THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PER BY ERASTUS BROOKS

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 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.)

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J B SALISBURY, Susquehanna.
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY S EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1847, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the County House on Wednesday the 2nd day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the township (Pittsburgh) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 9 and 5, P. M., and those of the wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

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

ap22dwtd

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

NO. III.

THE ONE MAN POWER.

It is hard to realize, from reading the Constitution of the country, how one man, though occupying the high office of President of the United States, can assume, to the extent practised, powers not warranted by the Constitution, or successfully abuse powers, to the same extent, when conferred by the Constitution. But in this, as in other things, where there is a will there is a way. The Executive, over and over again, refuses to approve of laws sanctioned by nearly all his predecessors. A bill for the improvement of the inland navigation of the country, for removing obstructions from rivers and harbors, whereby the fruits of agriculture and trade may be more securely transmitted from the interior States to the ocean, and the lives of passengers made secure from dangers worse than those of the great deep, is wantonly vetoed at one session of Congress, and at the next, with appropriations much reduced, and the bill, if possible, framed to avoid every objection of the Executive, is quietly put into the President's breeches pocket. It is legal, in the President's estimation, to remove obstructions from the Rio Grande, and to make roads in Mexico, without an act of Congress; but all this is monstrous when the Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, and the great Lakes, are the places of these improvements. It is legal to expend one hundred millions of dollars in prosecuting a war of conquest and which threatens dismion in the end, and yet it is unconstitutional to give a dollar for removing a rock from the Lakes, or a snag from a River. This veto war upon the life and interests of the western people, and against the judgment of Congress twice expressed, is an act so bold and so reckless of life, property, public sentiment, and the common good, that it ought to arouse the indignation of the whole country. We propose not to argue the question with the President; we say, however, that the veto of a private claim, like that for the payment of spoliations committed upon American commerce by the French, or of a bill for clearing out dangerous obstructions from great public high ways leading to the ocean, or to foreign ports, or from one State to another, is a monstrous usurpation of power. A wise discretion unquestionably there should be in making appropriations, and the representatives of the people are to be trusted upon such a subject as this. If the power is not with Congress, it is no where. The States would not improve rivers and harbors if they could, *and could not if they would.* The Constitution itself forbids a compact, agreement, or alliance between two or more States, without the consent of Congress, and such an alliance would be necessary for the completion of any public work. The assent of Congress may be given, has been given, was given at the last session of Congress, to a *State* company who have power to improve the navigation of the James river, and to impose a tax upon upon vessels passing on the river. The Government itself is a stockholder, and a great beneficiary from the profits derived from stock held in the Portland and Louisville canal; and all this Government authority and association proves the power of Congress over the subject. But it is morally and physically impossible for the State to make harbors, construct breakwaters, and clear out channels. It is not their business. "*Congress,*" (not the States,) says the Constitution, "*shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations* AND AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES, *and with the Indian tribes.*" Here is the power, and the distinction between foreign commerce is as cruel to the interior States as it is unjust to the whole Union. Rivers and harbors, indeed, are for the benefit of the whole Union, and the commerce of the Union, in one way or another, shares in every great public commercial improvement. The President approves a bill establishing light-houses, showing the way to a harbor on the lake, but an obstruction which prevents the safe entrance to a harbor, according to his theory, cannot be removed! Gen. Jackson the mentor of Mr. Polk, could approve of such measures as these, and did approve them, including *thirty three of the forty-nine* objects embraced in the *vetoed* bills of the last Congress, and the remainder was for harbors connected with the external trade of the country; but our "Young Hickory" can find no authority in the Constitution for this, though ample powers for bringing on a foreign war by his simple word of command. Mr. Van Buren, too, could do this, but not the head of this conscientious Administration! He could go so far as to "invite the attention of Congress to the suggestions and recommendations of the Secretary of War *in relation to these prominent objects of national interest,*" but when Congress heeded these recommendations and suggestions, and passed a bill to establish harbors where there are none, then the veto power is interposed between the act done, and his own suggestions! Look to the first annual message of Mr. Polk, and you will find the express attention of Congress recommended to the following from the Secretary of War:

"The lakes are almost entirely destitute of natural harbors. Navigation upon them was exposed to imminent perils, and not unfrequently attended with frightful loss of life and property. With the settlement and growth of the western country, the commerce upon these inland seas has rapidly increased, and its estimated annual amount now exceeds in value the entire exports of the products and Manufactures of the United States to all foreign countries. An interest of this magnitude, daily augmenting, in which so many States, and so large a portion of our citizens participated, naturally commanded the attention of Congress, and properly received its fostering care. * * * * Should it ever become necessary to have a naval force upon these lakes, the numerous and commodious harbors thus provided by the aid of the Government will contribute to its safety and successful operations. Besides there are now employed in the commerce of these lakes a great number of large sized and stoutly built steamers, which would not have been placed there by individual enterprise but for the safety and accommodation afforded by these harbors. In case of a public emergency, these steamers can be expediously converted into effective vessels of war, and rendered subservient to military operations. Nor are the economy and facility of transporting troops, munitions of war, and supplies, to be overlooked in estimating the public advantages of the lake improvements. It is also said that our best seamen are those who have been trained in the navigation of our lakes."

Reasons like these avail nothing with the President, nor his friends in Congress. The bills passed are vetoed, or, what is worse, pocketed, and under the influence of veto, and the attractive rewards of office from the Executive, the judgment of Congress is perverted and destroyed, and the people made to suffer. The loss of lives upon the lakes have not only been fearful, but the loss in vessels and cargoes upon the western lakes and rivers are probably not less than $2,700,000 per annum. Insurance is high in proportion as the risks are dangerous, and when it is known that the loss in boats have been for several years eight per cent. upon the value, some estimate may be formed of the premiums necessarily paid.

But it is not in the use of the veto alone, though this is unknown to almost every kingly power, that the Executive has alienated himself above and beyond them. He has made war of and by himself; he has removed a multitude of honest and competent men from office, and filled their places with mere partizans, and often with incompetent persons. During the late session of Congress a doctrine, new to us, was proclaimed authoratively as Democratic, upon the floor of the House, and in the public press. Here is one form of the new creed, from a leading Democratic paper, the Baltimore Republican and Argus, of January 29:

"*The Executive and Congress.—It belongs to the Executive to manage the war with Mexico.* The supreme legislative power declared war to exist, and henceforward it was the duty of the Executive to wage the war with all such means as the Constitution and Congress placed at his disposal. When, then, he found these measures inadequate, and applied to Congress for other measures, HIS WILL *should have been immediately complied with,* unless it was plainly in contravention of the Constitution."

This is the *one man* power. But from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we have it embodied in a still more objectionable way. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll says:

"That when the Congress had given the President the war-waging power, that *power was as great as the power of the Autocrat of all the Russias, of the Sultan Mahmoud, or of Napoleon, in the utmost culmination of his authority; and that it was a great mistake to suppose that there was in that respect, any difference between the sovereignty of the European despot and that of the United States.*"

Again, he says:

"The Autocrat of all the Russias—the Sultan Mahmoud—had no more sovereign power, than that which was now in full exercise for waging the war with Mexico."

These, at least, are new doctrines for a Republic, and they are dangerous as they are new. The President nominated the author of them as Minister Plenipotentiary to the second court of Europe, soon after they were uttered, and thus showed his appreciation of the *man and his creed.* The fact here, too, comes home upon us with an irresistible force, that the Executive exerts far more influence in Congress over men representing from seventy to one hundred thousand constituents, than even the constituency themselves. Thus you find the most subservient men the greatest favorites of the Executive. Mr. Ingersoll is nominated to France; a son of Mr. Cass is nominated to a major's rank in the army; Mr. Dallas has a relative provided for; so has Mr. Edsall, of N. J.; and Messrs. Cunningham and Sawyer of Ohio, have each sons in the army or navy. In the appointment of members of Congress to office, as predicted by Gen. Jackson, "corruption has become the order of the day." Men have secured important offices by their votes; and the will of the Executive, rather than the people, has become the supreme law of the land.

A despot could not have treated the people, or the representatives of the people, with more disrespect and contempt than did Mr. Polk, and not only was Congress and the rights of the people interfered with, but the rights of the veteran officers of the army themselves in all that was said and done in reference to the appointment of a *Lieutenant General.* The very proposition of the Executive was, in the first place, a mean attempt to supercede or to degrade the two Major Generals in command of the army. Congress at the first blush was indignant at the attempt. The appropriate committees in the two Houses of Congress would give no sanction to so gross an act of injustice as this, and threw out the President's recommendation, and laid it upon the table.—There was indeed but one committee man in the House of Representatives willing to give even the President a hearing in his nefarious design of deposing the old tried and brave commanders of the army. But mark the contrast of a few short days! More than four score members, under Executive dictation, retrace their steps, defer their own deliberate judgments to the one man power, and under the mysterious influences of the White House vote first for the Lieutenant General, and then for a Major General to command the army, without regard to the experience of the man, his qualifications, or *even date of commission!*—The Senate resisted this and successfully by the aid of Mr. Calhoun and some of his friends and to save the bill, after two committes of conference had been appointed, and in the very last hours of the session, the party are forced to omit an act of injustice, or to forego all authority authorizing the President to make two new major generals four brigadier generals, and a large number of subordinate officers.

But after all this, you find the Executive literally combining to overreach Congress, and, if possible to place "Maj. Gen. Benton" over the heads of the Heroes of Lundy's Lane and of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

Baltimore Committee.

The Committee from Baltimore left town last evening, on their return to that city—on their arrival there, they will immediately call a meeting of the citizens, and make a report of their proceedings. During their stay here, they have had ample opportunities of ascertaining the advantages which Baltimore would obtain by a Rail Road connection with us—and we are satisfied they will make a very strong representation upon the subject. It remains now to be seen, whether the Baltimore Company and the citizens generally, are acting with us in good faith or not—for our own part we have our doubts. We, however, sincerely hope that the desires of the Committee, and of the friends of the connection generally, may be amply realized. That it is a consummation most devoutly to be wished *for*—all will allow, and of vital importance to the great interests of our city—but whether it is sound wisdom after all we have done in the matter heretofore—without any ray of success—to delay further action in pushing our Rail Roads either to the west or direct to Philadelphia, is a grave enquiry—especially upon so feeble a basis as we fear the present to be. We have too often seen the dangers of delay—and are somewhat fearful that like the dog in the fable. We may lose the substance by endeavoring to catch at the shadow. We, however, hope for the best.

THE SMOKE PREVENTIVE—*and the Penn Cotton Factory, Allegheny City.*—We are pleased to learn that the enterprising owners of this splendid establishment, Messrs. Kennedy, Childs, & Co., are about introducing Mr. Williams's (of Manchester, England,) Patent, for consuming smoke; a plan of which we have heretofore published, and which may be seen at our office. We trust sincerely, that when our citizens shall have fairly tested the advantages of the "Smoke Preventive," to find it adopted by every Factory in and about Pittsburgh. We are most anxious to have dispelled, the only cloud that mars the beauty and prosperity of Pittsburgh.

BOAT BURNT.—The steamboat Revenue was destroyed by fire at the head of Peoria Lake on Friday evening the 21st inst. She was run on shore in time to save the passengers, but they lost their baggage, and one gentleman lost $2,000 in money. Her boilers and engine will be saved in a damaged condition, otherwise the boat is a total loss.

Wm Algeo and Joseph Long, Esqs., are the delegates elected in the 1st Ward.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

War with Mexico—Its Character & Object.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

A few day's residence in this city, with the means of information it affords to enable one to judge more correctly of public events, has convinced me that we are at a most distant remove from Peace with Mexico. The means of information open to all inquiries here, will also convince one that there are many unwritten chapters in this Mexican war. When time shall reveal them all, they will serve further to amaze those who have been the most quiescent as to the origin and progress of this most extraordinary war. The next House of Representatives will demand that these hidden things be revealed. It will seek to know more both of the fact as to the powers assumed by the Executive, the reasons of this assumption of power, and of the ultimate intentions of the President and his advisers in regard to the war in effect and his advisers in regard to the war in which the country is most unhappily engaged. If the war shall be closed by that time, men will inquire, too, as to its origin without fear of having their inquiries drowned by that abundance of serpiffuous breath which seeks to shelter itself from deserved rebuke by the mist and storm raised about its own misdeeds. What men may not discuss during the war without being overwhelmed by the patriot cry of "treason," "treason," they will discuss after the war, and in a manner which will make those in power tremble at the evil they have done to the Republic and to every principle of true National Independence.

Mr. Polk has succeeded pretty well in diverting the attention of his own party during the twelve months past, from his own acts. The clamor of politicians, the noise and uproar of arms, the shouts of battle, the enthusiasm over victories won, have been to him as a shield of defence, but when, as now, victory does not bring Peace, nor possession conquest, men begin to pause to count the cost of the war in which the country is engaged. The most heroic valor and the severest sacrifice have failed to accomplish either a Peace or even a prospect of Peace. Thousands of our brave men have found their graves upon the enemy's soil, and thousands of the enemy have mingled their dust with that of our own troops, and yet all such sacrifices have proved but as preludes to the more terrible tragedies which have succeeded. At home indeed, we know nothing of the suffering our troops have met with in Mexico,—nothing of that terrible disease which, piece-meal, has destroyed the lives of thousands of those who left our shores full of those bright prospects which charm the soldier and adventurer, who sees in blood and battle only that means of aliment which are to him both as the gold of fortune and as glorious contentment to a mind diseased. There has not even been "a soldier's grave" for many of the ambitious, but for the many only that crowded sepulchre where men are buried rather as dogs who perish, than as accountable creatures, bearing the impress of their great Creator.

We take General Taylor's own words long ago, for declaring that this war has done enough to fill the whole land with mourning! Yes, and innocent hearts have been made to ache in Mexico, as well as upon our own shores. The storming of Vera Cruz was a literal raining down of death upon the young and helpless, upon women and children, as well as upon the strong and bold. The bruised hearts of widows and orphans have been more than the bruised limbs of those who have been wounded in battle. Men talk of fighting the battle of Cerro Gordo on the Sabbath, as if, indeed, the Sabbath and war were congenial to each other. In war there are no Sabbaths, and in such a war as that in which we are now engaged, we are tempted to say there is no Christianity. Neither our homes nor our liberties are invaded, but we are carrying war ourselves where we seek to invade the homes and liberties of others. "There are no Sabbaths in revolutions," we are told.—There are certainly none when one Republic seeks to rob another of its territory, its palaces, and worst of all, its holy altars of religion.

But these are not the only dark features of this Mexican war. You may see them in marks of perfect blackness in the moral effect upon our own people and institutions. Behold what recklessness of wrong pervades many of our political circles and parties! Think of a war in a responsible and constitutional Government like this, made by one man, and by him whose chief pride and glory it ought to be to perpetuate, untarnished, our glorious Institutions! See the sad spectacle for a civil Government like ours of all eyes turned upon military heroes, wherewith to make Chief Magistrates for the Nation! Where is our strength to lie in council, when, like children, our eyes are bedizzened by the trappings of war, and our ears tuned only to the melody of a drum and fife. How long, oh, how long can a country like this hope to triumph in the renowned virtues of a wise civil policy, when war is its worship, and a war of conquest its defence! Tell us not of a glorious name among the nations of the earth. Better to shine as the smallest star in the galaxy of nations and to shed the feeblest ray of light in our sphere of revolution, than to possess royal magnificence at the cost of one virtuous principle of individual liberty, or the sacrifice of a single feature in our Republican Constitution. A good name is worth more to us than the riches of an Empire won upon fields of blood or in wars of conquest, or by standing armies, or by a departure from the ancient land marks set down by the Fathers of the Republic. We are doing just now precisely what the Declaration of Independence sets forth as one of the grievances of George the Third towards the infant colonies of Great Britain. We are creating swarms of officers, Civil and Military, "to eat out the substance of the People." When Tariffs are made without law, taxes will be imposed without mercy. We are borrowing money now under the stimulus of a buoyant credit. Pay day will come soon, and rich and poor will feel it by and by, in such a drain upon their purses as they have never felt before. It is thus war saps out the very vitals of the nation. Like dissipation in youth, we may not feel its force in the days of our national youth, but when old age creeps upon us, we shall feel it in every fibre of our system. We shall see it then as Rome and Carthage saw it in the days of their departure from virtue, and in pomp and pride which forewarned their fall. We shall see as the Greeks realized it in their crushing effect of self-abasement and national degeneracy. We pray Heaven that the examples of all the world are not to be lost upon us and our ambitious rulers.

"To long to tell and sad to trace,
Each step from splendor to disgrace.
'Tis self-abasement paves the way,
To villain bonds and despot's sway."

As to this Mexican war, we see neither good in its origin, nor in its progress, but to us it is evil altogether. The present difficulties embarrass the sagacity of our wisest Statesmen. What will they be when Congress—if the Executive shall deign to consult Congress upon such a momentous question—meets to parcel out this conquered territory. When the Representatives from the free and slave States are compelled to meet and decide the question between free and slave territory. We saw something of a brewing storm upon this question in the last Congress. The tempest was hushed with the idea, thrown out by many politicians, that we were meeting a question of annexation and political association before the territory was in our possession. This flimsy veil that served as covering for party craftsmen will not much longer avail.—The question between foreign conquest on the one hand, and free and slave territory on the other, must be met without disguise, evasions, or postponements, of any sort. A prudent man foreseeth it and avoideth it, the good book tells us, and had Mr. Polk shown a little of like sagacity, the country might have been saved a world of evil, and perhaps those consequences of internal discord, the very mention of which makes one shudder.

And now what additional evil or good, if good he can point out, does Mr. Polk expect from the further prosecution of this war of his own making. To what end are our troops now detained upon the borders and in the heart of the Mexican Republic, victims to the terrible diseases of a dangerous and unaccustomed country. *Cui Bono,* Mr. President. Are you hugging the delusive idea to your bosom, that new laurels are to be won with such a foe as Mexico? You may cry Peace, Peace, but there is no peace until you relax your own gripe over some portion of that wide spread Mexican territory, which you have sworn in your wrath to possess. You may scotch the snake, but you cannot kill him short of inflicting a sort of national death upon the land over which in an evil hour you obtained a sort of temporary control. If there is any moral accountability with Presidents, or any responsibility whatever with them, where will you find power adequate to relieve yourself from the stigma of a war which the judgment and conscience of the nation abhors. If, too, in these days the blood of the slain should cry from the ground for lives wickedly and uselessly thrown away, or if ever the spirits of men like Banquo's ghost should appear before their murderers at the feast of revelry, or in the more terrible visitation of the chamber and the midnight watch, what response can you, the President of the United States, make when called upon to defend a war which has brought, as it were, a new death into the world, not only by creating new elements and occasions of destitution, but in a wound upon the political welfare of the country which will last as long as the Government endures.

E. B.

From the New York Express.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Important violations of the laws, by the Post-Master General.

Being sure that the Postmaster General was violating the Post Office Law in the instructions he had given to his subordinates, we have awaited with some anxiety the official publication of the Laws of the United States. The pamphlet came to hand yesterday:—and we take this, the first opportunity, therefore, to show what the law is in the matter of newspaper postage, and to advise the public no longer to submit to an imposition.—That part of the new Post Office Law which relates to newspapers is officially published, as follows, *punctuatim et literatim*:—

Section 13. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful to deposite in any post office, to be conveyed in the mail, two or more letters directed to different persons enclosed in the same envelope or packet; and every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action *qui tam*, one half for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the Post Office Department: *Provided*, that this prohibition shall not apply to any letter or packet directed to a foreign country; and all newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be subject to postage, except those sent by the way of exchange between the publishers of newspapers, and except those franked by persons enjoying the franking privilege, and newspapers not sent from the office of publication, and handbills or circulars printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, shall be subject to three cents postage, each, to be paid when deposited in any post office to be conveyed in the mail.

This is the official law, published by authority, with the punctuation preserved in every respect. It will be seen, it enacts that all newspapers are free except those sent from the office of publication; that in no case can prepayment be demanded except for circulars and handbills of one sheet each. No provision of the old law is changed except for circulars and handbills as are composed of one sheet each.

This law, as we have mentioned, has just been published. To show in what extent the Postmaster General has carried his outrageous violations of this law, before the publication, we copy the following from his circular of instructions issued on the 13 h of March, four days after the adjournment of Congress. It will be recollected that he has l the law before him officially at that time:—

8. *Transient newspapers,* (he says), or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, handbills or circular letters, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 2 cents upon delivery at the office, and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills, and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked "paid," with the name of the office from which sent.

The Postmaster General here directs the following gross violations:

1st. That transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, shall be subject to three cents postage. The law says, that newspapers not sent from the office of publication are excepted from payment of postage; and in no case demands pre-payment of postage upon them, whether sent by publishers or others.

2d. The Postmaster General directs the postmaster to demand postage on all papers not sent to subscribers from the office of publication.

This is another usurpation. The law does not require, as will be seen above, that newspapers shall be sent to subscribers. Neither the word nor the substance of the law authorizes any such action. It is a gratuitous usurpation, then. Let the reader compare the law and the instructions, and he will justify our conclusions.

And now the public will ask for a remedy; and if they will act, they will have it speedily. Let every postmaster who withholds a paper not sent from the office of publication, be required to deliver the paper free, and in case of refusal, let him be prosecuted before a Justice of the Peace for the paper. Whenever a paper is sent from the office of publication, and more than the old rates are demanded, let the postmaster be prosecuted in the same manner.

Let every postmaster who refuses to receive a newspaper be also prosecuted before a Justice of the Peace, and we shall soon see whether Mr. Cave Johnson is to make laws, or whether they are to be passed by Congress.

The newspapers of the interior, by circulating this article extensively, will soon put a stop to the general system of imposition upon the newspaper press.

THE POST OFFICE PLANS.—We have already announced the fact, says the New York, Express, that Major Hobbie, of the Post Office Department, is to leave New York in the Washington for Bremen. We now learn that this officer proposes, in the three months he is to be gone, to perfect a post office arrangement with England and the continental States of France, the Hanse Towns, Belgium, Hanover, and the States of the Zoll-Verein, by which letters may be sent from any town or place in the interior of those countries, or any town or place in the interior of the United States, and *vice versa*, either by prepaying the whole postage from the place of its departure in Europe to that of its destiny in America, or leaving the whole to be paid by the receiver; the distribution offices in New York and Boston carrying to the credit of each of them what is respectively due, and each of these keeping a separate account with the United States, and settling once every six or twelve months.

A MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.—A remarkable story, vouched for as true, is told in a Glasgow paper:

The Adelphi Theatre in that city was open, and the pleasant play of the "Battle of Sedgemoor" was in course of performance. A favorite actress, Mrs. De Bourgh, was upon the stage supporting one of the characters, when a tall military man, in one of the stage boxes, gazed wildly about him, and starting up from his seat loudly exclaimed, "My wife, by Heavens! my Eliza!" Of course astonishment and excitement ensued, and an explanation took place, which resulted in the discovery that the gentleman was a Lieutenant Lewis, and that he was in truth the lady's husband. He had been on foreign service for many years, and was now accompanied by the lady's son, a fine fellow of two and twenty. Each believed the other dead, and the lady had married a Mr. De Bourgh, who had been dead about eighteen months. Soon after this a most agreeable denouement took place, for the united and happy pair availed themselves again of the benefit of clergy, and no objections being made by the church or State, these two persons, whom the fortunes of war had put asunder, were re-married, in the presence of a large body of rejoicing friends.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Robbins, a distinguished Consulting Engineer of Washington city.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, of May 20th.

A Letter from Gen. Taylor.

A valued friend, and who is also a distinguished citizen of this State, has forwarded to us the following communication, which, at the present moment, will, no doubt, be perused with general interest.

The letter from Gen. Taylor, is written with the same modesty and delicacy of feeling, which have so eminently characterized everything we have seen from his pen.

It is sufficient we hope, to set at rest all the doubts as to his acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency, which have been expressed by those in whom "the wish was father to the thought."

WEST BATON ROUGE, LA., 15th May, 1847

WM. L. HODGE, ESQ:

Dear Sir: I send you, annexed, an extract of a letter, which I have recently received from Gen. Taylor; and as it shadows forth the feelings and views of the General, on the subject of the next Presidency, in a manner which can do no violence to the feelings of any one, I have determined to have published that portion of it, which relates to a subject, in which his name has been very generally associated throughout the country for some time past. I do so, with the more readiness, because it is eminently calculated to give a proper insight into the real character of this Roman man. Please let it have a place in your columns.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully.

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I will not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes, for I am free to say, that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps, only wish, has been to bring, or aid in bringing this war to a speedy and honorable close. It has ever been, and still is, my anxious wish, that some of the most experienced, talented, and virtuous statesmen of the country, should be chosen, to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, that I have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and responsible a station, and whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside, if one of them could be raised to the first office, in the gift of a free people.

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish, to see the individual placed at the head of the government (a strict observer of the constitution (be he whom he may) can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

RAIL ROAD FROM ST. LOUIS TO CINCINNATI.—The Convention on this road met at Indianapolis on the 12th, and was attended by a number of intelligent delegates from the several States principally interested. The sittings of the Convention manifested a spirited determination to give an impulse to the enterprise. Gov. Bebb presided, and when the Convention adjourned he made the following remarks:

Gentlemen:—In taking leave of you I shall be brief. I came here with great incredulity, as some of the Cincinnati papers stated that there would be no Convention, and as, in passing from Cincinnati over the *one* road, railroads, I felt fearful that I should have my pains for my pleasure. But I have been agreeably disappointed, and rejoice that I have had the opportunity of meeting with so many intelligent and energetic men from the various States here represented. Let, me say to you that when you go home, interest your neighbors in this great work. In your representations of its importance you cannot exaggerate its value to the country. It will speedily be accomplished. He that is most sanguine will be the nearest the truth.—He that says, "in a few years thousands will pass over this great thoroughfare," will find his number multiplied by thousands. This road is destined to extend over the Cordileras to the west, and over the Alleghanies in the east. For no man, unless he has the figures before him, can estimate the greatness and the height of prosperity to which this country will be in a few years arrive.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me return you my thanks for the way in which you have honored me, and for your complimentary resolution.—And let me express the hope, that when we again meet in Convention at Indianapolis we may rule upon the "*ratis*" which are placed *along* not *across* the road.

DISGUISE OF SEX FOR A LIFE TIME.—One of the Foreign papers relates the following singular case as a fact:

"There died at Brussels says the Home Journal a person who had long been in the employ of the Minister of France, known by the name of Thomas de Croismare, and sixty eight years old at the time of decease. At the washing of the body previous to interment, *it was discovered to be hal of a female.* Croismare was a lieutenant at the battle of Moskowa, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo in the shoulder and mouth. After giving up her commission she entered into civil life, held an office in the custom house, and was book-keeper to two different merchants, and at the service of the minister of France, subsequently, she had risen to a post of considerable trust.

In social life she was esteemed for her talents in poetry and music, playing admirably on the violoncello, and giving lessons gratuitously to several friends. It was thought to be a strange peculiarity that she was uneasy and annoyed if any one fixed his eyes on her very attentively, and her walk was thought to be rather affectedly cavalier.—Thomas de Croismare was particularly gallant in attentions to women, and at one time made proposition of marriage to a young lady of Brussels, who fortunately declined the proffered hand.

Miscellaneous Items.

JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF WAR.—"Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is their interest to go to war. Were the money which it has cost, to join, at the close of a long war, a little town, or a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or to catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and much happier. This I hope will be our wisdom."—*Jefferson's Virginia.*

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK lately took place on the west coast of Scotland. The brig Exmouth, of New Castle, of 320 tons, bound from Londonderry to Quebeck, with a crew of 11 men, and passengers to the number of 240, lost sight of land on the 25th of April, when she was overtaken by a tremendous gale, and dashed to pieces upon the rocks on the western coast of the island of Islay. Only three persons (seamen) escaped!

A SMART GIRL.—"Mamma!" exclaimed a beautiful girl, who had suffered affectation to obscure the little intellect she possessed, "what is that long green thing lying on the dish before you!"

"A cucumber, my beloved Georgiana," replied the mamma, with a bland smile of appobation at her darling's commendable curiosity.

"A cucumber! Gracious goodness, my dear mamma, how very extraordinary; I always imagined, until this moment, that they grew in ollces!"

The Constitutional Convention of Illinois, the members of which have been just elected, is to meet at Springfield on the first Monday of June.

EVENING HYMN.

FATHER SUPREME! Thou High and Holy one,
To Thee we bow;
Now, when labor of the day is done,
Devoutly, now.

From age to age, unchanging, still the same,
All good Thou art;
Hallowed and holy be Thy reverend name,
In every heart.

When the glad morn upon the hills was spread,
Thy smile was there;
Now, as the darkness gathers over head,
We feel Thy care

Night spreads her shades upon another day,
Forever past;
So, o'er our faults, Thy love we humbly pray,
A veil may cast.

Silence and sleep, o'er hearts by earth distress'd,
Now sweetly steal;
So every fear that struggles in the breast,
Shall Faith conceal.

Thou thro' the dark wilt watch above our sleep,
With eye of love;
And Thou wilt wake us, when the sunbeams peep,
The hills above.

O, may such heart its gratitude express,
As life expands;
And find the triumph of its happiness,
In thy commands.

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Withamsville 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 it it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, ap17 WM. DEAN, M. D.

☞ E. C. Robbins, consulting Engineer, and Attorney for procuring Patents at Washington, D C, will arrive in Pittsburgh next Wednesday morning, and will remain in the city three days. He can be consulted on all questions relating to his profession, or to improvements in the mechanic arts, at the counting room of the Pittsburgh Gazette, next door to Post Office, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock, and at the Monongahela House during the remainder of each day. my31-1w

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

[We received nothing by Telegraph last night. The atmosphere along the whole line appeared to be charged with electricity. The operator at Chambersburg was knocked off his chair by a powerful shock, but not injured. The storms of rain were unusually violent.]

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

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemens Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. 1y24 W BERSKINE.

☞ 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.

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

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

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

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

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. *Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea*, which they will find recorded in another column of 15-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to visit them at their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Walton, No 276 Market st, Philada. oe6

☞ THE oldest inhabitant in the United States cannot recal to his or her memory, that any medical professor ever received so universal a testimony to the mature for the cure of Piles, as Dr Upham's Vegetable Electuary. Being taken internally, it strikes at the root of the disease, and completely establishes the fallacy of external applications. It is, indeed, invaluable.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Thorn, Market street, and P. S. Sawyer, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. my27 1w

FARM AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, will sell a Farm and Mills, situated in Greene County, Pa., on Big Whitely Creek, within half a mile of the Monongahela River, and about 14 miles above Brownsville. The Farm contains 260 acres of best quality Land, with plenty of timber, stone coal and good fencing. The Creek runs more than a mile through the farm, and by a low dam and tunnel of 150 feet in length there is 44 feet of Fall. The Flour Mill contains three run of French Burrs, and the mill is in good order for merchant or country work. The Saw Mill is new—There are 4 single Carding Machines, a turning shop for turning chair and bedstead stuff, a mill house in complete order for mashing 20 bushels per day, a large Frame Mansion House, two large barns, two good springs, nearly out house, five good houses for workmen, an old orchard, and one, planted 3 years ago, of 200 trees of choice fruit and one, planted 2 years ago of 200 trees—there is plenty of other fruit, peach, plum, &c.

Refer to J W Burbridge, or Allen Kramer, Pittsburgh, or to Otho Minor, near the Farm.

SYLVANUS THOMPSON
j 1 dtw & wtf

☞ Harrisburgh Telegraph copy to amount $1, and charge this office.

THEATRE!

MISS MARY TAYLOR respectfully informs the Public of Pittsburgh, that her BENEFI