macdonald, 2d dragoons, Lieut. Vandorn, 7th infantry—all acting staff officers—Capt. Magruder, 1st artillery, and Lieut. Gardner, 7th infantry, of Cols. Campbell, Haskell, and Wynkoop, commanding the regiments of Pillow's brigade, of Col. Hitchcock, Majors Smith and Turnbull and their assistants, of Lieut. Blair, and of his personal staff, Lieuts. Scott, Williams and Lay, and Major Van Buren, who volunteered for the occasion, and who gave zealous and efficient assistance.

The following extracts will be read with interest:

Our whole force present, in action and in reserve was 8,500; the enemy is estimated at 12,000, or more. About 2000 prisoners, 4 or 5,000 stands of arms, and 42 pieces of artillery were taken.—By the accompanying return, I regret to find our loss more severe than it first supposed, amounting in the two days to 23 officers and 398 men—in all 431, of whom 63 were killed. The enemy's loss is computed to be from 1,000 to 1,200

The following is given as the position of the enemy at Cerro Gordo:

The *tierra caliente*, or low level, terminates at *Plan del Rio*, the site of the American camp, from which the road ascends immediately in a long circuit among lofty hills, whose commanding points had all been fortified and garrisoned by the enemy. His right, entrenched, rested on a precipice overhanging an impassable ravine that forms the bed of the stream; and his entrenchments extend it continuously to the road, on which was placed a formidable battery. On the other side, the lofty and difficult height of Cerro Gordo commanded the approaches in all directions. The main body of the Mexican army was encamped on level ground, with a battery of five pieces, half a mile in rear of that height towards Jalapa.

Resolving, if possible, to turn the enemy's left, and attack in rear, while menacing or engaging his front, I caused daily reconnoissances to be pushed, with the view of finding a route for a force to debouch on the Jalapa road and cut off retreat.

Early on the 18th, the columns moved to the general attack, and our success was speedy and decisive. Pillow's brigade, assaulting the right of the entrenchments, although compelled to retire, had the effect I have hereafter stated.—Twiggs's division storming the strong and vital point of Cerro Gordo, pierced the centre, gained command of all the entrenchments, and cut them off from support. As our infantry, (Col. Riley's brigade,) pushed on against the main body of the enemy, the guns of their own fort were rapidly turned to play on that force, (under the immediate command of General Santa Anna,) who fled in confusion. Shields's brigade, bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalapa road, and aided materially in completing the rout of the enemy.

The moment the fate of the day was decided, the cavalry, and Taylor's and Wall's field batteries were pushed on towards Jalapa in advance of the pursuing columns of infantry—Twiggs's division and the brigade of Shields', (now under Col. Baker,)—and Major General Patterson was sent to take command of them. In the pursuit many Mexicans were captured or slain before our men and horses were exhausted by the heat and distance.

The route proves to have been complete—the retreating army, except a small body of cavalry, being dispersed and utterly disorganized. The immediate consequences have been our possession of this important city, the abandonment of the works and artillery at La Hoya, the next formidable pass between Vera Cruz and the capital, and the prompt occupation by Worth's division of the fortress of Perote, (second only to San Juan de Ulloa,) with its extensive armament of sixty-six guns and mortars, and its large supplies of *material*. To General Worth's report, annexed, I refer for details.

I have heretofore endeavored to do justice to the skill and courage with which the attack on the height of Cerro Gordo was directed and executed, naming the regiments most distinguished, and their commanders, under the lead of Colonel Harney. Lieut. G. W. Smith led the engineer company as part of the storming force, and is noticed with distinction. WINFIELD SCOTT.

PRICES OF BREAD.—It will be seen that the high price of flour, as might have been expected, has led to an increased price of Bread. The city and landings, and towns in the neighborhood are crowded with flour, and yet the price advances.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1847.

We have had a most delightful day. The air has been soft and summerish, and the streets have been crowded with loungers of both sexes. A stroll up Chestnut street, this afternoon, as far as the new Academy of Design, let me into a world of new fashions and fopdoms. I might have been poetically impressed by some few bewitching faces, glimpses of which I caught during my walk, had I not shut myself up against all influences of the kind. Had I been susceptible, you never should have had my ravings inflicted upon you, for if report speaks true, your Gazette is said and matter of fact, a character which well becomes it, considering its age and standing east and west of the Alleghenies.

The steamer's news reached this city yesterday afternoon, and was published at an early hour in an extra Bulletin; the proprietor of that paper receiving it on New York by Telegraph—exclusively. The effect of the news was a very decided one upon our commercial circles. There was an immense call for extras; indeed in the business portion of the city you could hardly meet a man who had not one in his hand. Flour and grain of all kind have advanced. Cotton, as a matter of course, is flat. No sales have been made to day.

The twenty-third anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, was celebrated last night at Mineral Fund Hall. The room, which is one of the largest in the city, was crowded to excess, and with an audience, the majority of whom were ladies. The services were very impressive. Addresses were made by several distinguished clergymen, among whom Rev. Mr. Malcolm and Rev. Dr. Durbin, of this city, were most happy.

The report of the Union for the past year shows a very gratifying state of things. You will find it in the city papers of to-day.

The news from Mexico to-day, announces that Gen. Scott is moving on the capitol! Purbla having capitulated. The impression in our city now is, that peace will soon be consummated. Santa Anna is evidently broken completely down; and with his fall may be counted undoubtedly a submission on the part of Mexico.

Gen. Irwin is in our city at the Columbia House. I understand that a large number of his friends have already called upon him. He is popular with all classes; in fact, put the man to be the next Governor of this State, which I presume it is now generally conceded he will be. The Democrats are disaffected towards Shunk. He will not begin to get the party vote in this city.—It was only this morning that I was conversing with an old Democrat, who expressed openly his dislike of Shunk, and who said he would vote for Irwin!

You have probably seen the announcement of a contemplated movement in Cuba, against the Spanish Government. There is more in this than at first appears. I happen to know that Spaniards are now contending for a decided stand on the part of the Creole population of that Island, and think I may safely prophecy that before another year passes, its destiny will be materially changed. The desire on the part of the revolutionists is, to make Cuba first a republic, and then to annex her to our country. Yours, Q.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS

The arrival of the steamship Britannia at Boston, on Sunday night, in twelve and half days from Liverpool, enables me to spread before the readers of the Gazette, fourteen days later intelligence from the old world.

In consequence of the paucity of discounts by the Bank of England, and the exaction of six and one quarter per cent. on first class short paper, and eight per cent. on other kinds of good paper, business of all kinds has been somewhat affected.

Cotton has declined in a measure, in Eng and as a consequence here, while bread-stuffs are still higher than at the departure of the last steamer.

The Britannia has on board £200,000 in specie—about $1,000,000.

Upon the subject in which Americans are most deeply interested. I will quote the following from the last Cork Examiner received here:

"We this day witnessed a most horrifying and appalling spectacle, at the Shandon guard house near the fact of Mallow lane. Under the sheds attached to that building, lay some thirty eight human beings—old and young, men, women, children, and infants of the tenderest age—all huddled together on the ground without any other covering than the rags on their persons and some in the last stage of filth and hideousness. There they lay—some dying—some dead—and gaunt and yellow with famine and disease. We have seen many sights of horror within the last month, but never anything equal to congested mass of human debasement!

"The smell that came from the sufferers was offensive in the extreme, and was sufficient of itself to propagate disease. Two of these wretched people died this morning—a man and a child."

"How many will follow them before evening, to their home of eternal peace, we may not calculate. In the parish of Coachford, with a population of six thousand, the average number of deaths is fifty weekly."

I must stop here—to enter more in detail is unnecessary and revolting—the sufferings of the Irish are too deplorable, even for narration. The appeal to the feelings of the American people, that they have most generously contributed to the alleviation of the wretchedness of this down-trodden race, whose degradation, and anguish, cannot be too highly colored in a representation of their real condition.

"A will more plot to murder the Pope has been discovered by the French Ambassador, and many arrests have taken place. His Holiness published a circular on the 19th of April in which an invitation is extended to the different provinces to send Representatives to Rome, to discuss with the Government measures for the improvement of the local administrations, and to aid in improving the position of the population.

In Paris the news of the victories of General Taylor was received with marked and lively satisfaction. The reply of Old Rough and Ready to Santa Anna's summons to surrender, is greatly admired on account of its noble simplicity; and Frenchmen declare it will live in history like Napoleon's appeal to his soldiers at the Pyramids, or like his spirit-stirring address on seeing the sun rise at Austerlitz. Respectfully, &c. J. B.

Interesting Correspondence.

The correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and Lord John Russel upon the subject of the Louisiana donation to Ireland is here transcribed from Wilmer & Smith:

"*Mr. Bancroft to Lord John Russell:*"

"SEVEN DIALS SQUARE, April 28 1847.

"MY LORD—The people of New Orleans, touched by the accounts of the distress from famine in Ireland, came together in a public meeting on the 5th of February last. Mr. Johnson the Governor of Louisiana, presiding, and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, taking part in the proceedings, and made a voluntary contribution of fifteen thousand dollars. This offering, a committee, consisting of Mr. Crossman, the Mayor of New Orleans, and five of its most respectable citizens, have placed entirely at my disposal, with no other restriction than that it be applied without the least possible delay, in order to alleviate in the most general and equitable manner the sufferings of the people of Ireland by the purchase of food for their relief."—From your Lordship's position in the Government you best know where relief is most urgently demanded, and how it can be applied without waste, without expense, and without interference of other arrangements. As the surest method of carrying into effect the wishes of the citizens of New Orleans, I therefore beg leave to place their contribution at your Lordship's disposition, requesting you to exercise in its application the same discretion which has been conferred on *myself*. Perhaps, I should say no more; but I am impelled to add, that the sympathy of the people of the United States with the sudden and overwhelming calamity which has befallen Ireland is earnest and universal; and that, mindful of their European origin, they share in the afflictions and rejoice in the prosperity of the nations from which they sprung. I am, my lord, with high consideration, very faithfully yours,

"*Lord John Russell.*" "*Lord John Russell to Mr. Bancroft.*"

"LORD JOHN RUSSELL."

"29th April, 1847.

"SIR—I have received with much gratification your letter of yesterday informing me that the people of New Orleans, assembled at a public meeting (Mr. Johnson, the Governor of Louisiana, presiding,) made a voluntary contribution for the relief of the distress in Ireland, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. I have likewise received a draft for the amount, with your request that the sum should be applied where relief is most urgently demanded, without waste, without expense and without interference with other arrangements. I feel highly honored by the confidence you have placed in me. It appears to me that the best mode of dispensing of this magnificent contribution, is to transmit it without delay to the Central Relief Committee in Dublin, presided over by Lord Kildare. I shall accordingly send the amount to him with a copy of your letter. With reference to the latter part of your letter allow me to add, that the earnest and universal sympathy of the people of the United States with our distressed countrymen in Ireland, is most gratifying to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and that her Majesty the Queen has seen with the highest satisfaction the manifestation of generosity and charity of a nation sprung from the same origin as ourselves. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, yours very faithfully,

"J. RUSSELL."

COL. BENTON AT HOME.

Mr. Benton is at home in St. Louis just now, where he is so seldom found, being a house keeper at the head of a large family in Washington. On the 13th he delivered a speech to his constituents, upon some of the great topics of the day, and before an immense audience, whom curiosity or interest in the man, had drawn out to hear him. The Senator being introduced to the assembly made the following SPEECH.

He said the past few years had been occupied by great questions, of a public nature, and requiring public discussions. The Oregon question had, during that period, been settled, and upon this subject he stated his own course to have been clear since 1818. He opposed the treaty then negotiated in regard to that territory, and time had shown that the articles written by him then, in relation to this subject, and published in this city, were correct to their views. Fifty four forty was the demand made of England, and *war* was her answer. He had always contended for forty-nine as the dividing line, and this opinion he made known to the Secretary of State in April, 1845 He felt it his duty, when the question came up, to be the consequences what they might, to breast the storm of public opinion, and save the two countries from a disastrous war. He did take his position for forty-nine, and the line was carried; the consequence is, England and America are at peace, and so, he was happy to add, were himself and his constituents.

Amid the calamities of a famine, America is now succoring Great Britain, and she returns to us across the ocean her strains of gratitude. It is a war of beneficence on one side, and gratitude on the other. Thank God, he added, that such is the result, and I thank my constituents that, though at first opposed to my course, they have appreciated my motives, and now approve them

On the subject of Texas, he remarked that he had pursued but one course for thirty years. He denounced the treaty when it was first made, immediately after its conclusion, and had ever since been in favor of its redemption, but not at the price of war. Mr. Clay, who was at that time Secretary of State, was in favor of regaining it; so were Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and recently he had heard that John Quincy Adams had voted against the treaty. After the battle of San Jacinto offers were made, but the war still existed, and the cabinet desired a peace before they entered into negotiation on the subject. Could this have been brought about, the territory of Texas would fall as easily into our arms as Eve into the arms of Adam! At the conclusion of Mr. Van Buren's administration, he said, none condemned him for refusing Texas at the price of war! It was under Tyler's administration, the only negotiation privately got up, and for, unworthy purposes; that the mischief was done. He had opposed its first, although he voted against the wishes of his constituents; but he resolved to abide the issue and quit public life forever if they decreed it. He thanked them for appreciating his motives. He said he considered his own fate as nothing when weighed against the prospects of national war. He was a friend of negotiation, in hopes to overcome the objections of Mexico; but in the agonies of Tyler's expiring administration, the negotiations were wrested from the national councils and the deed was done—a resolution upon the subject was passed, and war was breathed. At that time negotiations for the recognition of Texas were in the mediation of France and England. Our army and navy at once proceeded to take the war off the hands of the Texas Government.

By negotiations, said Col. B., it was not only hoped that we would avoid those disastrous consequences of war, which flow from the loss of life and destruction of property, but the injury which would arise from a collision with a sister republic and a neighbor, who had paid us the high compliment to adopt our constitution as her model. She was one of a *chain* of republics of which we were the head. She looked upon us as a peaceful guardian. Her sons were sent to our schools to learn our institutions, as the children of Greece journeyed to Egypt, and those of Italy to Greece. Up to this *fatal* period of 1842, our public men looked upon peace between these two republics as their true policy—it was their general position, for a war with one might lead to a war with all, because they were of one race and religion. Sympathy with each other and neighborly justice was the grand principle acted upon. In 1842, for unworthy and selfish purposes, this principle was broken upon and a midnight treaty snatched from the hand of the President effect the resolutions which have entailed upon us these consequences.

Col. Benton, at times, spoke with great fervor, and with that impressiveness of emphasis which is peculiar to him.

From San Jacinto it had been seen that Mexico could not conquer in the field with the Anglo Saxon race. From San Jacinto to Cerro Gordo it had been evident. He would not particularize in his mention of events—individuals would be omission and to long would be detail. In all cases victory has been ours. But though continued victories might and must bring peace, policy might have done better.

All must wish for peace, but not such a peace as *force* may exact. Col. B. spoke of the mixture of races, interests, and political inclinings existing in Mexico, particularly of the priesthood and the army, who eat up the people and keep down the true Republicans; yet the Spanish great characteristic of pride is well known—history illustrates it, and this pride is a point of union for all. Unfortunately, too, this war has placed in power that party most inimical to the United States. In negotiating a peace which should not be a hollow truce, the Mexican points of character should be understood.

In opposing the United States all parties unite—even the true Republicans, those who adopted our constitution and have fought to maintain it; these will be the last to make a peace which compromises Mexican honor. The speaker remarked that he spoke of subjects which he was not private but officially informed, for the conduct of officers by the Government commissioner, he presumed, yet he might be permitted to say, that in his view of the war he had looked more to policy than arms, though to a union of them both. He had refused embassies under three administrations, yet he had been willing to resign his seat in the Senate in order to reconcile differences. He had refused to be first Major General, yet when he saw the war dragging, he was willing to take a place to push matters forward. He would have accepted the Lieut. Generalcy, but to make arms subservient to policy, and the rank would have outraged no propriety *for it would have removed no Veteran!* The public will yet see that if he had taken the office, Taylor would have had 20,000 men at Buena Vista instead of 5,000 while Scott would have found the road *open to Mexico;* nay, both Generals would have been in a situation to have entered the city together, for minister of peace would have been along to conciliate and settle matters. "These things *the public yet will see*" remarked the speaker, "nor will I not my friends have cause to be ashamed" Col. B. now touched upon Calhoun resolutions with regard to slavery. He was born, and lived in a Slave State, and saw with abhorrence new and ruinous doctrines brought forward. Slavery was to be extended to *Oregon*, and every compromise upon the subject was to be considered as a violation of the constitution! Such was the doctrine, and northern friends were to be shouldered on the bare at the first kick." The speaker would defend slavery as it is, but had no idea of being treated as a subverter of the Union if he refused to extend slavery to Oregon, against the wishes of its inhabitants. Calhoun's resolution make those who will not yield their whole length subverters of the Union. It is equal to northern abolitionists, with a reversed action. Extremes of north and south run to the same point of intolerance and defiance. (Col. B. did not mention Calhoun by name.) The speaker had taken his stand from the first denouncing the resolution as firebrands! They defeated the Oregon bill. There was no Jackson now to say, "The Federal Union shall be preserved;" but the speaker would give his strength, and if it was his fate to go overboard he was ready for it. Col. B concluded by saying that he had on this occasion, a gathering of all parties, as he supposed—in it had himself no subject of general interest, in the proper place he was always ready, however, to discuss party subjects. The present time was a crisis, and he wished to be allowed to speak a man who felt for his fellow-men.

NEW BOOKS.

J. L. Read, 4th street has received several large packages of new books from the Harpers, of New York, now the most prolific book publishers in the Union.

Among them is Jared Spark's "Washington," a new and valuable edition of the life of a man whom we all delight to honor and of whose history we cannot know too much, and by one of the most successful and able authors in the country.

Field's Scripture Illustrated; By Rev. Chester Field, with notes; a highly interesting work.

"Omoo;" By Herman Melville; A narrative in two parts, descriptive of the South Sea. This work has attracted much attention in the east, and is regarded as a very interesting book.

Pictorial History of England, Nos. 21 and 22. The numbers completed close the first volume of one of the ablest and most interesting Histories of England which have been issued from the press.

Mr. Read, as will be seen by his advertisement, has also received a large number of other new books to which we would call the attention of the reader.

SALE OF MAHOGANY AND TIMBER AT CINCINNATI.—We ask attention to an important sale at Cincinnati on Wednesday next, of a valuable lot of Honduras Mahogany and other woods.—For kind of wood and terms see advertisement.

THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

As one of the important Rail Road movements of the day, we call attention to the following proceedings of a Convention held at Indianapolis, on the 13th inst.

President—WILLIAM EWING, of Ohio.

Vice Presidents—Chauncey Rose, of Indiana, Wm. S. Watts, of Illinois, Ephraim Morgan, of Ohio, Samuel A. Verbrike, Jacob D. Early, Nicholas McCarty, of Indiana.

Secretaries—Dr. J S. Bobbs, Peter Daggy, of Indiana.

The following resolutions were introduced by Judge Huntington, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, public attention has of late been directed to the importance of constructing a railway between the city of St. Louis, on the Mississippi river, and Cincinnati, on the Ohio, whereby in course of time a continuous railroad communication will be formed with the Eastern Atlantic cities; and whereas, the right of way for such purposes has already been granted by the States of Ohio and Indiana under liberal charters, passed their respective Legislatures; and whereas, the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, created under the charter of the last Legislature of Indiana, has already been organized, be it

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention said road through the State of Indiana when constructed, should connect at the eastern line of the State with a railroad running to the city of Cincinnati, and at the Western line of the State with a railroad from that point to the city of St. Louis, on the Mississippi river.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, steps should be immediately taken by the directors of said company in the State of Indiana, to open books for the subscription of stock to said road; and that they are hereby requested to do so, at the earliest practicable period.

"*Resolved*, That it is also the opinion of this convention, that steps should be taken in the State of Ohio, for early action in this important improvement, that concert of action, on the part of the States interested, may be secured."

A committee, of which Gov. Bebb was chairman, was appointed to draft an address, and publish it in pamphlet form.

A Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

We deeply regret that we are called upon to accompany the glorious tidings to-day from the seat of war with the news of a disaster, painfully heart-rending. Yesterday morning about 40 miles below this place, the steamboat New Hampshire, on her trip up from New Orleans, had stopped at a wood-yard, and on shoving off—it being about 4 o'clock, a. m.—her boilers burst, causing a complete wreck of the whole boat, and killing nearly all her officers. A great portion of one of the boilers was thrown a considerable distance upon shore, and the body of young Allen found near it. Luckily the passengers were in their state-rooms, else the loss of life must have been much greater. A friend has furnished us with the annexed list of those killed, or missing:

Killed—Geo. T. Allen, first clerk.

Missing, and supposed to be killed—R. B. Cupples, second clerk; Alexander McKinney, pilot; ——, engineer; James Van Duke, mate; four black firemen; one white second steward, and one cabin boy; Chas. Ratcliff, engineer; Mr. Sutlinde, cabin passenger; and one deck passenger, name not known.

Mr. Bishop, one of the passengers on this ill-fated steamer, describes the explosion as one of the most terrible, perhaps ever known. An iron rule was thrown at the distance of some hundred yards broken to pieces by the concussion; and of $3,000 in half eagles which it contained, a good many were battered, and several shattered into fragments. Thirty or forty sacks of coffee, behind the boilers, were lifted up, thrown upon the shore and scattered in every direction. The clothes and bedding were found hanging upon trees on the shore, and could be reached only by cutting them down. The boat was divided in two, the hurricane roof and cabin floated off, the hull capsized and she sunk, a total wreck.

The explosion of the boilers is said to have been caused by an accumulation of mud in them, at night, which had become encrusted at the bottom, and prevented the water from having its full effect.

From the passengers of the New Hampshire, we have received a card, bearing testimony to the kind and gentlemanly conduct of Capt. Howell of the Hatchee Planter, towards them, and making their acknowledgments to him. It appears in today's Gazette.—*Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette*

THE LAWS OF CHINA.—Under one of the barbarious laws of the "Celestial Empire," Hwang, the distinguished Lieutenant-Governor of Kwangting (Canton,) province, has been degraded, and sent a prisoner to Pekin. His offence is, having, when recently presiding at a literary examination, received intelligence of his mother's death, and kept it secret for a short time, instead of immediately denouncing himself to his office, and retiring into private life for three years. The punishment of such "impiety," by the law of China, is death; but he will probably escape with a heavy fine. Hwang was the right hand of Keying, the governor of the province, and a particular friend of Colonel and Commissioner Curbing, in making his negotiations in China.

EGLANTINE ROSE.—Some fine roots and stems of the Eglantine Rose may be procured at the store of Isaac Dickey. This rose is the most thrifty of the whole species of the rose, and is also of the most beautiful variety. The flowers grow in clusters and with all the colors of the rainbow.

The large cargo taken out to Cork in the U. S. ship Jamestown, was to be deposited at one hundred and fifty localities in Ireland, and spread over an area of 1,700,000 acres.

In the case of the United States vs. Denny and Robinson, as sureties for Richard B. Butler, in the United States Court, the jury were unable to agree, and stood seven to five for the Plaintiff.

A public meeting is called at Carrollton for Saturday, the 15th of June, for the purpose of securing a Rail Road from Carrollton to the Sandy and Beaver Canal.

DIVORCES IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY OHIO—There are no less than 19 suits for divorce pending before the Cuyahoga Court of Common Pleas, at this session of the Court.

JOHN M. BOTTS has been nominated as Speaker of the next House of Representatives in several quarters.

TAYLOR AND HIS GENERALS.—We have received, by mail, the Biography of Taylor and his Generals, which contains not only sketches of the lives of Worth, Twiggs, and Wool, but of Generals Taylor, Wall, Lane, Quitman, Shields, Pillow, Cadwalader, Patterson, Smith, Cushing, Lane, Cushman, Clark, Hamtramck, Cass, Butler, Gaines, Jesup, Scott, Gibson, Gaines, Taylor, Worth, Brown, Ripley, Smith, Clinch, Arbuckle, Atkinson, Leavenworth, Kearney, Dearborn, Henry, Harney, Hitchcock, Riley, Clay, Davis, Duncan, Clark, Graham, Totten, Hoxton, Bankhead, Childs, Gibbs, Talcott, Bomford, Lindsay, Lee, Jones, Kearsley, Mansfield, Tompkins, Bliss, Worth, Jesup, Macomb, Gratiot, Wilkinson, Swift, Brown, Scott, Pinckney, Hull, Dearborn, Wilkinson, Pike, Porter, Macomb, Brown, Gaines, Ripley, Jesup, Atkinson, Leavenworth, Kearney, Arbuckle, Clinch, Smith, Gibson, Taylor, Worth, Brown, Scott, Jesup, Macomb, Gaines, Ripley