THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 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 4 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.)
FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS C. J. NOGLE, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Pittsburgh
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin Tp.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
J. W. BAXTER, of Pittsburgh
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS PERRY, of Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

The Whig County Nominations.

We have been surprised that any one should venture upon the intimation that the nominations of the recent County Convention were unfair. A close observer as we were of all the proceedings of the Delegates, our conviction was that the nominations were characterized by unusual fairness and frankness for all the officers.—The manner of voting forbid that the proceedings should be otherwise than fair. Every man voted as publicly almost as if his name had been calledaloud and the response given in the hearing of the Convention, and the extraordinary interest taken in the result, made the vote of every delegate almost as conspicuous as it would have been by public proclamation. Nor have we seen any evidence of pledges violated, nor of constituents dissatisfied, with the votes given by those selected to represent them, though it is possible votes may have been given contrary both to the understanding of the candidates and their friends.

We do hold, however, that the instruction of delegates to vote for one man, and one man only, for any office, is neither feasible nor just. The system of instructing public men to vote for certain men, or for certain things, is no Whig doctrine, and has always been resisted by the Whig party. Conventions of the People, like legislative bodies, should select men in whom they have confidence, and whom they believe qualified and desirous of representing the best interests of the County, the State, the Union, and through all these, the party which seeks to accomplish the best good of all. To be trammelled by instructionis to vote for one man, and in no event for any other man, for any one office, is slavish. The Whig party do not exact it, and Whig delegates would not willingly serve if thus bound to obey. Preferences may be expressed and defended, and in a fair ballot may be carried out, if in harmony with the best judgments of the Delegates, but there must be an end to this, and whatever be the end, should give satisfaction to all. Least of all, however, should successful candidates be made to suffer for the mistakes, errors, or even violations of word, suppose there to be any, among the Delegates of a Convention. If there is wrong any where, it is with the persons making the nominations, and not the candidates selected.

Regular nominations, when made in good faith, should be supported with unflagging energy and hearty unanimity. We are to remember that candidates for public office, represent certain great political principles. They may belong neither to our Church, nor to our Club, if we belong to any. They may be Conformists, or Non-Conformists, Catholics or Calvanists. The Constitution tolerates all these, and so do we, asking only of our candidates, and for our candidates, that they shall be capable, honest men, with fixed political principles, and these such as are recognized by the great Whig party of the Union.

Believing, then, that our candidates are all good Whigs, and all capable of discharging their duties faithfully to the people,—believing, too, that one and all were fairly nominated by the Convention, we shall support them with all the directness and energy that we can bring to bear upon the election. They will all be elected, we doubt not, and the only question is, what shall be their majority. Let every Whig resolve to swell this majority to the old fashioned number of 2000, of which Allegheny is capable. *We can if we will,* and who is there who will not when he can.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This is the last day the books will be kept open at the Monongahela House. They will, however, we understand, be open for subscription, at the office of the Company. The whole amount subscribed up to 12 o'clock Wednesday, was 289 shares a small amount certainly, and unworthy of a city, which has so great a stake in the matter. We are glad to learn that several Farmers yesterday came forward and took stock. We hope to be able soon to announce a very large addition to the present subscription.

THE RAILROAD.—A gentleman from Fayette says that the Railroad subscriptions on the line between Pittsburgh and Connellsville will reach the sum of $250,000.

Westmoreland has already subscribed $30,000, and Fayette $50,000 for the Connellsville road.

THE YANKEE.—This is the name of Captain Kounts's new and very handsome low water boat. She is one of the lightest, and of her class one of the soomiest, neatest, and best furnished boats ever built here. Drawing only 13 inches high, she will carry upwards of 200 tons burthen. She is 140, ft. on deck, 135 ft. keel, 23½ ft. beam, 23 ft. floor and 4 ft. hold. Two Engines—2 boilers 22 ft. length by 36 inches diameter. Cylinders 12½ inch and 4 ft. stroke. Wheel 14 ft. diameter.

She has 30 state rooms and 76 berths in all, well furnished. Hull built by McFall, Little Beaver. Engines by Lee, Preston & McGinnis. Cabins by Mason.

The Yankee is just the boat for low water, and will be a great accommodation to travellers. Her captain and owner is an indefatigable good fellow who will give every attention to them.

HON JOHN W. DAVIS, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has received the votes of five counties in his District as a candidate for Congress. Some of the more ultra men of his party in other parts of the District have nominated Geo. W. Carr. Mr. Davis declined to be the candidate of a divided party. It is a sad spectacle thus to see a courteous and able man thrown overboard by his political friends when the head and front of his offending has been only that in office he was a gentleman to his opponents and impartial to all as a public officer.

THE MEXICAN CLERGY.—It is alledged in some of the letters from Mexico that the Mexican Clergy are not all opposed to Peace. The Bishop of Puebla, a talented prelate, it is said is an advocate of peace, and recently told Mrs Storm, (a N. Y. lady editress,) that the Church of Mexico was perfectly willing to submit to any government which would rid them of their military tyrants, protect them of their rights and property, and secure to them the exercise of their holy religion. Mrs. Storm, has since shared the fate of Mr. Black, our Consul in Mexico, both being suspected by Santa Anna of being spies, and ordered to leave the country at a very short notice.

RELIEF FOR THE SCOTCH.—W. W. Wallace acknowledges, by request, the receipt last week, per Reed & Parkes' line, of 30 bbls flour, and 60 sacks corn, from Delaware tp., Mercer county, Pa. Also, $80,22c June 9, from Mr. P. Jamison, from individuals in Fayette tp., Allegheny county Pa., for the Relief of the Scotch.

The citizens of St. Louis have appointed fifty delegates to the River and Harbor Convention.

John Tyler in Public Again.

We had that measure of faith in the good sense of John Tyler which led us to believe that he would never make his appearance in public again. Retirement becomes the man so much more gracefully than public office, and silence than public speech, that we had supposed his knowledge of men, and respect for public opinion, would lead him forever to hold his peace. We are disappointed.

The Richmond Whig gives publicity to a communication signed John Tyler, and in vindication of the course taken by the Executive of 1840-45 in favor of the annexation of Texas: Mr. Tyler ventures upon the following defence of himself:

"The *facts* of my public life are matters of record, and can neither be expunged nor altered. The impartial future will see the *motive in the act,* and the just historian will look to the good or evil only which will have been developed, and find in the one or the other cause of censure or of praise. To this ordeal I submit myself without fear."

It is not the custom of bold, bad, hardened men to be governed by fear, nor to see, much less make confession, of their guilt. But tried by the rule here laid down, what shall we, what can we say of John Tyler,—what of the part he played in the Harrisburg Convention, where so many crocodile tears were shed for a man he afterwards betrayed,—what for his bad faith and bad conduct towards the friends who elevated him to office,—what for his cruel proscription and sale of office,—what, indeed, for the man, or the office, as administered by the man.

We shall not judge of the *motives* of John Tyler, steeped as he has in partizan treachery and in prostitution of office. We will try him by the facts and by the acts to which he appeals, and thus arraigning him, we call upon one impartial and intelligent witness to vindicate the man or the officer.

Mr. Tyler ventures only upon an attempted defence of his course in regard to the annexation of Texas, and he puts his vindication upon the ground that he knew nothing of intrigue or speculation, and was governed solely by the good of the country in pressing that measure. "Patriotism," Mr. Burke says, "is always the last resort of scoundrels," and though we do not mean to put Mr. Tyler down in this category, we do say that his conduct in this matter was bad and base enough to have been the offspring only of a depraved public servant. He admits that Mr. Upshur, his Secretary of State, was his principal counsellor previous to annexation, and in all the acts growing ont of annexation, and yet Mr. Upshur was notoriously a large holder of Texas property. So was Mr. Gilmer, his Secretary of the Navy. So were many of his friends in Virginia, and all over the Union. Mr. Botts, indeed, attempted to "head Captain Tyler" in his villainous league with the speculators of Texas scrip and land, and for that was banished from the Executive, and the delectable associations with the incumbent of the White House. Mr. B. indeed, has just informed the Richmond Whig, that the *fact* of designed annexation was communicated to him *by a large Texas land holder and stock-jobber, not a member of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet,* nor *filling any other public station,* but *who he had reason to believe was in constant personal intercourse with the Cabinet on this subject.* Mr. Botts, we know, being forewarned himself, nineteen days before the matter became public at Washington, foretold the designs of the President. And yet Mr. Tyler seeks to clothe all that the Cabinet were doing within the veil of secrecy.

Mr. Tyler was unquestionably counselled and impelled by speculators to start and prosecute the scheme of annexation, and his friends have reaped the fruits of it by becoming rich, when before they were poor. From first to last, indeed, his conduct was bold, reckless, and dangerous to the public interests. His last act was to hurry off, on the 3d of March, a Messenger to Texas with the Fye tee treaty, and the fruits of this hurry was that it judged and dangerous action in Texas and Washington, which forms one of the conspicuous incidents of the war in which we are engaged.

We advise Mr. Tyler to hide his head and his acts together in the deepest cave of the mountains of Virginia. Every day will but reveal some new wrong, and it requires no genius to mention him at all, it will be of a man unexampled for his treachery to his friends, and for his falsehood to his country.

Rail Road Improvements.

The great importance of Railroads to Pittsburgh is our apology for so often alluding to them. We cannot as public sentinels, whose duty it is to watch with a vigilant eye over the varied interests of this community, perform faithfully our duty, if we do not where we see those interests endangered, warn the public of the extent of that danger.

We perceive that our Boston neighbors are using their best efforts (and we all know what results these efforts are capable of producing when once aroused,) to carry off much of the trade naturally destined to come to Pittsburgh, and to go east from this point. Unless a continuous Rail Road is constructed from this city to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia can never compete with New York as a great depot for flour and grain. In reference to these Boston movements the Philadelphia Bulletin justly remarks:

"The example of Boston should not be thrown away upon Philadelphia. Boston, not content with tapping the manufacturing regions of Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—not content with tapping the vast improvements of New York—not content with seeking and securing a growing trade with the Canada—is now actually preparing to derive a large portion of the benefits which the New Yorkers thought would be exclusively their own on the completion of their great work from Piermont to Dunkirk. We trust that our citizens will see in time the vital necessity of the immediate completion of the Central Rail Road. Not a week—not a day—not an hour should be lost."

We have warned our citizens against the danger of delaying our Rail Road improvements until too late to reap from them, the benefits, which from our position, we have a right to expect The divided opinion of our population on this subject, is greatly calculated to embarass, if not to put an end to any immediate prospect of a connection by Rail Road either East or West. Our own fears are that we shall share the fate of a certain animal, who starved to death between two bundles of hay not knowing with which to begin

If we are serious in our desires to have an Eastern connection, let us go to work and endeavor to do something. Every days delay affects the value and importance of these works. What we want is action, prompt, immediate and unanimous action, but worst of all money. Taking, as Mr. Stewart justly observed, at our recent Rail Road meeting, never built, and never will build a Rail Road. The Pennsylvania line now offers us a chance of going ahead immediately and this line is to be commenced on the 1st of July. This company does not seek, as has been rumored, to extend its line beyond this city. Pittsburgh, therefore, will be a great western Terminus, and a Rail Road once completed here it will build up a city second to but few in the union. It is therefore of the utmost importance to Pittsburgh, to facilitate, by every possible means, the progress of this great work. We do not by these remarks intend in any way to undervalue the importance of our contemplated connection with Baltimore, but we do not see any satisfactory prospect of an arrangement whereby that Road will be completed. At least it is involved in great uncertainty. With the Philadelphia line, however, there can be no doubt. It must and will come here. Let our citizens, therefore, unite promptly and energetically with the friends of this route elsewhere Let us not permit our more active and cunning neighbors of Boston and New York, to run away with trade which once lost to us, is lost forever.

NO CHANCE FOR WIDOWS.—Widows among the orthodox Hindoos are not allowed to re-marry and, therefore, live in a degraded condition.—Sometime ago the Baboo Motilee Lall offered a premium of ten thousand rupees to any Hindoo who would marry a widow. The prize, however has never been claimed.

It is expected that the magnetic telegraph communication between New Orleans and Mobile will be open by the 1st of August.

Robbing Churches in Mexico.

It is a new thing under the sun for our Government to recommend the seizure of Church property, there being both robbery and sacrilege involved in the recommendation. The organ of the Administration seeing the effect of its original purpose upon the public mind, seeks now to weaken the force of its nefarious design, but without success, since it is concurred in by many of the party. From the first, the proposition alarmed us, for we knew not what Church or creed might come next. If the Mexican Catholics are to be robbed today, Mexican Protestants may fare as badly to morrow. Once begin this barbarous war upon Churches and sects, Bishops and Priests and the end may be a war upon our own altars and religion. We feel called upon, therefore, again to condemn the organ of the Administration, for favoring any such design as is expressed in the following from its columns:

It is a matter of grave consideration, if the church continues to oppose a peace and furnish the fuel of war, *whether the immense revenues of the church in Mexico shall be left untouched—whether they shall be suffered to remain at the disposal of the enemy, and to be applied to sustain the war against us—whether justice and policy do not equally dictate that they should at least be sequestered during the continuance of the war, as a legitimate means of cutting off the enemy's supplies.*"

The Salem Register quotes the following Loco Foco sentiment in harmony with the above, and we have seen the same elsewhere:

A leading Loco Foco paper in Western Virginia; used this language:—

"*Seize the silver and gold stowed in the Catholic Churches in Mexico as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. There is more than enough there—it is ours by conquest.* Where it is, it is useless (such a novel valuation!) in an indemnification for nearly seventy millions expended to defend ourselves; we shall require to be paid in some manner for the expenses we have incurred, and the indemnity due our citizens."

The Catholic presses of the country have naturally become indignant at opinions like these, and the following expresses the general sentiment of the Catholic.

[From the Louisville Catholic Advocate.]

We find in one of our exchanges an extract from the Washington Union, which, for political hardihood and irreligion, may challenge comparison with any of the most revolting propositions of agrarianism. The editor suggests the robbery of the Mexican churches as "a matter of grave consideration," and argues that, because the Mexican clergy contribute to support the armies of Mexico, this Government has a right to rob their churches. The same argument would entitle the Government a right to rob every citizen of Mexico, and indeed in the eyes of the vast majority of Christendom such robbery would be less heinous than that suggested by the editor, which in addition to the other elements of guilt contains the specific guilt of sacrilege. If the clergy, by forced loans, have to let revenues, legitimately and justly designed for other purposes, be sacrificed by the civil authorities of their country to the defence of the State, is that a reason why this Government should wage a sacrilegious war, and despoil the churches of the Most High? And because individual citizens, by taxes or loans, aid their Government, is that a reason why our armies should like barbarians plunder their houses and lay waste their property? It is a great evil to public morals that such proposals should come forth in papers so highly patronized and so extensively read—Washington Union, prior, perhaps, to the present moment, manifest such morality, it is astonishing that hundreds become indoctrinated with the lax philosophy of the heroes of the health, and that too frequently we have to deplore the sacrilegious spoliation of our churches not at the point of the sword and musket, but at the point of the midnight hour or at morning dawn!

(From the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.)

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"It is not a religious body, but as an engine of State, that the Catholics of Mexico look upon it with a hostile eye. It is for their own political purposes—to retain their vast possessions, which impoverish the nation—to sustain their own hierarchy, which lords it over the people—to preserve their power, which weighs down the rest of the people in ignorance and slavery—that they use their solicitous and active. It is a zeal for the mammon of unrighteousness, (not for the welfare of souls) which inspires and animates the Catholics of Mexico."

A Catholic citizen of the United States who can read such language as this without emotion, must have a very frigid temper. More than half the rank and file, and no small number of officers of *the regular army,* are members of the Catholic Church, and because they exposed their lives and most gallantly defended the national flag of their native or adopted country, the Washington Union seems to think that they are ready to join the part of common robbers, and to lay sacrilegious hands on the altars before which they kneel in prayer. Let the Government give such an order! During the fierce conflict at Monterey a statue of the Blessed Virgin, which stood on the bridge leading to the city attracted the eyes of the combatants.

After the storming of the town, a party of volunteers, who anticipated the sentiments of the Union, determined to take down the statute during the night and bring it to Cincinnati as a trophy! A certain company called the Montgomery Guards, under the direction of an officer named Kennealy, (Gen. Urrea knows them,) heard of the intended outrage, went privately to the scene, and after a brief contest marched the offending party to the guard-house, without the statute! Let the Administration but give an order to plunder the churches, and they may find themselves in an unpleasant condition; they may receive in return more iron than gold. It does not follow that a man must be a thief or a scoundrel because he is a soldier.

The Catholic clergy in Mexico did their duty in resisting the North Americans. Were a foreign enemy to land in the United States, every Catholic clergyman would oppose them; but according to the logic of the Union, the invaders would be justified in seizing on our church property, on our colleges and on the asylums of orphans, on the income of hospitals, and all this with the sanction of religion! All to be accomplished and justified by pharisical denunciations of the "mammon of unrighteousness" and "welfare of souls." What is *the welfare of souls* that Mr. Polk had in view when he commenced the war, or was it "the mammon of unrighteousness."

But the Union is indignant with the Catholic clergy, because they keep the people *in the dark of ignorance and slavery.*" It is rare sport to hear a Virginian rebuke any people for ignorance and slavery! It is a clear illustration of the one side morality of the times to hear a man whose own Catholic clergy for wording it over the people and keeping them in ignorance and slavery, whose moral teaching in his own household it has been made notorious by an event, the like of which no society of any country can equal or atrocity.

We have no apprehension that the Union's plan will be consummated now that it has been so sternly rebuked by the great body of the Protestant People,—and in contrast to such danger of sentiment it is pleasant to see the wholesome public sentiment which has been elicited, and particularly from the Whig press of the country.

STEAMER WASHINGTON.—A large steamer came to anchor off Nantucket beach on Wednesday night, with the weather very foggy. The steamer fired guns repeatedly for a pilot, but no one went to her assistance; and on Thursday morning the fog having cleared away she went to sea. This was no doubt the Washington. The following is from the Nantucket Enquirer of the 4 h instant.

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The Select Council have also ordered the levelling of the hill near the Court House. There has been a most animated debate, and the proposition will be strongly resisted in the other branch of the City Councils.

The citizens of Bourbon county, Ky., without distinction of party have tendered to the Hon. Thomas Corwin a public entertainment.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Puebla, and written by Santa Anna:

The whole population of this beautiful city was in motion at the entrance of my division, and gave signs of the most ardent enthusiasm. I could hardly walk from being surrounded by thousands of citizens, who were burning for independence and for the republic, and giving utterance to their hatred of our invaders. In these moments my heart was agitated by different feeling as I looked upon an enthusiastic people calling upon me for arms to defend themselves, giving the most signal proof of their love for the liberty of their country, and as I reflected upon the responsibility of those who having the means had neglected to take advantage of the good dispositions of these people, the only want in this city, your Excellency, was proper men to move in the defence of the national cause."

FROM THE FLEET.

Com. Perry has returned to Sacrificios from his cruise. During his absence he touched at Laguna, Frontera, and other ports on the coast. At Laguna he raised the blockade, giving instructions to the officer in command to levy the new tariff on all imports, and a war tax of ten per cent ad valorem on all exports.

He took possession of the fort at the mouth of the river Guasseuleco, destroyed the guns of the enemy found there, raised the American flag on the fort, where it now floats, and saluted it with a salvo of twenty one guns. He proceeded to a town up the river some twenty miles, of which he took peaceable possession, and where also with a national salute, he raised the American flag. The alcaldes of some neighboring villages, while there, came in offering him peaceful possession of their respective bailiwicks.

What may prove of importance to the Government and save it much trouble and expense, he succeeded in securing at this place a map or chart of the line for the contemplated canal across the isthmus of Tahuantepec with accompanying topographical notes. He had it taken from the original, drawn out for an English company, at whose instance the survey was made.

The Saltillo correspondent of the Picayune says:

Upon reaching Saltillo, I was delighted to find that the place had not suffered in the slightest degree from the occupation of our forces. The streets were clean and in good repair, and in every door and at every window were senoras and senoritas. It was some high church day, and observed as a *fete.* The streets were thronged with Mexicans, men and women, and children, and all rigged off in their very best.

The correspondent of the Delta, writing on the 24th, says:

There are six or eight churches, large and massive, each containing a vast number of costly images. Several of the churches are now used as hospitals. I passed through them, thinking I should see some cases of vomito, as upon our arrival, but was agreeably disappointed. I found neither vomito or yellow fever, but the head of the medical department told me he thought there had been some three or four cases of yellow fever, two of which were soldiers, who had been drunk and exposed for several days.

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.—The best mode of preparing wool for market is as follows: First, before washing, remove carefully with the sheers all locks containing dirt in a hardened state. Then wet the sheep in every part, and let cool and scoured together for an hour or two. They should be taken out of the water (when first put in for wetting) as quickly as may to after the wool is fairly wet, in order to retain a soapy substance the fleece contains, which acts upon the dirt and gum in the wool while they stand before washing. This soapy substance is the first thing to escape as washing is commonly done.—The best mode of washing is to use a fall of three feet or over, turning the sheep in different ways under the fall, till the action of the water brings every part of the fleece to an almost snowy whiteness. A much less fall will answer as well if the sheep are washed in a pen or pool. In this element, manifest such morality, it is astonishing that hundreds become indoctrinated with the lax philosophy of the heroes of the health, and that too frequently we have to deplore the sacrilegious spoliation of our churches not at the point of the sword and musket, but at the point of the midnight hour or at morning dawn!

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1847.

The Southern mail received to night announces the following deaths among the Pennsylvanians at Jalapa. They are all private:

Wingert, Shaefer, Plunket and Morrison. No other news of importance.

The New York Telegraph confirms the news before given in regard to the Judicial elections, and they are to have a partizan Judiciary in the State.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

June 2d, P M.

The market for Cotton is very quiet—prices same as previously.

No alteration in the market for Sugar—moderate sales.

Flour has not advanced further—sales 6000 bbls Illinois and Ohio brands at $6,75 per bbl.

Provisions—The market has not varied to any extent worth particular notice.

Sales prime Wheat at 120c per bu.

Corn—considerable sales at the extremes of 70a 80c for Yellow, as in quality.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 9—4 o'c P. M.

Moderate sales of Genesee and Western Flour at $8,75 per bbl. Sales of Baltimore City Mills at $9,25 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales White of prime quality at 212c per bu.

Corn—Yellow of prime quality is worth 119a 120c, and sales.

Oats—sales to day at 60a61c per bu.

Of Rye sales at 132c per bu.

Commeal—Prices much the same. Sales at $5,62½ per bbl.

Some inquiry for Cotton is noticeable, but it has resulted in nothing yet.

Provisions—There is an improved inquiry for Pork—sales new Prime at $14, and old Mess at $16,12½a16,25 per bbl.

Butter—The receipts are increasing, and prices are on the decline. Cheese—new is also more abundant, and prices have given way.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 9, 7 P M.

Flour—The market is quite dull, and sales are to a very limited extent. Howard street sold today at $8,50. City Mills is nominally $9, but there are no buyers at that price.

Commeal—The sales to-day were uniformly at $5.50 per bbl.

Wheat has gone back a little. Prime Red is offered at 200c without buyers.

Of Corn sales White of prime quality at 120c, to the extent of 10,000 bu, showing an active market, Yellow sold to-day at 112a114c—quite a difference in prices.

Whiskey—prices same as yesterday. Sales bbls at 37½c.

There is no change in the market for Provisions, and moderate sales at previous prices.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 9 8, P. M.

Sales Flour 500 bbls at $8.50, subsequently sales 200 bbls at $8 37½, and the decline continuing, 4000 bbls sold at $8,25. Market gradually gave way during the day, and closed at the lowest figures.

Wheat—The market for wheat is very dull—sales prime Red at 208c per bu.

Commeal—The market opened this morning at $5,50 but soon receded to $5,25, at which sales of 3000 bbls.

Provisions—Pork has advanced. Sales new Western pkd Mess at $17,50, and old at $16,50 per bbl. Some sales West pkd Mess Beef at $14 per bbl.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BOSTON MARKET.

June 9, 5 P. M.

Flour has declined to $9 per bbl for Genesee and Western brands and is rather dull.

In Provisions there is no change whatever.

FOREIGN.—CARLOTTA GRISI has been condemned by the Paris Court to pay M. Leon Pillet the sum of 10,000f and costs, for having extended her leave of absence beyond the period fixed by her contract. Auber has been appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor—the first time such a rank has been given to a musician; and Felicien David, and Clapisson, (both composers) and Emile Prudent (pianist and composer,) have each received the Cross of Chevalier. The opera of the "Pretender," by Hacken, one of the rising composers of Germany, had been quite successful at Florence, in which the Princess and the brother Princes Poniatowski sung with great success, for the benefit of the poor. Viardot Garcia had made another great hit, at Berlin: it was in Gluck's "Iphegenia in Taurde."

GOOD QUALIFICATIONS.—The Whigs of Erie at an enthusiastic meeting adopted the following Resolution:

That we hail with pleasure the nomination of General JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, as the candidate of the Whig party for Governor of this State and believe that in his unimpeachable moral character, his sterling integrity, his unwavering attachment to Whig principles, and in the unanimity with which he was nominated, we have a sure guaranty of our success in October next

General IRVIN has been spending some days in Pottsville and neighborhood, where we find even in his political enemies showing a high appreciation of his virtues, ability and qualifications.—The Pottsville Journal says:

"During the time that Gen. Irvin remained at Pottsville he made many friends. His manners are dignified, quiet and unobtrusive. He is a man of strong sense; and has a well cultivated mind, with nothing of the brawling politician, nothing of the tricky manœuver about him. We would wish that all the people of the state might see and converse with him, as we are satisfied that if they could do, so he would be elected by a majority of from 20,000 to 50,000 votes. No man in the state would make a better Governor, and we believe that the 2d Tuesday of October next will witness his election by a handsome majority."

THE RAIL ROAD meeting in Baltimore on Tuesday evening were presented with Books for subscription at the Merchant's Exchange, which are to be kept open until the 8th of July, just one month. Persons subscribing for the stock paid $2,50 upon last share at the time of subscription.

News Items.

SEDUCTION AND DEATH.—The Norwich (Ct) *Courier* states that on Saturday night an Indian doctor, named Guy, persuaded a young girl 16 to elope with him to New York, where under a pretended marriage, the girl was ruined. The mother of the girl, who was a widow, on learning that her daughter had gone, was so much overcome that she died on Thursday. The girl was engaged to be married to a respectable young man; but she was of rather weak intellect, but of unblemished reputation before this affair. The doctor was arrested, and a mob kept so from lynching him with much difficulty. He was committed to Jail from Providence, but it was currently reported that he has a wife and child in Springfield, Mass., though he claimed to be an unmarried man. Guy had left Norwich.

NOBLE DESCENT.—It may not be known to our citizens, but there is living in our midst a colored man who is nephew of Sir James McIntosh, the great philosophical historian, whose untimely death was so universally regretted by the whole literary world a few years ago. The individual we refer to is to the preacher stationed over the African church in this city by the colored Conference. His father, brother to Sir James McIntosh, came over to this country from Great Britain in company with Volney, and settled at the Grand Rapids, in this State, 25 miles below Vincennes.—*Indiana State Journal.*

GENERAL PILLOW AND THE TENNESSEANS.—About twenty officers of the 2d Tennessee Regiment have published a long address to the public, impeaching the military capacity of Gen. Pillow, and charging him with having recklessly ordered their regiment to attack a position too strong to be carried by storm, and then leaving them, standing aloof himself, without ordering other regiments up to sustain them, though they were waiting orders.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH NOBILITY.—Lord Durham, Count and Countess of Montholon, Countess of Elgin, Lady E. Bruce, Lady Alice Lampton, Lady Borset, Lady Elgin, with a number of female friends and a host of servants all in the Hibernia.

It is said that a young lady, who is a great admirer of General Taylor's epistolatory style, received a letter the other day from a sweetheart, enquiring if she would have him. She immediately sent in reply, General Taylor's answer to Santa Anna,—"Come and take me."

A Dr. Oscharts, it is said, has discovered the art of making paper from wood, without nitricacid, or great mechanical force. Timber is more useful than ever; last week we were told of bread made from saw dust—now comes paper.

A SUIT IN PROSPECT.—A suit for slander is about to be instituted against a young lady of Princeton, New Jersey, of highly respectable connexions, by a gentleman at present residing there.

THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES at Barcelona have released the American barque Carmelite, captured by a Mexican Privateer.

☞ 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.

DIED.

On Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Mr. DAVID ANDERSON, of Stewartstown, 4 miles above the city, at Pine Creek.

☞ The Funeral will take place at his late residence, to-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, JOHN GORMLY, in the 29th year of his age.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

Is published in the City of Washington, every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—Sunday excepted—and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at 25 cents a week, payable to the Sole Agent for the Whig, G. L. Gulliverich, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for $4 per annum, or $2 for six months, payable in advance.

Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for $1, one week for $1 75, two weeks for $2 75, one month $4, two months $7, three months $10, six months $16, one year $30—payable always in advance.

The NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It has the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon ALL the measures and acts of the administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other subject.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts. Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

The Weekly National Whig,

One of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of $2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication—they commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed to supply calls for back numbers.

GRANVILLE PENTON,
Proprietor of National Whig.

Washington, June 3, 1847. je10 1tawtiw

A CARD.

A PARAGRAPH which I have just seen, but concerning which repeated enquiries have been made, is at the present time going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that a person having died in consequence of swallowing the filling of a Tooth composed of Metallic Cement.

Acquainted as I am with the many falsehoods of similar import, which have from time to time been circulated, I should not deem the present worthy of notice were it not for circumstances, in too many cases connected with the use of Cement of, which the public generally are ignorant. I allude to the almost universal use of arsenic, preparatory to filling, for cauterizing or destroying the nerve. To what extent it may have been caused by the injudicious application of this poison, I shall, perhaps, at some future time, endeavor to