THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS, & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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☞ 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.

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

EUROPEAN NEWS.

POLITICS—FAMINE—AMUSEMENTS, &c.

"The world is all a stage," says the poet, and "all the men and women in it merely players." The budget of Foreign News, by the Hibernia, which we have been receiving for some days past, proves how true the poet is, too, when he adds "They have their exits and their entrances, And one man, in his time, plays many parts."

We read of food riots in one part of England and all over Ireland—of the dance, the song and of palace enjoyments in the other—here, of a change of ministry, there, of a dismissed cabinet and a new Parliament,—now, of heads turned by Jenny Lind, or some other songster, and now of rebellion in Greece, Portugal and Spain. Some are crying for bread, and some are revelling in the luxury of more than plenty.—Death stalks abroad in many places, mowing down his victims by hundreds, while Disease, by famine, and suffering of many kinds are preparing others for early graves. Room for the dead, as well as bread for the starving have become the common cries of the populace. Some, perhaps warned by the example of Midas, are for converting Paper into Gold, and well enjoyed, too, that all is not gold which glistens. We have rarely been so impressed with the variety of living, and the varied pursuits of life as in the foreign news before us.

We read first of Jenny Lind's reception at the Queen's theatre in London. They call her the "Swedish Nightengale," and we remember with a delight never equalled, except when we heard Grisi and Le Blache in the opera at London, of the sweet music she warbled forth to the admiration of her countrymen, who only just then had begun to appreciate her genius. All England are elated now with this sweet songster, and from the royal box to the gallery there one loud shout of triumph attends her singing. This is one picture.

Now look on this, where the dirge, "the deep, damp vault, the mattock and the grave," takes the place of the gorgeous temple of Apollo, and her sweetest divinity in the person of Jenny Lind.

In the Cork work house there were 95 deaths in one week,—12 more than the week preceding. In Ulster there is the same fearful mortality.—The Kerry Examiner says, "The Catholic clergy of this county have been obliged to suspend the usual monthly conferences in consequence their inability to attend, owing to the heavy duties that devolve on them in their respective parishes in these times of famine and death. According to some calculations, the population has already been diminished to the *extent of nearly one million, from deaths and emigration.*

We add here a letter from Father Matthew to a friend of his in the United States:

☞ Cork, April 6th, 1847.

My Dearest Friend:—Our government is exhausting all its resources; the benevolent English nation is contributing generously, and your own happy States, throughout their vast length and breadth, are moved with a most generous sympathy for the perishing Irish people, and are performing prodigies of charity.

After all, I must with burning shame confess that our fellow creatures are dying of torturing, slow starvation at our very doors. The calamity is so universal—of such be immense magnitude—millions without food, or money to purchase it—no human agency can more than lessen the number of victims.

To stay the hand of the destroying angel is for the Great Being alone, who fed the Israelites with manna in the desert, and the multitude on the mountain, with five small loaves. This conviction is deeply impressed on the minds of our temperate and enduring people, who in this dark hour fly for consolation, and expire in thousands, holding in their dying grasp the horns of the altar, crying out, in the memorable words of the expiring saviour, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me! Father into thy hands I commend my spirit."

We have not recorded, in Irish history, any calamity equal to the present, and the Lord has sent another messenger of vengeance among us. A fatal pestilence has appeared in various parts of this unhappy country, especially in the devoted city of Cork. May the Merciful father of All have pity on his children, and remove the bitter cup from us.

Praying that the Lord may recompense a hundred fold all our benefactors, and thanking you for your exceeding kindness, I am, yours affectionately, THEOBALD MATTHEW.

Here is a chapter of Irish life, partaking both of romance and tragedy. The outrage was committed in Galway, on the banks of the Shannon:

"On Sunday night last, a soliciter of Loughrea, Mr. Walter Joyce, was on business engaged in the R. E. of the county; he stopped for the evening at the residence of a lady named Burke, and after Mr. Joyce had gone sitting in the drawing room with his hostess and her daughter, Miss Burke was at the piano playing the Polka, when the drawing room door was dashed in, and a countryman with blackened face and pistol in hand danced across the room, keeping time to the music, and confronting Mr. Joyce, put his pistol to his head, telling him to get down on his knees and hand out his money. Mr. Joyce knocked the man down, but was soon brought to the earth himself by two accomplices of his assailant, who knocked the gentleman down with the butts of their guns. Mr. Joyce demanded if their object was to take his life—they replied not, they wanted his money and that only. Mr. Joyce then handed him notes—fortunately, half notes only, for 15*l.*, together with silver to the amount of five pounds. The gentleman was very much injured, and had his nose nearly cut off by the blow of a sword. The servants of the house were also beaten severely.

There have also been food riots in England.—In Somersetshire at Thereton, the market house had been attacked, and the corn and bread seized and sold at half price. In Devonshire the military were called out to suppress the riots. So also in Cornwall.

On the 12th ult., the London bakers raised the price of the 4lb loaf 4*d*, so that the best bread is now sold at 9*d.* a pound, while bread of an inferior quality is sold at the rate of 10¼*d* the 4lb loaf.

Bread was selling at 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter for the second, and 2*s.* for best quality. All the poor man's wages are, therefore, expended on bread.—Meat is out of the question, and potatoes are equally so.

In Nottingham also, contributions have been levied of several bakers and provision dealers, in order to diminish the consumption of bread, the Saxon Government has forbidden new bread to be sold.

In consequence of the scarcity of food the Lord Stewart of the Queen's household had issued the following order.

Her Majesty having taken into consideration the high price of provisions, and especially breadstuffs, has been graciously pleased to command that from the date of this 2nd only of flour shall be used in her Majesty's household and that the daily allowance of bread shall be 1 lb per head to each person dieted in the palace.

There have been more food riots in France also. At Lille, the bakers shops were plundered by a mob, and seditious cries were uttered, among others—*Vive la Republique; Vive notre Roi que est in Angleterre* (Louis Napoleon.) There were also serious food riots at Tourney. These riots were renewed at Tournay and Lille, but tranquillity was restored after a time.

These riots have extended to the Brussels, and to various provinces in Germany, and even as far north as Posen in Prussia, where carts had been seized laden with corn and flour.

There are some signs of encouragement amidst all this violence and distress. Upon the Black Sea there is yet abundant grain for export, and the Vice Roy of Egypt estimates that from his kingdom there will be sent 4,300,000 hectolitres for exportation. Nearly all the European Governments have reduced, or struck off the duties on provisions of every sort for a time. The Norwegian Government has annulled the duty on barley, rye, oats, buckwheat and maize. In Belgium, grain, peas, and all kinds of pulse, potatoes, rice, salt and smoked meats, are declared free.—The Government has, besides, the power to extend the provisions of the bill to the 31st of December, and has authority to prohibit the exportation of the above articles during the same period.—The King of the Two Sicilies suspends the duties on the import of all grains. The Prussian Government forbids the exportation of potatoes, and has prohibited the distillation of spirits from potatoes or grain. The exportation of corn from the Austrian dominions is prohibited for five months. The King of Denmark has granted a sum of $10,000 for the purpose of furnishing bread to the poor at a price below the market rate. It is also reported that the Prussian and Austrian Governments intend to increase the duty on beet root sugar, with a view of inducing landowners to grow grain instead of beet root. It has been proposed to import mandioc or cassava from Brazil, with the view of using it as a substitute for wheaten or other meal.

Better than this for the sufferers. The crops offer great encouragement for the future.

The London Times says:

"A continuance of such weather as the present, will ensure us good crops of barley and oats in this country; and if on the continent it should be of the same kind, the rye crop, which is the great support of the people, can scarcely fail to turn out well this season. We have before us reports from almost every district of the country, which satisfy us that the improvement and prospect of a good harvest is almost universal. The wheat crop is at present too early to speak of, but we may say that no weather could be more favorable for it than the present. As regards the continent, it was stated in the Chamber of Peers on the 10th instant, by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, that the prospects of the next harvest were extremely promising. The crops throughout Belgium are said to promise an abundant harvest. For the last twenty years never was the aspect of the country or the operations of the farmer, in a state so promising. From Egypt, we learn that the corn harvest in both upper and Middle Egypt had been got in, and was most abundant; the Viceroy estimate that there will be 1,320,000 hectolitres of corn for exportation in July, at the rise of the waters of the Nile."

The next picture is of France in one of her fete days in honor of the King. Paris enjoyed one of her gaiest holydays early in May. There were illuminations, fire works and the Tuilleries and Champ Elysees were adorned with all the gaiest equipages of the Court, and all the life and hilarity of the city. The King was very warmly received on his appearance in the balcony with the Royal Family.

We add some items of general news with which we will close our budget for the day:

In Portugal, terms have been made with the rebels, owing to the interference of the British Government. But, pending the negotiations, a battle was forced, caused by the treachery of the insurgents. The Queen's forces were victorious, and there was considerable bloodshed.

At a festival given by the Lord Mayor, of London, Lord John Russell took occasion to speak "in handsome, but, grateful and enthusiastic terms of the kind and sympathising aid sent by the generous Americans to the distressed Irish in their hour of need."

The Iron Steamer Allegheny.—The following is a Report of a Committee appointed to examine and report upon the results of a trial run [illegible] ch, at New York, [illegible] Right Rev. Bishop [illegible] last was opened for [illegible] of the Rev. Samuel [illegible] of building and fin[illegible] the organ will be [illegible] by be added about [illegible] joining the church [illegible] erection. [illegible] passage for himself [illegible] Duchess of Orleans [illegible] Havre to-day. [illegible] ght priests and six [illegible] church, arrived at [illegible] ays ago. [illegible] a over received over mile down [illegible] e Canal, was re[illegible] er of Characters. The tolls amount[illegible] for six days.

[illegible] ERS.—We learn [illegible] seen that they did not ex[illegible] of their power. Yet with [illegible] steam, this heavy ship, having all her armament and most of her stores on board, moved against the current of the river at the rate of 7 miles an hour.

This was the first attempt to run the ship with her own engines. They were untried, and necessarily subject to those difficulties, which can be remedied and overcome only after the actual working of the machinery for a time sufficient to disclose all deficiencies.

It is not expected that a ship of this size and construction can compete in speed with our river steamers. Her efficiency will be shown chiefly in ocean navigation, where, under all circumstances of calm or storm, her machinery will be available without any kind of the disadvantages belonging to the side wheel or the screw. But it is confidently believed that our best river steamers are seldom or never more successful upon their first trial to the Allegheny in this perfect experiment.

Under all attending circumstances of disadvantage, the Committee cannot but express themselves highly gratified at the performances of this beautiful ship. The principles involved in her mode of propulsion can no longer be considered problematical. It is demonstrated that by her plan of motive powers, with machinery and paddles invulnerable to an enemy's shot, a heavy ship of war, with all her armament and stores, may be made to cross the bar of the Mississippi, and to reach the heart of this great valley, after a cruise at sea. Such is the great result of that cool and sagacious philosophy, which under every difficult and discouragement, in spite of all jears and opposition, has calmly and steadily pursued the object of its mathematical vision, until its completion brings the triumph, which, in the projector's mind, was foreseen from the beginning.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Nat. Anderson,
L. Pope, Jr.,
Fred. P. Stanton,
H. G. Smith,
W. T. Brown,
W. R. Robertson,
A. B. Shaw,
John T. Trezevant,
G. W. Smith,
P. G. Gaines.

May 28th, 1847.

Mexican news.—The Correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says that the Rio Frio is the only point on the road from Puebla to the city of Mexico where the enemy is likely to give the Army any trouble. He adds also:—

"If Santa Anna marches to that place and makes a stand with adequate artillery and complete batteries, our army will have to fight a most serious battle. There will be no want of men to back Santa Anna in this last struggle, and it is supposed the Commissioners appointed to superintend the defence of the capital have selected Rio Frio as the only available point of defence, and intend removing thither with all the force they can muster and erect batteries and mount the cannon intended for the fortifications at the capital. Another battle is daily expected.

The City of Puebla, now in possession of our troops contains a population of about 50,000, and is 76 miles from the city of Mexico.

The Pasha of Damascus lately issued a proclamation to the women of that city, in which he enjoined them to be more strictly veiled when they went abroad, and declared that he would cut off the noses of all who disobeyed his orders.

The Pennsylvania Regiments.—The 1st and the 2d Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers will remain at Jalapa and with the 3d Artillery form the garrison of that town under Lieut. Col. Childs. The position is one of the most healthy of the country, and we hope, therefore, they may escape all the diseases incident to the climate.

In regard to the conduct of the Pennsylvania Regiments at Cerro Gordo, we find the following defence in the N. O. Picayune.

"We have read with pain to-day in the Charleston Courier a letter containing gross imputations upon the courage evinced by the Pennsylvanians in the action of Cerro Gordo. It is the first whisper of such a charge that has reached us, and opposed to all that we have before heard of the battle. We applied at once to a gallant field officer who was in the same division with the Pennsylvanians, and himself in the thickest of the fight. He unhesitatingly discountenanced the report. He represented the Pennsylvanians, officers and men, as eager for the fray. Such will prove to be the truth in regard to the Pennsylvanians, we firmly believe, when the true history of the division to which they were attached comes to be written—Pennsylvania does not pour forth regiments of young men who cannot "be brought to the *scratch*,"—to use the words of the writer of the letter. We hope he will learn the facts of the case with more accuracy, and be the first to make amends to the Pennsylvanians.

Private Charities again.—Our own sense of duty to a public man led us to say a word or two on Saturday last, in behalf of Judge Grier, in consequence of the assault he was receiving both from the city and country press, for his small contributions for the relief of Ireland. Upon inquiry it turns out, as we had supposed it would, that Judge Grier made a handsome contribution in Washington, in common with the other Judges of the Supreme Court, for the relief of Ireland, and, as we learn, a second in Philadelphia, and a third, as we know, in Pittsburgh. We have upon reflection, therefore, nothing to take back of our vindication of Judge G. We do hold that there are *some things* done in this world which the public may not know, and some *other* things which a man may do without being held up to public exposure or newspaper review.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, June 4, 1847.

Gents; Your favor of the 2d inst was received with two $5 counterfeit notes, which we return. We should have taken them ourselves, they are so well done. We showed them to the Bank, and they pronounced them counterfeit. They are pronounced by all our Bankers and Brokers the very best executed counterfeit notes ever issued.

James Gisner & Co.

Messrs. Holmes & Sou:

$100 counterfeit notes of the State Bank of Ohio, well executed, are also in circulation. Wm A. Hill & Company notice one on the Dayton Branch, Peirce, Cashier and Laron, President.—These have passed current to some extent in Cincinnati.

News Items.

Emigrants at New York.—Twenty eight thousand five hundred and seventy five arrived direct from Europe, at New York, in the month of May.

The Loco Focos of New York broke up the Whig meeting, in New York a few days since.—The Express of Friday night says:

We shall have some affidavits for the Morning Express, going to show that money was paid in pretty large sums for Loco Focos to go into, and break up, the Whig meeting at Apollo Hall, last evening.

The Britannia took out 40,000 letters. The Washington had 10,000. There is less difference in the rates of postage by these steamers than is generally supposed. Persons in New York, sending letters by the Britannia pay five cents postage to Boston; the receiver in England pays 24 cents postage to the British Government. In sending by the Washington the sender pays 24 cents to the U. S Government; and the receiver pays 17 cents to the British Government.

The Mormon camp.—The Mormons have broken up their winter lodges, and a portion of them taken up their line of march anew across the plains. Some will encamp and put in crops at suitable points on their route to California, and others will push forward to the land of promise. The snow was very deep on the plains at the last dates, and a heavy rise may be expected in June. They have with them numerous waggons and ar[illegible] across crevasse, about half a mile down the Lafourche, on the right side is entirely stopped. It required immense labor, as it was necessary to make a levee 300 feet in circumference, and to carry the dirt from a considerable distance. If it had not been closed, nearly the whole of the parish of Terrebonne would have been inundated; as it is, great injury has already been done to several plantations on the Lafourche and Terrebonne.—*N. O. Times.*

That letter.—Yesterday we received a letter from an officer of high rank in the army, from which we make this extract:—"Call upon Mr. Marcy to give up the letter he received from Taylor in answer to a communication from Marcy taking him to task for writing the Gaines letter. In a conversation I had with Gen. Taylor, on the 22d of last month he gave me the contents of this letter, *and the Secretary of War and the Administration are thoroughly used up in it.—Lou. Jour.*

The Receipts of the New York and Erie Rail Road Company for May, were $19,608, against $14,703 for the corresponding month of last year.

Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, passed through Buffalo on Tuesday night for Niagara Falls and Canada, accompanied by Hon. J. P. Kennedy of Baltimore and Mr. Berkeley.

Copy of steamers.—The Mississippi steam frigate cost $520,000; the Missouri, built at New York $550,000; and the steamer Washington, just started on her European voyage, $250,000. The tonnage of these vessels is about the same. The Mississippi and Missouri were built by government, the Washington by private contract. This will account for the great difference of expense.

Mr. Charles Kean, who left this country in the Switzerland, last week for England, was in America some two years; during which time he received in cash, nearly *eighty thousand dollars.*

Ponton Bridge.—A floating bridge, or a bridge supported by *pontoons*, has been erected over the Cayuhoga River, between Cleveland and Ohio city, in place of a bridge which was swept away last winter by a freshet. The Cleveland Herald states that the new bridge is twelve feet above the water, and rests upon five pontoons, or flat bottomed boats; its whole length being 230 feet It is so constructed, that one man in three minutes can, with a windlass, swing around 145 feet of it for the passage of vessels.

Vermont.—A private letter from the interior of Vermont, received yesterday, remarks that vegetation, notwithstanding the backwardness of the Spring, is now in a very forward and flourishing condition.

Rapid Growth.—The New Yorkers are rejoicing in abundant rains, and the fresh and verdant look given to vegetation. The Commercial says: "A rye field which we noticed a fortnight ago as being about six inches high, is now fully four feet higher, having grown, on an average, about *three inches each day.*

The London Times of April 25d contained the enormous number of 3,062 advertisements: the mere want of "Situations" by those out of employ bringing 297 advertisements, and occupying five eighth columns. The circulation of the Times is said to be 25,000 per day. There are 555 newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland, of which 230 are liberal, 187 tory, and 183 neutral.

The Buffalo Advertiser says that Mr. Pakenham will be absent in Europe about a year; and that Mr. Kennedy will return to that city about the 20th of this month, and is to proceed thence to Chicago, to attend the great River and Harbor Convention to be held at that place.

Mesmerism has progressed another step in its developements, at Paris. Clairvoyance is passe, and even the neurological experiments of controlling the action of mesmerized patients, by touching their phrenological bumps, cease to attract notice or excite wonder. A new trick, therefore, will doubtless be a godsend. . . . . .

A Mlle. Prudence is exhibiting in London the effect of what she calls *oneiromancy.* Dressed like a draped statue, with a classic wreath round her head and sitting upon a raised platform, she is mesmerized and then thrown, by magnetic passes, into any attitude, and in fact made to act any dramatic part, (in dumb show,) that may be called for and handed to the mesmerizer in writing. In most cases, of course, the thing succeeded; but in one instance she was requested to represent the "triumph of Canova":—the mesmerizer was puzzled—never having heard of such a general and knowing nothing of his victory! So in other cases, failures occurred quite sufficient to show that the whole affair is simply a piece of trickery;—far less clever, and we should think infinitely less amusing, than those of a common juggler.

A woman in Paris also professes to describe the exact character of disease, and prescribe remedies for it, by simply examining a lock of the patient's hair, no matter how far off the patient may be.—She sits all day in a twilight room, with a physician at hand to write her prescriptions in due form and visitors throng to her from all parts of the world. In this matter, however, we are in nowise behind the French metropolis. A person named *Davis* has for some months been playing off upon credulous people, precisely the same trick among us, and is countenanced in it by a distinguished professor of divinity, of great ability and scholarship. There certainly is no limit to human credibility, or if there is such a boundary, the *progress* of the age is carrying us farther and farther from it every day.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Supreme Court.—Mr. Webster, in his Savannah Address, gives the following just estimate of the Supreme Court of the United States:

No higher judicial tribunal exists than the Supreme Court of the United States, distinguished alike for the wisdom of its decision, and the eminent qualities of the Judges who compose it, both in their private and public capacities. It is the expounder of fundamental principles of Government—it is the interpreter of Constitutions—it is the appointed umpire on questions of the profoundest interest, and most enduring consequences between conflicting sovereignties; and which the American people, if they are wise, will ever cherish as their most valuable possession, since it is *law* alone which can be consistant with that of the Constitution, of which it is the sole interpreter. The decisions of this tribunal have in general commanded public respect, and inspired public confidence. Great talents and great learning have adorned its bench. Some of its judgments on questions of great magnitude, have manifested unmerited partiality. Let us hope that its future may resemble its past, and that the same learning and dignity—the same integrity and firmness which have characterized its decisions in times past, may also distinguish them in times to come.

Fight between a Frog and a Robin.—A letter of the 14th inst., from Burlington county, in this State, to the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, tells this story:

"Whilst sitting near a small pond last month, cooling myself after a hard tramp through an ugly meadow, after snipe, (shooting nothing,) my attention was attracted by a robin hopping about in the grass near the edge of the water, and whilst making a calculation of how many such birds it would take to make a pot pie, a large frog of the bloodynoon species, pounced upon him like a cock upon a berry, seized him by the head, and plunged into the water with him, when ensued one of the toughest kinds of fights, under and on top—round and round—first one, then father. I did not know which to bet on; the odds were rather in favor of the frog, until robin hooked him in the eye with his left claw, when he let go and bolted, leaving the field to his opponent, who did not remain long enough for me to congratulate him, feeling, probably, somewhat chop-fallen at being so near sucked in."

The Federal paper at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where General Taylor resides, says that he agrees with the administration on the subject of the Tariff. The *United States Gazette*, which claims also to speak by the book, although at the distance from New Orleans, declares General Taylor not only to be for protection, but in favor of the dead Tariff of 1842! We suspect the latter point will succeed in deluding a good many people with this opinion.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Delusion, indeed, almost equal to that which was so successfully practised by Judge Kane, and Mr. Buchanan who declared that Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, and which unfortunately he succeeded in making a majority of the Tariff men in this State believe.—Mr. Buchanan's organ should be careful how it refers to delusions of this sort.

Erie Railroad.—A great improvement has lately been completed on the New York and Erie Railroad, by filling up the high trestel work over the valley of the Hackensack to the grade with solid earth. There are said to be 240,000 cubic yards of earth in this embankment. The height of the rails above the valley is sixty feet. The Hackensack is passed by a stone arch thirty feet span and one hundred and forty feet long under this embankment. It is altogether one of the most expensive works of the kind in the country. The business is at least twenty per cent. greater than at the same time last year.

Adulterated Linseed Oil.—Several importers of Linseed Oil from London and Hull, have been surprised to find their oil largely adulterated with Oil of rosin, a very cheap article, and ruinous to the qualities of linseed oil when mixed with it. Some large parcels are now on hand in this market and in Boston, which we dare say the importers will not attempt to sell, now that the fraud is discovered,—but as this is a new fraud, no precedent exists, and there have been no sales except of small lots as wanted for consumption. I quote new Mess Pork at $17, Prime at $14,50. Sales Bacon small at 7¾, 9¼ and 10c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams of Western cure. Small sales No. 1 keg Lard at 10½c.

Whisky—The market is unsettled, and a price difficult to quote.

The Cotton market is also confused, and no regular prices current.

The above is all we received of Commercial or any other kind of news last night. We are utterly at a loss to account for it, except that our Philadelphia correspondent is sick. In regard to the New York and Baltimore markets we have the following to 2 o'c p. m. In New York Genesee Flour had declined to $9 per bbl. Sales White Corn at 116a118c, and Yellow at 119a122c.—Sales Whiskey at 41a43c per gall. Sales Cornmeal $5,68¾ per bbl. Oats were worth 58a60c per bu.

In Baltimore Howard st. Flour was selling at $9,25—a decline. City Mills entirely nominal at $9,75. Sales Cornmeal at $5,62½ per bbl.

☞ The torment of years is succeeded by health and comfort, in case of Hæmorrhoids or Piles, by the use of Dr. Upham's Electuary, which has acquired a well deserved reputation for its signal success in eradicating that distressing complaint. It is an internal remedy, and its discovery resulted from a thorough investigation of the cause of this painful and prevalent disease.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Timon, Water street, and H. K. Sawyer, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. jel 2w

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Testimony.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm Dunn, of Wilmington, 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 bond 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, my17 Wm. Dunn, M. D.

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City News.

Temperance Meeting.—There will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at the Diamond, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Joseph I. Deans, Catholic, has been appointed Pastor in Clearfield county, with the care of different congregations in the surrounding counties of Indiana, Elk, Potter and McKean.

Rev. James M. Lancaster has been appointed Curate in St. Paul's Cathedral, in place of Mr. Deane.

Gen. Patterson was invited to a public dinner, while in this city, and declined on account of engagements which called him to Washington.

Rev. J. N. Maxwit left the city, Monday afternoon, for Brooklyn N. Y., where he will connect himself anew with Dr. Green's church, and remain to see the end of the libel suits he has brought against his accusers in New York city.

The City Treasurer gives notice that suits will be brought against all dealers in merchandize, who shall not have taken out their licences by the 15th inst.

The fire last night was on the hill, somewhere in the neighborhood of Hayti.

Rescue of slaves.—There was a riot in Carlisle on Friday night growing out of an attempt to rescue some slaves.

The negroes arose to release them, when a mob was raised and a row excited, and in the melee a boy was shot, and one man was badly hurt by having his head hit by a brick-bat. We learn also that sixteen slaves made their escape from Uniontown the other day, while in charge of an overseer. Their disappearance was very mysterious and unexpected, the negroes quietly going off one by one, without exciting apparent suspicion until they had all concealed themselves.—They were owned in Missouri.

Iron fences are becoming common, and will soon be made cheaper than they have been in the United States. A patent has been recently secured for a cast iron fence of peculiar construction. The fence is without nails, pins or bolts of any kind, and the advantages are durability and economy.

This fence may be constructed a as permanent or hurdle fence, of all iron, for durability and ornamental, or of part wood and part iron, or all wood and attached to the iron posts, on one and the same principle.

Dr. Nathaniel Chookshank, aged 75, died at Harrison, Ohio, last week. He was an early emigrant to the West, whither he went from New Jersey in 1812, selling his wagon, as he told us last summer in this place, and descending from this point to Cincinnati. He was a good physician, an enthusiastic geologist, a student of all nature, and a good citizen. We remember among our travelling interviews none more pleasant than one we enjoyed upon the Ohio a few months since with this eccentric but worthy man.

Governor Shunk has been thirty-nine years in office, according to Cist's Advertiser, and yet seeks a re election. He begun to hold office in 1808, and has held office with unvarying tenacity ever since. In thirty-three years of this time he has received $70,150 of the public money, and we know not how much more. A good example this of Rotation-in-office.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of New Hampshire met at Concord on the 2d inst. The Senate was organized by the election of Harry Hibbard, and the House by the election of Moses Norris, Jr., of Pittsfield, as Speaker. All of the successful candidates are Loco Focos.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1847.

Thomas Bakewell and Wilson McCandless, Esqs. The Engineers have been instructed to locate the road for contract from Pittsburgh fifteen miles east. The work will be let in July.

S. H. Nowick."

There is an old adage which says, that "a lie will travel a league while truth is putting on his boots." The rumor here has had so much credit attached to it as to find credence with many intelligent persons, and to some extent injured the proposed subscription to the Road. The friends of the road did not hear the rumor until one o'clock, on Monday, and then despatched a communication to the President of the Company, to which the above is an answer.

We are not sure that the Philadelphians themselves are not responsible for this rumor, nor that it did not originate with them in expectation of frightening us a little about a termination at some other point than Pittsburgh. Be that as it may, we are glad to have a denial both explicit and official, and therefore again urge a generous and confiding subscription to the Central Rail Road stock by our citizens.

The subscriptions Monday morning amounted to some thousand dollars, and would have been much larger but for the rumor to which we refer.

It must be remembered, too, that public opinion is divided here between three great Rail Road enterprises,—all of them important and all of them deserved, we believe, to be profitable when completed. They are the Road to Connellsville and Cumberland, the Western Road and the Central Rail Road. Happy for Pittsburgh will be the day when these several communications are made east and west. Our city will then become the focus of an immense and profitable business, and men will be ashamed at their slowness to comprehend the importance of such public works.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

The market is very much depressed to day in various articles, and a reaction after the strong excitement subsequent to the steamer is beginning to take place. Breadstuffs are particularly affected.

Flour—The market opened dull this morning at $9 for Western and Pa. brands, but became unsettled toward noon, holders making concessions to bring buyers forward. This afternoon $8,75 was named, but there are no buyers at that, and finally $8,50 was offered for various lots, but there are no sellers. The market close dull.

Wheat has declined with Flour. Sales Red to prime quality at 210c.

Corn is cheaper. There are plenty of sellers of prime Yellow at 120c, but no buyers.

Provisions—The market is decidedly dull. No export demand exists, and there have been no sales except of small lots as wanted for consumption. I quote new Mess Pork at $17, Prime at $14,50. Sales Bacon small at 7¾, 9¼ and 10c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams of Western cure. Small sales No. 1 keg Lard at 10½c.

Whisky—The market is unsettled, and a price difficult to quote.

The Cotton market is also confused, and no regular prices current.

The above is all we received of Commercial or any other kind of news last night. We are utterly at a loss to account for it, except that our Philadelphia correspondent is sick. In regard to the New York and Baltimore markets we have the following to 2 o'c p. m. In New York Genesee Flour had declined to $9 per bbl. Sales White Corn at 116a118c, and Yellow at 119a122c.—Sales Whiskey at 41a43c per gall. Sales Cornmeal at $5,68¾ per bbl. Oats were worth 58a60c per bu.

In Baltimore Howard st. Flour was selling at $9,25—a decline. City Mills entirely nominal at $9,75. Sales Cornmeal at $5,62½ per bbl.

☞ The torment of years is succeeded by health and comfort, in case of Hæmorrhoids or Piles, by the use of Dr. Upham's Electuary, which has acquired a well deserved reputation for its signal success in eradicating that distressing complaint. It is an internal remedy, and its discovery resulted from a thorough investigation of the cause of this painful and prevalent disease.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Timon, Water street, and H. K. Sawyer, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. jel 2w

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From the Boston Times.

GET UP EARLY.

A RHYME, BY NED BUNTLINE.

I.

Get up early! Time is precious,
Waste it not in bed;
Get up early! while the dew-drops
O'er the fields are spread;
Get up early! when the red sun
First begins to rise;
Get up early! when the darkness
Fades from earth and skies.

II.

Get up early! It is sinful
To be wasting time;
Get up early! while the dear birds
Sing their morning chime;
Get up early! while the flowers
Blush upon the sod;
Get up early! while all nature
Blesses Nature's God.

III.

Get up early! And prepare ye
For the long day's toil;
Get up early! if ye labor
To improve your soil;