...ZETTE.

...S BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1847.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City.
JOHN J. KUNKEL, Dauphin County.
THOMAS DUNCAN, "
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York.
WILLIAM M. WATTS, Cumberland.
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JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia City.
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, "
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THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia County.
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ROBERT M. HARD, Franklin.
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ANDREW J. GILE, Somerset.
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny.
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango.
JOSEPH H. KUINS, Westmoreland.
G. J. BALLEE, "
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton.
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna.
ELIHANAN S. ITH, 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 26th day of May, 1847, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court 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 townships (Pittsburgh excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 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,
apr26dkwtd Ch'n of the Com. of Corr.

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

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

NO. IV.

(Concluded.)

THE GAG—FREEDOM OF DEBATE, &c., &c.

The Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech to all men, and some special privileges relating to the freedom of Debate to the Representatives of the people, yet to what end? If the practices common to the last House of Representatives are to prevail, we ever, and defy successful contradiction to the averment, that in the history of the Government never was there such uniform, unnecessary, and tyrannical exercise of party power as by the majority of the House of Representatives in the 29th Congress. Where there was a decent respect to the privileges of debate it was usually upon the immaterial questions of the session, Great subjects, like that involving the country in a war, and absorbing ten millions of the public money without defining the details of expenditure or like that providing for the issue of twenty-eight millions of dollars of Government paper money, were usually disposed of upon the day they were introduced. The disposition of the Treasury Note Bill presents a sample of all the important bills, and we therefore extract a preface to a speech from one of the members of the city of New York. It needs no comment; like the oppressive act of the House, it speaks for itself:

"To my constituents.

"I deem it my duty to publish the following speech, which I had prepared to deliver on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States on the bill 'authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, a loan as for other purposes.' In view of the constitutional organization of that body, a decent regard to public opinion would seem to require that all bills authorizing the creation of a national debt should there receive a deliberate consideration. Yet, on the 21st day of January instant, a bill for raising, on the credit of the United States, and a pledge of the public domain, the large sum of $28,000,000 was called up and put on its passage by the arbitrary application of the *previous question*—allowing for discussion just *one hour and twenty minutes!*—without any exposition from the Secretary of the Treasury—without any report from the committee—without any explanation even from their Chairman, of its effects upon the credit of the country, its currency or its business. I privately appealed to the chairman of the committee reporting the bill, and other administration members, to postpone its passage one day only, in order to give me and others a chance of being heard on its merits. But it was unavailing; no debate could be permitted! Thus are the most important measures, deeply involving the honor and welfare of the American people, hurried through the House without discussion, without illustration—the whole day a ter day is frequently consumed on some unimportant or frivolous subject.

"If this system continues to be pursued, the House of Representatives might be presuaded, without public loss or inconvenience, by the treasury bureau, which dictates, in this instance, at least, its legislation.

"WM. S. MILLER.

"Representative of 3d Congressional District New York.

"WASHINGTON, January 22, 1847."

We cannot forbear to remark that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, though reporting all the heavy appropriation bills, never explained one of them to the House. The custom was to report a bill, and, after it was called up, to call it almost immediately with a resolution already printed in blank form, and always upon the clerk's table, for the termination of a debate. We have seen many and many of these resolutions adopted where the time for closing the debate was just five minutes. We have known resolutions adopted where one minute was proposed. Thirty minutes has often been the time for disposing of important public bills. The moment a discussion commenced upon any point affecting the character of practices of the Administration, it was the signal for the "gag," and it came at the earliest moment. A dozen men, with Argus eyes, were upon the watch. The chairman had no eyes for Whig members, and the ruling party no bowels of mercy for their opponents. It was solemn mockery all—the form of legislation without its soul—action without judgment, deliberation, or knowledge of the subject acted upon. It was thus the Army Bill was passed, appropriating within a fraction of thirty-three millions of dollars. It was thus the Navy Bill was also passed, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, and all the important measures of the late session, and of the Twenty-ninth Congress. School boys would have given more observance to the proper forms of legislation. The hour rule was a wise and necessary invention to prevent the abuses of speech, but the minute rule was introduced to show the contempt of the dominant party for what, until within a few years, has been known and esteemed as the privileges of discussion. It was natural enough, perhaps, that when a war was going on for conquest, or had been provoked by Executive indiscretion or usurpation, that concealment should be denied. It may have been policy, too, for a party demanding that every dollar of postage, and every penny of revenue from customs and lands, should be exacted in gold and silver, to cry "hush" and "be still," while authorizing the issue and the re-issue of twenty-eight millions of paper money. All this was natural enough. Nevertheless, it is the duty of freemen to expose and condemn men so inconsistent, and measures so ill in accordance either with high professions, or the public good. "Minute men" may do very well for the field of battle, but men whose ideas are measured by a foot rule, and then compressed into a minute, will not do for the field of intelligent discussion. This abuse of the independent action of the legislative power went so far at the close of the last session of Congress, that the Committee of Ways and Means refused even to report at all upon the noble bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the relief of the famishing poor in Ireland and Scotland. This bill was strangled in a committee room, and the House by a party vote refused to instruct the committee to report the bill of the Senate, though upon a direct vote, the same majority had not the courage to defeat it. The gentlemen had skill enough to throw out their nets to catch Irish votes, but not hearts equal to the great philanthropy of supplying a morsel of bread to the hungry. It was lawful to exhaust the Treasury for cannon and balls, and bombs, and shells, and all the implements of death, but for deeds of mercy there was no time, and no power. There was no good will; hence all these stumbling blocks. There was no inclination indeed, to do an act of tardy justice to the aged widows of MADISON and HAMILTON—none to the memory of JEFFERSON—none to the widow of that gallant Captain McCREA, who after forty years of honest, devoted, patriotic, and untiring service, died, leaving a wife and family dependent upon the charity of the brother officers of the beloved and worthy partner of her bosom. There was time to vote newspapers and books, and extra documents, and maps, and charts, and debates, and State papers, and extra compensations to the members themselves, but there was no time to consider even the claims of men appealing for justice, and beseeching that it should no longer be delayed.—There was no money for rivers and harbors, none for roads and canals, none for fortifications upon the sea coast and the lakes, none for the payment of bounties due fishermen, none for meeting indebtedness to the States for public service, and none for the holy ministrations of charity to a needy and dying people. The love of home was lost in the love of conquest abroad. "The spirit stirring drum and the ear piercing fife," the gold and glitter of camp equipage, "the pomp and circumstances of glorious war" absorbed the spirit of grave and sober men. There are *two hundred thousand dollars* appropriated for postage of members of Congress; there is the extension of the franking privilege and a liberal distribution of newspapers; there are in two items *one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and five dollars for books to members of Congress alone; twelve copies of extra Globes for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, at three dollars each copy for the short session, and six for the long session, an expenditure of itself for each Congress of thirty two thousand dollars*, and this independent of the books; there is twenty per cent. voted to Ritchie & Heiss, amounting to thousands and thousands of dollars; and this—according to the understanding at the time they were elected public printers—a mere gratuity to the Government organ; all this there is, with contingent appropriations of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the House, and seventy-five thousand dollars in the Senate, and seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars for the mileage and per diem of members at eight dollars a day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel—and between thirty-nine and forty thousand for officers of Congress; to this might be added stationery and boxes for packing books, and for services rendered by messengers and pages at the the public expense; and yet there is no money to pay a suffering claimant for limbs lost, or the time, or property for which he may have been despoiled in the service of the country! This Twenty-ninth Congress commenced its career of service full of professions of reform. But what good has it done; what economy has it practised; for what act of public virtue has it been distinguished? In the early part of the first session there was a committee, moved by a Democratic member from Maine, to inquire whether members of Congress *sold* the books they received from Government. It was appointed, and the grave question was not more still than was this boasted committee, until resolution, committee, investigation, and Congress itself all died together in that noon of night when the Constitution put an end to all power to act.

Who shall be the successors to this body of men? Shall we go on progressing from bad to worse, to a selfish absorption in individual good, and in a neglect of public weal; or shall we pause, and catch, if we can; some glympse of that clearer light and more hallowed patriotism which the Fathers of the Republic shed upon the land they loved and honored? It is fifty-eight years since the adoption of the Constitution, and nearly seventy one years since the Declaration of Independence. Both instruments abound in those teachings of pure patriotism and practical wisdom which adorned the lives of the founders of our Government. They were men who stamped the age in which they lived with true honor, and the country where they dwelt with examples of disinterested sacrifice, and sentiments of the noblest virtue. As we depart from such landmarks as were marked out by the Whigs of the Revolution, so we remove ourselves from the rock on which our Republic was built, and the only sure foundation on which our political institutions can stand. Truth, honor, country, duty, all call upon us as christian men to arrest the steps of those who are hurrying the nation to evil, and to restore the Government, as far as we may, to the pure principles which distinguished the early and better days of the Republic.

LIFE INSURANCE.—This is a subject of great importance to every man who has a family of his own, or others, dependant upon him. We see every day families deprived by death of support, who, if those whose duty it was to provide for them, had invested a small sum in one of these useful institutions, might have left them in comfort. An institution of this kind, when properly conducted, is indeed most useful, and should be sustained. The laboring classes, and especially those who are employed on steamboats, and in factories, and who are liable to accidents from machinery, should always have their lives insured. We learn that a Company is about being organized in this city, upon an entire new principle. We have not had an opportunity of examining the proposed plan, but we are told it is more simple, and very much cheaper, than those of the Eastern cities. By a reference to our advertising pages, will be found a notice of a meeting to be held this evening, by the members of this newly organized Company, at Philo Hall, to which the public generally are invited.

The Vera Cruz Eagle publishes a list of the deaths of persons belonging to the Army, which have taken place at the various hospitals in that city, since the 9th of April last. The following belong to the Pennsylvania Regiments:

Lewis Myers, Company E, 2d Penna. Volunteers—diarrhea—April 10.
Robert Kennedy, Company J, 2d do—Hernia—April 20.
James Hartfiora, Company E, 2d do—Diarrhoea—April 14.
John Torrey, 1st Serg. Company H, 2d do—diarrhoea—April 14.
John Johnston, Company D, 1st do—diarrhoea—April 12.
J. Dutrich, 2d do—diarrhoea—April 28.

The *Chicago Democrat* publishes the subjoined ticket.

For President,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
For Vice President.
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
We shall then propose,
For Secretary of State,
GEN. TWIGGS.
For Secretary of War,
GEN. WORTH.
For Secretary of the Treasury,
GEN. KEARNY.
For Secretary of the Navy,
GEN. CONNOR.
For Post Master-General,
GEN. CUSHING.

The remainder of the offices can be given to the colonels, captains, &c., &c., not forgetting the corporals.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Board of Commissioners of this road, which will be found in this day's paper. We yesterday adverted to the importance of this road, and our confidence in it as an investment. We have no doubt it will prove one of the best stocks in the country.

The books for subscription to the stock, will be opened at the Monongahela House, on the 7th of June, and continue for three days.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President of the United States and suite, says the Richmond Republican of the 29th ult., arrived in that city on Friday last, at 5 o'clock. They were welcomed by the Mayor and other authorities, and by the military. He merely tarried in Richmond until the train left for Raleigh.

Among the distinguished members of the Baltimore Committee, recently in this city, was J. L. Carry, Esq., the accomplished editor of the Baltimore American.

FROM MEXICO.

The following very interesting letter is from a young and gallant Pittsburgher now with the army, a non-commissioned officer in the Duquesne Greys, addressed to his mother.

CAMP NEAR JALAPA, April 26th, 1847.

I sap n avail myself of the privilege of writing you another letter. I would have done so before this, but owing to the incessant duties imposed on our regiment, I could not possibly find time.

Well, my loved mother, I have been in another but more bloody battle, and in the providence of an all protecting God, have escaped uninjured.—Gen. Twiggs left Vera Cruz with his division for the interior. We followed two days after and came up to him at Plan del Rio, at which place he had been checked by Santa Anna with a force of from 15 to 20,000 men, who were occupying the heights of Cerro Gordo, a place apparently impossible to pass or take; in fact at this place in 1824, he vanquished the Spanish and gained the military name he has borne so proudly, and I may now state, at this place American valor and perseverance plucked the bright jewel from his proud but treacherous brow.

Old Twiggs engaged the enemy's works on the flank; Worth was held in reserve. Our regiment and the 2d Tennessee Regiment charged on the south side of the works, supported by the 2d Pennsylvania and 1st Tennessee regiments, commanded by Gen. Pillow. We moved on through the woods under cover of a hill, until we came to a large hollow up which we were moving (without breathing, I was going to say,) when two forts opened a most destructive fire of grape, canister, and musketry upon us. We were ordered to charge which we did to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and the deafening shouts of the soldiers. Our little company showed plainly what kind of stuff it was made of. Amidst the crashing of trees, whistling of balls and the loud bellowing of the cannon, you could hear our brave fellows shouting "on Greys!" "on Pittsburgh!" and on we did go. We gained our position within 150 yards of the batteries, on the brow of the hill, when to the disappointment of all we received orders to halt and providential it was that we did halt, for had we proceeded, I candidly believe two-thirds of our regiment would have been cut up. However, we remained in our position for about two hours, when an aid came up with orders for us to return to the ranches on the main road, as the enemy all along the road had surrendered.

I have understood that Gen. Pillow when he saw the possession of the batteries and the way he was leading us to the charge was, perfectly astounded, as we were charging right in the teeth of 15 or 20 guns instead of which we should have approached them sideways. This was a great mistake on Pillow's part, and it is whispered in camp that Gen. Scott gave him a severe reprimand. Pillow was wounded: at the time he was wounded I was about ten feet from him.

One of our company was slightly wounded by a grape shot striking the lock of his gun—a part of it struck him on the leg. Two of the Blues were wounded; one of them (Lindsey,) is getting well; the other, poor fellow, has since died—his name was Linhart.

The Mexican loss in this battle amounted to 2000 killed and wounded. Our loss, killed and wounded, 450. We took 5000 prisoners. Col. Harney with his dragoons pursued the retreating foe as far as Jalapa. We followed him the day after the battle, and from the scene of action for 15 or 20 miles, you could see women all along the road, dead men and horses in a most disgusting state. Worth moved on to Perote, the grand armory of Mexico. It surrendered without firing a shot. It is stated Puebla wishes to stand neutral. We passed through Jalapa three or four days ago. It certainly is a very beautiful place, and possesses a degree of cleanliness and refinement. I had not before met with, and the women, too, are so handsome.

Our camp is about three miles back of the city, towards the mountains. I think the most grand sight I could conceive of, I had this morning. I was on a hill back of our camp about sun rise; the morning was clear, the air soft, and filled with the rich perfume of orange and lemon trees, and flowers of every description. The mountains appeared to commence their formation from this hill of the hill I was on, and stretched off and up one one another nearly out of sight, and above all tow-red the snowy head of old Orizaba. Light, fleecy clouds, made golden by the rich rays of the rising sun, formed a bright diadem for his time-worn head; birds of every kind were singing their joyous lays around me. I thought the scene too rich for my alone. I wished for one to share it with me. My thoughts took flight to my own cottage home. My mother, sisters and brothers, oh! what would I not have given to have had you all with me. L. S.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th 1847.

Business is dull again to day. Transactions in our markets have been on a drooping scale, and in a number of articles at drooping prices. Flour is particularly dull; there have been some sales, however, at $6,87½ since yesterday at noon. Oats are scarce and in demand—but corn and wheat have declined—you get quotations of our markets by telegraph, and even while this letter is on its way to the city will probably be in possession of an out line of to-days doings.

Gen. Irwin still remains in town. Lieut. Hunter, the man who could not help taking Alvarado, is also in our city, and stops with Bagley, Mackenzie & Co., at the excellent hotel, the Colonnade House. It is said the President disapproves of the treatment which Lieut. H. has received at the hands of Com Perry, and means, very soon, to give him the command of a ship. But we shall see.

A gentleman came near being shot, last night, as he was passing over to Camden in the Market street Ferry Boat. He was standing, talking with a friend on the front part of the boat, when a rifle was discharged from Smith's Island, the ball from which passed through the breast of his coat, and spent itself in the wadding of one of the sleeves. All was accident of course.

Freeman, the man who opposed Green, the ex gaoler of one of the latter's lecture in the city, has at last, himself abandoned the profession, and makes declaration to that effect to-night at the Chinese Museum. He is a man of talents.

The weather is extremely warm again, after a slight spell of cool damp. We have fine moonlight nights, and there is no end to the romance which is led by them.

National Intelligencer—Washington.

This distinguished organ of the great Whig party, it will be perceived by the following announcement, is about undergoing great enlargement and improvement. It is hardly necessary for us, in making this statement, to add anything further—to praise the National Intelligencer is indeed a superfluous task. Identified with our political history almost from its beginning, its influence and character is known and felt through the extreme length and breadth of our land, and as the able and faithful exponent of the doctrines of the great Whig party—it will continue so, we feel assured, as long as that party shall prove true to the great principles for which it is now, and ever has been, co-tending—we recommend the liberal terms of subscription to the notice of our Whig citizens.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—This paper is about to be enlarged to exactly twice its present size, and will then consist of eight folio pages, instead of four, as now and heretofore.

This enlargement will begin with the first number issued after the end of the month of June.

The Subscription to the paper per year will be, after the first day of July ensuing, Three Dollars per annum; being an advance as will be perceived, less by one half than the increase of cost of publication caused by the enlargement.

For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months) the price will be Two Dollars; for the Short Sessions, One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper, and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance nor sent any longer than the time for which it is paid for.

THE DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER will continue to be published, as usual, at Ten Dollars per year, with this addition to its value to Subscribers: that a double sheet (eight pages of the present size, instead of four) will be thrown off whenever the press of Public Documents, Proceedings and Debates in Congress, or of Advertisements, shall require it.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER will also continue to be published, as heretofore, with this addition also to its value: that a double sheet will be thrown off probably as often as once a week during the Session of Congress, and at other times occasionally, whenever the press of matter shall, as stated in regard to the Daily paper, justify the Publishers in incurring that additional expense.

RICHMOND AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The voters of Lynchburgh, we are informed by the Virginian of Monday last, have almost unanimously (the vote being 286 to 14,) authorized the Common Council to subscribe 1000 shares ($100,000) of stock in the Richmond and Ohio Railroad, provided the work shall be commenced at that town.—The Republican thinks that the citizens of that place, in their individual capacity, will subscribe for 1500 additional shares—making the whole amount two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—certainly a very liberal subscription, and well justifying the concession to that public-spirited town of the condition for which it stipulates.

We rejoice to learn, (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) that the reports of an extensive injury to Gen. Taylor's farm, by an overflowing of the Mississippi, are not correct. The old Father of Rivers just looked over the embankment, and finding himself near the possessions of an absent hero, scattered some refreshing drops upon the parched soil, and then gracefully receding, departed on his majestic journey to the sea.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE WEST.

The accumulation of flour and provisions at Pittsburgh, for want of ability on the part of the transportation companies to forward them Eastward through existing channels of conveyance, shows at once the importance of Pittsburgh as a point of concentration for a vast region, and also the necessity of opening new outlets from that point to the Atlantic. We have before us a letter from Zanesville, of the twenty-third of this month, to a house in that city, in which the writer says, speaking of the forwarders in Pittsburgh;—"They have had over five hundred barrels of my flour there nearly two months, and there is every probability they will keep it a month or two longer before it is started for the sea board. I shipped four hundred barrels clean through by the Ohio Canal to New York at $1,55. I shall be obliged to send 20,000 lbs. of Bacon next week to New York, much against my inclinations, for I feel attached to Baltimore."

The obstructions in the routes from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, arising from the accumulated mass of products beyond the capacity of the existing routes to vent, compel large quantities of produce from Southern and Central Ohio to seek a market in New York by the way of the Ohio Canals, the Lakes, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River—a circuitous route with frequent transhipments. Yet even that route is cheaper than from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal; for we learn that flour is charged two dollars a barrel on the latter route, while the correspondent we have quoted states that flour can be sent to New York for $1,55 per barrel.

If a rail road now ran along the fertile valley of the Youghogany from Pittsburgh to connect with our road at Cumberland, it would form the channel of a steady current of trade, which would pour its volumes daily, rich and copious, into Baltimore as its receptable, bringing with it the elements of life, wealth and prosperity. Even as it is the intervening distance between Cumberland and the productive regions of the West is traversed, by wagons, notwithstanding all the disadvantages and expenses of that mode of transportation.

As illustrative of the teeming abundance of the great West, we may here quote some facts which we find stated in the Cincinnati Chronicle. That journal estimates, as dependent on Cincinnati, a circuit of country including, in the South and East, *twenty-nine* counties—running from the Ohio North to Shelby; *twenty one* counties of Indiana, on the Eastern side; *twenty-six* counties of North eastern Kentucky; and *eleven* counties of Western Virginia. There is no other city or town which can materially compete with Cincinnati, in that region. This comprises a space of just about 40,000 square miles

By the agricultural statistics of the census of 1840 and other reports since, it appears that the section of country thus described, produced in 1846 as follows—Of Indian Corn 51,870,015; of Wheat 10 988,579; of Oats 13,329 526; of Barley 124 866 bushels. The following conclusions are adduced:

1. That the Corn and Wheat raised around Cincinnati, in 1840, was equal to *one-eighth* that of the *entire* United States. That, at the rate of European cultivation, it would be one-half of the whole raised in the United States!

2. That the quantity actually raised in 1846, within these limits, would feed *six million* of people—and their cattle and horses.

3. That New York and Boston, cities with half a million of inhabitants, are the mart of a country, with but five millions of inhabitants, and whose people do not raise Wheat and Corn enough to feed themselves!

4. That if Cincinnati was now as populous as the city of New York, it would not have attained the size of a city proportioned to the *feeding capacity* of the country, immediately adjacent to it, in the year 1846!

5. That of the eighty-seven counties thus estimated, *two of them*, (Butler and Clermont,) raise more Indian Corn than the United States *ever exported in any one year prior to* 1846.

6. That *fifteen* only of these eighty-seven, (viz: Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Preble, Montgomery, Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Green, Fayette, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Miami and Logan,) raised more Corn in 1846 than the entire amount exported to Europe in 1816 7, with the famine of Ireland and half of Europe to make the demand!!

7. That the amount raised in these eighty-seven counties, was four fold the boasted export of the United States in 1846-7.

We cite these extraordinary facts only as a new form of the evidence which shows the fertility of Nature in this part of the world; the resources which Cincinnati has to maintain a great population, and the little probability that European demand will amount to and keep large proportion of the crops of the United States.

The table above might be greatly extended in its details, and the enquiry might be extended to *mineral* as well as vegetable productions. In that respect the inquirer would be even more surprised by the fact than he is by this exhibition.—The present calculation may, however, be taken as one glance at both the present and the future of the Ohio valley.

In view of the foregoing facts and statistics and of other that might be quoted, we may repeat what we have said more than once, that if every gorge in the Alleghenies had its railroad connecting the great Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic, every such avenue of communication would be crowded with transportation. Would it be wise and judicious on the part of this community, instead of debating questions of route to the Atlantic, to neglect the first that can be made available and to make use of it? The time to go to Parkersburgh or Fishing Creek will come hereafter, when either or the choice of both shall be at our disposal. There seems to be in the meantime, little to fear from any competition in the market routes to JOSHUA HANNA, Agent for the Company. viz:

10 per cent on or before the 15th June next
20 " " " 1st July "
20 " " " 15th "

By order of the Company. H OREILLY
Contractor for the continuation of said line
jy2 d3t and on June 13, 14, 15, 25, 26, 30, and July 13, 14, and 15.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS—W. R. Murphy is selling fine yard wide China, fast colors, at 12½ cts per yard. Also, new style Brown and White Prints next figures, of common width, at same price—rich new English Prints at same price.

Also, a large assortment of Dress Lawns and Ginghams, from 12½ to 37½ cents per yard

Also, Worsted Bareges, from 18¾ to 50 cents—at N E cor 4th and Market streets

LIFE INSURANCE AT COST—The members of the PITTSBURGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are requested to meet at PHILO HALL, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing five Directors, to serve until June 1st, 1848.

☞ Persons not members are requested to attend, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the plan of the Company, and having any objections thereto cleared and answered. je2-1t

LINEN LUSTRES AND GINGHAMS—W R Murphy invites the attention of buyers to his excellent assortment of above goods—Linen Ginghams at reduced prices. je2

COTTON YARNS—15,000 lbs assorted Nos. Cotton Yarn Candle Wick, Carpet Chain and Batting, for sale at manufacturer's lowest prices.
FRIEND, RHEY & CO

BRAZIL SUGAR—25 bags in store and for sale by my31 JOHN SCOTT & CO

LINSEED OIL—8 bbls, just received and for sale by my31 J C BIDWELL, Agent

QUININE—27 oz. Sulph. Quinine for sale by my31 JOHN D MORGAN

VANILLA BEANS—Large size and fresh, for sale by my31 J D MORGAN

LARD OIL—Superior, for sale at retail, by my31 J D MORGAN

POTASH—No 1 Potash, warranted good, at retail my31 J D MORGAN

LEMON SYRUP—Fresh made, and of first quality, for sale low by my31 JOHN D MORGAN, 62½ wood st

WHITE LEAD—50 kegs Pure, for sale by my31 J D MORGAN

SALERATUS—5 tons, now landing and for sale by my29 A GORDON, water st

CHEESE—100 bbs now landing, for sale by my29 J DICKEY & CO

QUININE—50 oz just received and for sale by my29 R E SELLERS, 57 wood st

ALCOHOL—5 bbls just received and for sale by my29 R E SELLERS, 57 wood st

POTASH—2 casks prime, just received and for sale by my24 ENGLISH & BENNETT

COTTON—100 bales Cotton for sale by my29 FRIEND, RHEY & CO

LOUISVILLE LIME—50 bbls for sale by my29 A GORDON, water st

FRUIT—100 bus. in store and for sale by my29 S & W HARBAUGH

OIL MEAL—15 bags, just rec'd and for sale by my31 S & W HARBAUGH

BACON—4,500 lbs, hog round, in store and for sale by my31 S & W HARBAUGH

LINE'S AROMATIC SALTS, always on hand and for sale by my21 HRAUN & REITER

DRIED BEEF ROUNDS—800 lbs Dried Beef Rounds, for family use, just received and for sale by jel F SELLERS, 17 Liberty st

HAMS—1 500 prime Bacon Hams, just received and for sale by jel F SELLERS

SIDES AND SHOULDERS—20,000 lbs Bacon Sides and Shoulders, in store and for sale by jel F SELLERS, 17 Liberty st

CLEAR SIDES—7 casks Clear Bacon Sides, for sale by jel S F VON BONNHORST & CO No 23 Front street

FLOUR—40 bbls Family Flour for sale by jel S F VON BONNHORST & CO

COPPERAS—8 bbls Copperas for sale by jel S F VON BONNHORST & CO

PIG METAL—410 tons "Hot" and "Cold" Blast, for sale by FRIEND, RHEY & CO my29 No 57 water street

WINDOW GLASS—120 bxs 8x10; 150 bxs 10x12; for sale by my27 FORSYTH & DUNCAN, water and front sts

BROOMS—50 doz. Gilt Handled; 20 doz. Large Size Common; for sale by jel S F VON BONNHORST & CO

A DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, situated in Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, opposite to Wheeling, for sale by jel S CUTHBERT

SCORCHINGS—4 tons prime, just received and for sale by my27 ENGLISH & BENNETT

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILA., June 1, 3 P M.

The New Orleans mail brings no other news than that there had been an arrival from Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott was at Puebla.

The rumor of Doniphan's defeat was generally doubted.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 1, 7 P M.

Flour—Holders maintain prices with a good deal of firmness, and realize them to some extent. Sales to day 500 bbls Howard street at $8-62½, and 300 at $8,87½ per bbl. In City Mills nothing doing.

Wheat—sales 1000 bu prime Red Pa at 204c per bu.

Corn—The market is dull. A few sales Yellow at 104a106c per bu.

There is little change in the market otherwise. Provisions are steady. Bacon in good demand. Lard sells in very moderate amounts.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 1st 9 P. M.

The market for Flour improved to day, and a much better feeling prevailed. There were sales of 400 bbls Pa brands at $8,25. Holders, however, are contending for more and ask $8,375, but there are no buyers at that price at present. The sales are very small but show a firmer feeling prevailed unsettled. Both sides of the market are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer.

Some sales of city cured Hams at 11c—the market however is dull.

Of Yellow Corn sales 2000 bu prime at 110c. Oats continue very scarce—sales at 64a65c per bu.

Whiskey in bbls is selling at 37 cents per gallon.

Provisions—There is no animation in the market for provisions and the sales are small and unimportant. Sales new Mess Pork at $16 25a16 50, and new Prime at $14,50 which is an improvement on the latter.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 1, 8½ P. M.

Flour—The market has not varied to-day, and the business doing is to a moderate extent. Sales Genesee at $8.25 per bbl. All parties are awaiting the Hibernia, now due at Boston.

For White Wheat 200c is the top price, even prime milling lots would realize to-day.

For prime samples Yellow Corn 111c is the market, but it has been quiet to-day, and previous rates are hardly sustained.

Sales Northern Oats at 63a65c to some extent.

Rye—sales to-day at 120a123c per bu—a moderate business done.

Cornmeal is selling at $5,37½ per bbl—sales 500 bbls.

Whiskey—bbls are selling at 32c per gall.

The Provision market has been quiet to-day, and prices are about where my last despatch left them. There is no variation of any consequence.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON MARKET.

June 1, 5 P. M.

There is no change in Flour in this market, and but very little doing, operators are awaiting the Foreign news per Hibernia.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

May 26th, P M.

The Cotton market continues heavy and dull, and but little doing.

Flour has advanced. Sales Ohio and Illinois at $6,62½, and St. Louis brands at $7,25 per bbl.

Wheat has also advanced. Sales prime at 130c per bu.

The market for Tobacco is active, and considerable sales.

[Owing to the continual storms of rain, and the prevalence of electricity along the wires, a good deal of our report could not be obtained in an intelligible manner—hence the brevity of Boston and all the other markets.]

The Clerk of the market met with a sad mishap last evening. He was weighing the butter of our country friends as usual, to see whether they dealt fairly with us; when, unluckily, he came across a couple of baskets of light weight—This was lawful spoil, but the ladies "never gave it up so." They fell on the Col. with pound lumps of butter, and smeared his dress, &c., shockingly. Pelting a man with lumps of soft butter is apt to leave a mark. He had quite a time in subduing the refractory ladies to the wholesome discipline of the city laws.

☞ 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.

JERUSALEM BY MOONLIGHT.

From D'Israeli's "Tancred."

The broad moon lingers on the summit of Mount Olivet, but its beam has long left the garden of Gethsemane and the tomb of Absalom, the waters of Kedron, and the dark abyss of Jehoshaphat. Full falls its splendor, however on the opposite city, vivid and defined in its silver blaze. A lofty wall with turrets and towers and frequent gates, undulates with the undulating ground which it covers, as it encircles the lost capital of Jehovah. It is a city of hills, far more famous than those of Rome; for all Europe has heard of Sion and Calvary, while the Arab and the Assyrian, and the tribes and nations beyond, are as ignorant of the Capitoline and Aventine Mounts as they are of the Malvern or the Chiltern Hills.

The broad steeps of Sion, are crowned with the tower of David, nearer still, Mount Moriah, with the gorgeous temple of the God of Abraham, built alas, by the child of Hagar, and not by Sarah's chosen one! close to its cedars and its cypresses, its lofty spires, and airy arches, the moonlight falls upon Bethesda's pool; further on entered by the gate of St. Stephen, the eye, though 'tis the noon of night, traces with ease the Street of Grief, a long winding ascent to a vast cupoloed pile that now covers Cavalry, called the Street of Grief, because there the most illustrious of the human as well as of the Hebrew race, the descendant of King David, and the Divine Son of the most favored of women, twice sunk under that burden of suffering and shame which is now throughout all Christendom the emblem of triumph and of honor; passing over groups and masses of houses built of stone, with terraced roofs or surmounted with small domes, we reach the hill of Salem, where Melchisedec built his mystic citadel; and still remains the hill of Scopas, where Titus gazed upon Jerusalem on the eve of his final assault. Titus destroyed the temple. The religion of Judea has in turn subverted the faiths which were raised to his father and to himself in their imperial capital; and the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, is now worshipped before altars in Rome.

Jerusalem by moonlight! This a fine spectacle, apart from all its indissoluble associations of awe and beauty. The mitigating hour softens the austerity of a mountain landscape magnificent in outline, however harsh and severe in detail; and well it retains all its sublimity, removes much of the savage sternness of the strange and unrivalled scene. A fortified city, almost surrounded by ravines, and rising in the centre of chains of far spreading hills, occasionally offering, through their rocky glens, the gleams of a distant and richer land!

The moon has sunk behind the Mount of Olives, and the stars in the darker sky shine doubly bright over the sacred city. The all pervading stillness broken by a breeze, that seems to have traveled over the plain of Sharon from the sea. It wails among the cypress graves. The palm tree trembles as it passes, as if it were a spirit of woe. Is it the breeze that has traveled over the plain of Sharon from the sea?

Or is it the haunting voice of prophets mourning over the city that they could not save? Their spirits surely linger on the land where their Creator had deigned to dwell, and over whose impending fate Omnipotence had shed human tears.—From this mount! Who can but believe that, at the midnight hour, from the summit of the creation, the great departed of Israel assembled to gaze upon the battlements of their mystic city! There might be counted heroes, sages, who need shrink from no rivalry with the brightest and the wisest of other lands; but with the law-giver of the time of Pharoba, whose laws are still obeyed, the monarch, whose reign has caused for thirty thousand years, but whose wisdom is a proverb in all nations of the earth; the teacher, whose doctrines have modelled civilized Europe