THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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State of Affairs in Ireland.

The news under our Foreign head, will give the reader some idea of the continued state of suffering in Ireland. Famine having done its worst, its attendant minister of evil, Pestilence, is destroying many who escaped hunger and starvation No wonder that the eyes of the world are upon this unhappy country, and no wonder that the charities of all mankind, from the Pope to the Sultan, of Nations, civilized and uncivilized alike, are sent to relieve such unexampled misery.

We read a paragraph in the London Times with amazement, that an intelligent Press, at a moment like this, can indulge in a jealousy equally uncalled for and unjust. The people of the United States, in money and provisions, have contributed *half a million of dollars*, for the suffering people of Great Britain, and never was sympathy more heartfelt or sincere than for these sufferers, among our people. The motives of the American People in the contribution of these charities, have been those of pure and disinterested benevolence, and yet our good gifts, by which thousands have been saved, are resented. Hear what the Tory Organ says:

"Ireland, the sister of England, her ancient conquest, and still too much her dependent, is now beginning and receiving the alms of the whole earth. No distance, no difference of race or religion prevents the intrusion of her claims, and, it is fair to add, their ready admission. But can we feel unmixed satisfaction in heating the fire of rivals and calumniators, in whose mouths Ireland has ever been the worst opprobrium their jealousy, their malice, or their ignorance could suggest, are now bestowing their charity on, our unfortunate fellow-subjects? From all parts of the United States have come subscriptions, mixed with a sympathy *neither flattering nor safe to this nation.*

At Constantinople there had been a subscription to which the Sultan has largely contributed. The Pope has ordered prayers and collections for Ireland in all the churches acknowledging his authority. From the East and West Indies we can better receive such expressions of interest; but we cannot honestly profess unqualified pleasure at hearing that Marseilles had subscribed more for Ireland than for the sufferers by the inundation in France."

The Times goes on to say that there is not the smallest occasion for these world-wide appeals, and to throw the entire blame of the sufferings of Ireland upon the Irish landlords.

Now in contrast to this picture, we beg the reader to look on *this*, from the Mayor of the city of Cork, who in his address to the Health committee says:

"Really my blood is beginning to curdle at the sights I am compelled to witness every day. My whole and sole employment from morning till night is burying the starved dead. When a stretched creature is seized with fever, a note is given for his admission to some hospital, but on application there is found to be no accommodation, so that the patient has to return to his wretched abode, which he discovers is closed against him, the inmates fearing contagion. He is compelled to die absolutely at his own door-step!

"A man was recently arrested by the police for stealing a horse and killing him, and he and his wretched family were actually partaking of a soup made of the horse flesh when the man was taken. He stated that he had been without food for three days, and he had no resource but horses flesh to satisfy the cravings of his appetite and the hunger of his starving children."

If appeals like these do not touch the hearts of the leading editors, and perhaps people of England, we thank Heaven that the hearts of our own countrymen are not only grieved by the necessity of such appeals, but that their hands are wide open to relieve such distress.

We have seen something of society and suffering in Ireland even when there was no famine, and at times we have not wondered, as we have seen it, of the alienation of the Irish People from the British Nation, though we do not believe in the Panacea profited out at Conciliation Hall, by the old Repeal Association, the new Repeal Confederation, by the proposed Council of National Distress, or in the panaceas of O'Connell, the elder or the younger. These organizations, like most combinations, serve to make countries and men worse rather than better. The money spent for "the Rent" and "Repeal" funds would have fed as many men as have died of starvation in Ireland, but unquestionably there are real, inherent evils in the system. Ireland suffers but little more now than one hundred years gone by, and those who will read the letters of Bishop Berkley, written to the Catholic Clergy at that time, will be amazed at the striking similarity of the condition of the People then and now.

The House of Lords,—*Land-lords*, as the Times factiously calls them,—need not look forward for relief without looking backwards to find some remedy for the political grievances of the country. Poor Laws and Church rates are an abomination to live by, and yet they have become the permanent institutions of the country. In all this,—and particularly the latter,—England needs reforming. Let Parliament tax the Absent Proprietors who live in England or elsewhere, out for what their estates earn in Ireland. Their estates have neither the benefit of their presence, nor the country where they are, of the expenditure of the money they earn. There is a *vagrancy* among the rich as well as among the poor, and the only way to put an end to the ware between Landlords and tenants, is to bring them nearer together. Reform the whole system of landed estates as far as the rights of property will admit. Encourage enterprise, protect the poor, frown upon all combinations,—let Labor and Capital act jointly together for a common interest,—let the Lord feel the obligations he is under to the Peasant, and let the Church eschew politics by discouraging agitations where there is no remedy; and, therefore, no redress, and Ireland will soon be vastly improved. It is not Orangeism that will do it, nor Repealism, but a new order of things among all classes and conditions of People. Let men work and not beg. Give them Bread for Labor, and not Bread without Labor, and thereby let men feel their independence and their ability. This subject is too full of interest for the brief space we have to give to it, and we must, therefore, leave it for the present.

New Wheat of a superior quality raised at Columbia, South Carolina is selling at $1,12½ per bushel. The South Carolinian says, "the crops have improved vastly, and the seasons have continued favorable. The wheat harvest is falling rapidly before the reapers, and we may soon expect new flour in our markets." The harvesting has also commenced on the lower James River and with the prospect of a large yield. The Baltimore American gives us good promises of the crops in Maryland, except from the one county of Queen Anne's.

Reduction of imports.—The value of the imports in New York last week was for

Dutiable Goods,	$1,102,850
Free Goods,	93,534.

The reduction is $500,000 compared with the corresponding week of last year. The import of specie last week in New York was $193,378 against $15,031 last year.

More of the Beauties of war.—Of 910 men attached to the Georgia Regiment and who left the State to engaged in the war with Mexico and all of whom crossed the Chattahoochee, only about 450 were mustered regularly out of service at New Orleans, the others having either died or been dismissed from the service on account of sickness or some other cause.

"Yellow fever at New Orleans."—The report of Yellow Fever attached to one of our telegraphic letters two days since, should have read Vera Cruz, such, we are sure, being the fact, and no doubt the intention of the writer. There is no fever reported at New Orleans.

James G. Richardson, eldest son of Senator Sturgeon, and Military Storekeeper at the Pittsburgh Arsenal, died at Uniontown on the 9th inst.

Letters from a young Artist!

DIARY OF A SEA VOYAGE FROM NEW YORK TO MARSEILLES.

We commence to-day a series of letters from a young American Artist to the Editor. Though not designed for publication, they are so graphically written and will be read with very much interest as if they were.

The writer is now at Rome and from this Queen city of the old world we shall have sketches of all that is there attractive to the stranger.—We are also in expectation of some letters from another American friend, a resident of this west, who is spending a year in Europe.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
On board Ship,
In the Mediterranean.

It is Sunday—our sixth Sunday on board ship. We are in the Mediterranean about 250 miles from Marseilles, not very far from the Island of Ivica (or Eviza) and somewhere to the North of Cape St. Antonio, on the Spanish coast. If we have a fair wind we shall get to Marseilles in a few days; if, as it has been for a week past, viz, calm, head winds, and little equalis, and all sorts of capricious weather (which is very common in the Mediterranean sea) we may be a week longer.

We have had, with the exception of this delay in the Mediterranean, a delightful voyage, (barring the children) fine weather and no sickness. But I must begin at the beginning and give you some of my sea journal. So we will travel back to when we left New York at 12 o'clock precisely, parted with friends who came down to the ship to see us off—drifted easily down the harbor in tow of the little steamboat, and finally saw the land disappear in the west. Now for the diary. Besides ourselves there are on board as follows: 4 children, the youngest a baby; the others old enough to romp about like wild cats, swing in the ropes, eat oranges, talk, fret, fly and tumble about like mad monkeys without a keeper. A colored fit nurse to them; a lady with one little girl. We call her "the Commodore." She has crossed the Atlantic 24 times, and boasts of having never been sick in her life. She seems able to take command of the ship should any accident befall the captain. Also, a young man bound for Marseilles, another boy bound for Rome, to be a Priest at the Propaganda school.

To day I have really enjoyed the sea. The waves are glorious. Last evening, though sick, I saw the sun set for the first time on a shoreless horizon. How dark and purple the water was—This morning we watched the stormy Petrels following the ship—wonderful birds—never at rest, forever on the wing, coming one knows not whence, and going one knows not whither. Nobody knows where their nests are or whether indeed they have any. Some think they hatch their young under their wing.

The captain is a nice man; very sociable and entertaining, fond of spinning yarns, a simple, goodhearted, honest soul. A regular yankee in dialect, although a New Yorker. One of the most remarkable things about him is his pronunciation of the French—*Gooseit* for *Gousit*. *Table dott* for Table D'hote. *Gens de-arms*, &c. I took a walk in the forecastle and scupper decks. Saw the cow, the goat, two or three sheep, several geese, a dozen ducks, pigs, and of chickens an innumerable multitude. The captain says all the animals have been suffering from sea sickness.

* * * A warm, still day, scarcely any breeze—so we sailed along at a snail's pace, our sails flapping, sailors doing little, passengers doing and enjoying the *"dolce far niente;"* We all sat on deck under the awning, looking on the calm swelling water—watching Mother Cary's Chickens skimming about and fairly chirping, picking up crumbs &c., from the ship. The sails flap idly against the mast, a pink edge nautilus sails by—then comes a "school" of large black fish, looking as hard and black and smooth as if turned out of ebony, sailing by in pairs, sticking up their sharp fins and now and then their hippopotamus pig heads and snorting like horses.

* * * A beautiful morning—wind fair, course East,—S knots on hour. The air, when I went on deck, was as soft and summery as if it came over a clover field in the green Ireland.—The waves swell, and toss, and break gloriously. It is surely a pure delight, for which we cannot be too grateful to Heaven that we are so far favored with such a prosperous voyage. Is this stern old ocean, of whom we have heard such grim stories? Hitherto he has frown yet—like an indulgent father, he plays with his children. To-day we passed two sails, one of them we telegraphed with our flag.

* * * Fine, fair wind, sometimes 10 sometimes 5 knots an hour. Rather dreary in the gulf stream, but no bad weather, as the captain says it is usual there. Passed an English ship. About this time, too, we have some ominous moonlight, as we have also since, if [illegible] nights, when the thing can surprise you [illegible] the breeze, like the sails are filled and [illegible] the great sea shells, with the moonlight all over them. The shades of mast and ropes lying against them like the shadows of forest branches against the winter snow.

* * * To day I feel as if I had really seen the sea,—the great, heaving, restless, foaming sea. A stiff breeze has been blowing all day, which has ruffled up the water tremendously—all hands staggering about—the ship plunging and tossing and flinging the salt spray over herself as if she felt it all. The sailors have had some brisk work to day, reefing topsails and pulling ropes. A curious view, by the way, a parcel of sailors present to a spectator below, while engaged in reefing on the yards.

Our second mate is a queer chick—a sort of marine compound of Sim Tarpeiln, Baron Munchausen, a fish and a bird. By looking shy so much, added to his self conceit, his head has acquired a peculiar position, so that he seems to have no neck behind. He is as full of his wonderful narrations as an old salt of 60 years, and tells them with such a premptory air that you are obliged to nod assent, no matter how strange the story.

Our exercise consists in walking and playing "shuffle board" on deck; with this, and backgammon, and chess, and chequers, and reading, &c we beguile the time. But I must be more concise, else my sheet will be full before I have said all I want to. Suffice it, we still sailed in with fine weather, though occasionally a calm, when we would lean over the ship's side and watch the massive Zoophytes float by, one of which we picked up and found it to be nothing but a *b'ane mange*, like half fishy jelly, with lively little sea insects, however, running over it. We had splendid star lights above, and marine starlight below in the shadow of the ship. We passed near the Azores or Western Islands, but not near enough to see them. One day a splendid striped pilot fish play about the vessel, a perfect Harlequin of the ocean.

* * * This morning at sunrise we entered the straits of Gibralter with a fine fresh breeze, and with hearts bounding with delight. Long before the sun was up we were summoned on deck, and saw the first dim blue of the welcome land before us. At first like a cloud, then gradually expanding itself into distant and substantial forms. There stood the shores of the two great continents before us, and we about to enter them by a narrow passage of ten miles wide. Right over this view passage of ten miles wide. Right over this view passage the old classic waters of the Mediterranean, free the cloudless sun. Spain, Barbary were before us. At night as I recall it all, now that we have left the land again behind us, it all seems like a dream. On the right was cape Spartel and all the rugged African mountains, heaped and crowded one behind another; on the left the hights of Spain, equally fine, some of them splintered and jagged at the summit. Drawing nearer, houses, castles, and the town of Tangiers on one side—on the other, the strong fortified town of Tariffa. Above it the hills, brown as autumn, and studded over with small olive and other trees in rows. Old watch towers peeping out here and there, square, jealous and moorish looking—and at length the grand heights of Sierra Bullores (vulgarly Apes hill) and on the opposite side farther on the great rock, town and fortresses of Gibralter, looming up gray, grim, defiant, impregnable, its sleep side, bristling with guns caves and portholes, and before us and behind us other vessels all bound the same way with us—some of them picturesque Spanish *felucras*, with their triangular latine sails winging along like large birds over the deep. All this and much more I cannot distinctly recall, make this one of the most delightful morning's of my life. The occasion seemed to diffuse a social feeling through the whole ship. On the forecastle sailors and passengers all mingled, and seemed to take in the spectacle as one—at night there was a glorious moon.

But I must leave the journal for want of room—besides there is nothing very interesting to tell you, our ship board life is so completely monotonous. Occasionally we have had beautiful glimpses of the mountainous shore of Spain. I had no idea of seeing such mountains from the sea. They are very grand—not green and thick wooded like ours, but brown, black, barren, bare, brigandish looking, great, precipitous, craggy moniters, with strong watch towers on their sides, and granite, lit up at night to give warning against smugglers. The other day we got a distant glimpse of Majorca. To day, we are becalmed—which is very hard to bear; but lately we have had so much of this sort of weather, that we are quite used to it.

There is the oddest mixture of persons of all nations at Marseilles. The Greeks are the most conspicuous, and extremely picturesque. I saw an old Turk who looks as solemn and fearful as the grand Pasha himself. It is just the place for a lover of the ludicrous and queer. C. P. C.

The total amount for taxable property in Cincinnati is put down at $4,972,038.

Thoughts on Capital Punishment.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:
(Concluded.)

Here, then, arises a very important question, viz: Has the Divine Legislature and moral Governor of our world by his own teaching, or his inspired Apostles, either annulled the original law to man, or any way superceded it by some other and more modern rule of action? When the answer is clearly made out, this question is decided for all time. "For though we, or an Angel from Heaven, preach any other Gospel than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." The Gospel dispensation is the best for our world, and a perfect model of equity and mercy. Did the Lord Jesus, by his private instructions to his Disciples or his more public discourses to the multitudes who heard him, intimate that the law against murder would be annulled or changed? His faithful Biographers and Apostles, under the teaching and superintendence of the Holy Ghost, who wrote his most important doctrinal and practical discourses and sayings, mention nothing of the kind; nothing but what goes to warn men against anger, malice, and individual and personal revenge in all cases of provocation, and not attempt to take the execution of the law and justice into our own hands. One of the things which Jesus enjoined upon him who asked what he should do to obtain eternal life, was to abstain from all murder. "Thou shalt do no murder." The penitent thief on the cross confessed that he suffered justly, and received but the due reward of his *deeds*, and Jesus intimates nothing against the punishment, though he promises a full pardon and the enjoyment of Paradise after death.

The Apostle Paul affirms that the law is good if a man use it lawfully, and he adds that is against all disobedience, against murders and manslayers.

This same inspired Apostle and Judge of the law of the New Testament dispensation, says,—"Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil. He that loveth another, hath fulfilled the law. For this thou shalt not commit adultery. *Thou shalt not kill.* Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not bear false witness. Thou shalt not covet;" and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This quotation refers to what is commonly called the Second Table of the law, or man's duty to his fellow man. But this was to be the standing law of the Christian dispensation, unaltered to the end of time. The original law against murder is here unequivocally affirmed by an inspired Apostle; to be a standing law of the Gospel dispensation. And concerning public Magistrates and Rulers, what they are Ministers of God for good, and bear not the sword in vain." These great truths were written to the Christians at Rome for their immediate use, and for the ultimate use of the Church universally.—It will follow, then, as clear as the light of the noon at mid-day, that the laws of Christ contemplating long suffering and patience under abuse and ill treatment from enemies, were never intended to prevent the execution of the original law against murder, but rather to aid in the full administration of law and order.

This last assumption or deduction, must appear incontrovertable to a reflecting mind. For by the laws of the Gospel dispensation, all personal or private retaliation or revenge is strictly prohibited. Will not obedience to this rule of government prevent disorder and much violence in society? Most certainly. For the forbearance and long suffering enjoined by laws of the New Testament forbid, under the most solemn sanctions, all violence, duelling, burking, drinking, lynching, and maiming of every kind, by the individual who thinks himself injured by his fellow man, either in his person, character or estate, and appeal only to the regular administration of law and equity.—So far, therefore, from making void law and order, the Gospel precepts, if obeyed, help, and essentially help, in the regular and thorough administration of all equitable law and good order in society.

Stand forth now, ye wise men and profound posiitors of ancient and modern law, and show yourselves valiant for the good of your country in the great cause of truth. Tell me plainly, whether you admit that the Creator of the world ever gave laws to men designed for the use and benefit of the whole race? If so, what are those laws? Define them distinctly. Any of them have been superseded by other and later rules of action, at once to the Statute Book, and comparing all its parts with the whole, and its manifest design, make out your case, and let us not grope in darkness, and the light that is in us be darkness.

My countrymen and fellow citizens, permit me to inquire into the case of the Japanese feelings and sentiments which are now so common in reference to wilful murder.

To my mind, the following are the principal sources of error on this important subject:

1st. The opinion which is rapidly spreading in our land, that the knowledge of Divine Revelation, and of the doctrines of moral obligation is not essential, now that we *are all so wise* and good politicians.

2d. Wrong notions of law, as though the unchangeable bonds of moral obligation were not the true basis of all law.

3d. The great mistake, viz. that the original law against murder has been sup reseded, and become obsolete.

4th. Totally mistaken notions of the nature and consequences of attempting to reform malicious murderers, by confining them to labor in a state prison.

Upon this last mistake I ask the attention of my readers to the following statement, viz:

From the case of Tiffany, in Connecticut, more than fifty years ago, down to the case of young Desha, of Kentucky, only a few years since, I have known many, very many cases of murder, in which the murderer was, in the plea of insanity, a partial idiot, or the influence of relatives, or some cause, either pardoned, or had his punishment commuted to imprisonment and labor, or solitary confinement in jail; and in every such instance, the wilful, malicious murderer has murdered again, when he could find an opportunity. Tiffany murdered his only child, and then attempted to kill his wife, but she outran him, and made her escape. He was tried and found guilty, but under plea of partial derangement, his sentence was commuted to confinement in the county jail. After several months, he killed his jailor, and attempted to kill himself, and died in prison.

The Shoe Maker's Apprentice, in Litchfield county, killed his master, and at the earnest petition of a rich man, who gave bail for the safe keeping, his sentence was commuted on the plea of mental imbecility; and in six or eight months, he killed his benefactor while working in his garden. I could go on with this history, but it would swell this essay to an unreasonable length. Most of my readers recollect the story of young Desha, and I need not repeat it.

From such undeniable facts as here referred to, we must, I think, come to the conclusion, that the Moral Governor of our world, in his dispensation of mercy, does not follow malicious murderers with those restraints and reforming influences of grace which keep other sinners from the open and violent transgression. What shall we do then? I answer the important question without fear of mistake. I say, let us as a people return to the fountain of true wisdom and freely acknowledge that He who made us *knows best how to govern us.* That His laws are wise and good, far better than the contrivance of short sighted mortals for the correction and removal of evil. We need not under value the labors of philanthropy and Christian benevolence in any form while we pursue a legitimate course, but let us be sure how we make experiments against the Powers that be, and let us be sure we will follow Divine laws of humanity, and that in the upright, wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are paths of peace.

Butler county nominations.—The Whigs of Butler county met in Convention in the town of Butler on Monday last, 14th, and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly.—John R. Harris, unanimously.
Treasurer.—Sam. C. Stewart.
Commissioner.—Jos. Douthet.
Auditor.—Sam. D. Christy.
Trustees.—Sam. A Purviance, Esq., and Dr. Isaiah McJunkin, unanimously.

After which the following among other resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That this Convention entertains the highest confidence in the integrity, ability and statesmanship of Hon. James Irvin, our candidate for Governor, and believing that under his administration the Commonwealth would be restored to her wonted prosperity we will use all honorable exertions to secure his success, believing that thereby we will best promote our own interests and the interests of the entire people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That in Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland County, we recognise a citizen of undoubted integrity and ability, and one whose administration of the affairs relating to our public works, would be alike profitable to the government, and people of this Commonwealth, and that we hereby pledge to him our warmest and zealous support.

Resolved, That this Convention entertains undiminished confidence in the integrity and ability of Hon. George Darsie of Allegheny county and that we do most heartly concur in his nomination to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and recommend him to the support of the Democratic Whig party of Butler County.

Resolved, That Samuel Marshall, Esq., be and he is hereby authorized to communicate the foregoing resolution to our Whig friends in Allegheny County, without further conference.

Wool.—Large quantities of it are being sold in market daily. But there is not quite as much competition in this as there was in grain. Prices range from 18 to 38c. Very fine specimens have been sold as high as 31½c. The common price for the common quality is 25c. It is in good demand and finds ready market at these prices.—*Cleve. Dem.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of a Train of Two Hundred Wagons at Jalapa from Vera Cruz, escorted by Capt. Walker and his Men—Attack on the Train by Ranchero, and their Defeat by Captain Walker, &c., &c.

Gen. Scott left Jalapa on the 23d ult. for Puebla, at the head of a large body of troops, and arrived at Perote on the 29th. A letter from Vera Cruz, of the 1st inst., says he is now in Puebla.

Gen. Twiggs, with his fine division, arrived at Puebla on the 29th, and would form the van of the army in the contemplated advance on the Capital.

It was reported that Gen. Scott would enter the Capital, at the head of this force, on the 15th of June.

The Delta says: Our correspondents, whose letters are to the 23d ult., from Jalapa, all represent Santa Anna as being engaged in fortifying Rio Frio with a large force. Gen. Scott is pushing on to him with great haste. Ere this the battle has occurred, and the last obstacle to the entry of our army into the capitol will be removed.

Gen. Shields continues to recover. It was expected that he would leave Jalapa about the 5th instant, for Vera Cruz, on his way to New Orleans.

Gen. Cadwallader arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., with nearly two thousand troops—he will start immediately with them to reinforce Gen. Scott. Among these troops are a portion of the 3d Dragoons, the Voltigeurs and the 15th Infantry.

Gen. La Vega is at Jalapa, on his parole.

Jalapa, May 21, 1847

Eds. Delta: A train of 200 wagons arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, and proceeded this morning, in company with Gen. Twigg's Division, towards Puebla and the City of Mexico. Capt. Walker's gallant band of mounted men accompanied the train, and during the journey had two skirmishes with a superior force of Mexican lancers, which resulted in the complete route of them, numbering over 200 in number, who had 10 killed and many wounded.

Our men had several wounded, but none dangerously. The 2d Dragoons, who were first attacked by the lancers, while reposing in slumber, had six killed and eleven wounded. Walker, in person, pursued the wretches, as far and well as the darkness of the occasion would admit, captured six prisoners, who were handed over to the dragoons, and almost instantly shot dead.

Vera Cruz, May 31.

Santa Anna was seen near Puebla in advance of Worth, running like a streak of lightning.

A man by the name of Jackson, one of those concerned in killing Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, died here of the vomito a day or two since.

Mr. Kendall, under date of Jalapa, May 22, says:

Mr. Trist is going on with the army, but in what capacity it is best known to himself. He has certainly had no personal communication with Gen. Scott."

There are further items from Gen. Taylor's army, but very little of importance.

There have been several steamboat disasters on the Rio Grande, above Metamoras. The steamboat Gazelle, laden with Government stores, was totally lost. The Sabine, Capt. Sterret, and the Big Hatchee were also sunk.

Latest from the City of Mexico.—We learn with great pleasure that Major Gaines, Borland, Cassius Clay, Middshipman Rogers, and all the other American prisoners, had been released and were at liberty in the city.

The reports in regard to Santa Anna are exceedingly contradictory. It is positively asserted in some of the Vera Cruz papers that he has been superseded by Herrara, and in others as positively denied. The following is from the Vera Cruz correspondent of the N. O. Times:

First—Herrera's election to the presidency is confirmed.

Second—Santa Anna and Canalizo have been denounced by the Congress, and orders issued by the Government for their arrest.

Third—Gen. Valencia is appointed commander in-chief of the army, (when it can be found, I fancy.)

Fourth—Senores Olinguibel, and Cuevas are appointed ministers to Europe (parts unknown,) and are to pass through the city in a day or two on their way, taking passage in the British Mail steamer now lying here, and to sail on the 2d proximo.

Fifth—Not a word about peace!

All this is to be received, we think, with many grains of allowance.

Gen. Taylor's command has been sadly reduced by the return of volunteers. A Camargo correspondent in the New York Courier gives the following estimate of the force effective and deficient and naturally enough draws the conclusion that the Administration designs to keep up Gen. Taylor in the mountains of Mexico, for the purpose of turning public attention to other men and other divisions of the Army.

"The twelve months' men being about to be discharged, there will remain with Gen. Taylor and under his command, the following troops:—2300 Volunteers, 300 mounted Texans, and ten companies of regulars—making the whole number about 3200 men. There had been allotted to him four of the new regiments, and a few of these troops are daily expected to arrive at Matamoras. Admitting that these regiments are full and *here*, he would then only make the force on this line about 4400 men, and you can safely say that 30 per cent. of the new arrivals will be sick and unavailable.

Deduct from the 6400 troops the number required to garrison the Brazos, Point Isabel, Matamoras, Camargo, Ceralvo, Monterey and Saltillo and it will not leave General Taylor an available force of 2000 men to make a forward movement!"

News Items.

The Number of deaths in New York last was 309,—148 natives of the United States and 124 of Ireland. The number of deaths in Baltimore last week 82. In New York, the Typhus and Typhoid fever carried off sixty persons.

A Novel Plan for taking care of Destitute Emigrants. A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, who seems to have paid no little attention to the subject, has proposed that the city government of Boston "should purchase a number of acres of land—at government prices—in some one of the Western States or Territories, to which these persons, coming here to escape starvation, may be removed. Each one with such family as he may have, is to be furnished with land enough to commence the life of a farmer—he is to be allowed to pay nothing at first for his situation, but year by year as his condition improves, he is to be taxed something towards the expenses of the general institution. If he is successful, he will in five years own a farm, and probably nothing to the city. The improvements made in a few months by each settler would probably furnish ample security for the advances made to him."

Judge Head of the Supreme Court of Ohio, lately decided that there can be no custom at a river port which would continue a delivery of goods on a wharf boat for actual communication with a consignee. In such a case, the boat must stand all loss or damage.

Charlestown Muslins and Irish Linens.—W. Murphy, North East corner of Fourth and Market streets, invites the attention of buyers to his stock of the above goods, of most approved make, and being purchased from the agent of the manufacturers, can be sold at the lowest possible price.

Dealers will always find a good stock of above goods, by the piece, in the Wholesale Rooms, up stairs, entrance from 4th st. je18

Thos. H. Larkin, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, No 59 Water street, St. Louis Mo.

Refer to: Lyon, Shorb & Co. and Anthony Beelen, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa. je18dm

For Sale.—Four Lots of Ground in the 7th ward, Pittsburgh, being lots Nos 177, 178, 179 and 180, in Cook & Cassidy's plan.

Only $200 on the purchase money will be required in hand, and a long credit will be given for the balance.

ALEX. H. MILLER
je18 Grant st. near Diamond.

For Sale.—A story Brick Dwelling House pleasantly situated on 6th street, above Smithfield Price low, and terms accommodating.

S CUTHBERT, Real Estate Office,
je18 No 50 Smithfield street

Summer Tweeds.—An assortment of summer Tweeds, of various shades of color and quality Also, Croton Cloths and Summer Cassimeres—to be had low at the Dry Goods House of

W K MURPHY
je18

Lard Oil.—11 bbls No 1, just received and for Sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
je18

Extract Logwood.—50 cases Sanford's, just received and for sale low by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
je18

Mackerel.—100 bbls No 3 Large, for sale by EDWARD HEAZELTON
je18 East side of Diamond

Window Glass.—100 boxes 8x10 and 10x12, in store and for sale by L HUTCHISON & CO. water and front sts

Flour Sulphur.—1,000 lbs just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
je18

Bottle Corks.—4 bales, from 25 to 50 cents gross, just received and for sale by R E SELLERS, 57 wood st
je18

Tartaric Acid.—200 oz. in store and for sale by J KIDD & CO
je18

Vanilla Beans.—2 lbs superior, just rec'd and for sale by J KIDD & CO
je18

Glass.—250 boxes Eberhart's 8x10 Glass, just rec'd and for sale by J C BIDWELL, Agt.
je18

Coffee.—150 bags best Rio, received this day and for sale by TASSEY & BEST
je18

Pipes.—25 bxs White Pipes for sale by TASSEY & BEST
je18

Scotch Herring.—50 boxes for sale by TASSEY & BEST
je18

Turpentine.—5 bbls just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS
je18

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, June 17—1 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

TWO WEEKS LATER

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Boston Steamer Cambria, Captain Judkins, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant, was telegraphed "off Boston" early this morning.

I have the news by the Cambria in brief.—Flour had declined in England to *forty-three* shillings per bbl.

Wheat has declined ten shillings per quarter. There had been a general decline in Breadstuffs of all kinds.

The Money Market had very materially improved, and was easy at the date of the Cambria's sailing.

The growing crops were doing exceeding well and the prospect of a full average yield very favorable.

The above is all I have yet received.

LATER AND CONFIRMATORY.

Phila., June 17, 3, P. M.

We have news, from the Steamer arrived at Boston this morning.

The sales of Flour at Liverpool on the 4th, were at 43s.

The Money Market in England is much easier than it was.

LATER AND DIRECT.

Provision Market.

Liverpool, June 4.

The supply of Provisions is only moderate, but the demand for some sorts is not large. The call for Bacon has been languid. Butter and Cheese are bringing fair prices, and the consumption has been unusually large.

Hams have been dull of sale, and those on hand of rather an inferior quality; but the stock is now accumulating though with no disposition to operate largely.

The financial prospect of the country are more animated than they have been for some time past.

The Bank of England has shown both the ability and disposition to discount with more freedom, and the consequence was greater buoyancy in the Money Market. All trades and all kinds of business had felt the value of this improvement.

The steamer Caledonia brought out large orders for manufactured goods, which has also created a good feeling in the market, and particularly as the stock of goods was light. The shipments are large and well supported except on Welsh account.

Liverpool, June 4th 1847.

Notwithstanding the strange speculations entertained previously to the departure of the last steamer that the corn market would maintain an upward tendency, the unusually fine weather promising a favorable home harvest has had the effect of depressing prices and contracting the extent of the average transactions.

The advices by the Caledonia of light stocks in America, had created considerable activity which was aided by a very timely relaxation in the London money market. There is now a freer desire to speculate and much has been done under the better feeling.

Total export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 4, to May—

Flour,	bbls.	156,812
Cornmeal,	"	434,432
Wheat,	"	1,512,374
Oats,	"	271,555

Flour had declined 5 to 40s., but has rallied again and is now selling for 43s., and may fairly be quoted at 42s. for the best western brands.—Some of a more ordinary quality averaged 37s a 38s.

Cotton has materially improved. Appreciations of third receipts with the good season for growing Crops caused the advance. The improvement is likewise attributed to greater ease in the Money market. On the whole the condition of cotton presents a very encouraging aspect.

Upland 5¾d to 7d; Orleans 5¾d to 8¼d; Alabama and Mobile 5¾d to 7¾d, and Sea Island 12¾d to 20¼d per lb.

British band iron £9 7s to £12 5s.

In Lead and Tin no alteration in prices.

American Copper in Bond £15 10s to £16 10s per ton.

American Wheat 10s 4d to 12s 6d ⅌ 70 lbs.

Indian Corn tolerably steady at 33s for Yellow.

Meal ranged between 22s and 31s ⅌ bbl, with tendency to higher quotations.

The reports of a probable failure of the Potato crop in Ireland and Jersey, (an island in the British channel) had also had some influence.

The markets, however, have fallen twenty shillings per quarter from the highest points by previous advices, this being the extreme difference.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Phila., June 17, 5 P. M.

The New York, Baltimore, and our own market, are at a stand, on account of the Steamer's news, which has created quite a panic.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

FROM MEXICO.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1846.

Santa Anna has sent a letter to the Mexican Congress threatening to resign his position unless the Government shall adopt his plans. The letter is published and has created much excitement.—Some hard fighting is expected at the capital, and if not with the United States troops perhaps among themselves.

[The above news would seem to indicate that General Herrara has not yet been made President.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Liverpool authorities have established two lazzaretto Ships in the river, for the reception of persons who shall be found in fever on board any of the passenger ships from Ireland,—all of which are to hoist the yellow flag and wait the examination of medical officers before landing passengers.

Affairs in France and Spain were the subject of much discussion in England, and particularly so in consequence of the remark by Guizot in the French Chambers, that the Spanish people will be daily led to understand that intimacy with France is a sound and national policy for both countries. England, the most jealous nation in the world, is particularly jealous of France, in consequence of the recent marriage between two of the most conspicuous parties attached to the two countries.

The death of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Bessborough, (Ponsonby) had excited deep regret through all parts of Great Britain.—Lord Bessborough was, we believe, the Viscount Duncannon of the Grey and Durham administration, that carried the reform bill in 1832, and was distinguished alike in the annals of politics and gallantry. He died at the age of 56, and was Viscount Melbourne's brother-in-law; his sister, Lady Caroline Ponsonby, so deservedly celebrated in the literary world, having been married to the ex-premier. Hon. John George Brabazon Ponsonby (late Viscount Duncannon,) who married a half-sister of the present Earl of Durham (who is now in Canada,) has succeeded to the title of the Earl of Bessborough. The Ponsonby family have been steady Whigs in all weathers, often supporting ultra-liberal measures against the Tories.—The mother of the present Secretary of the Colonies was a Ponsonby, his father, the late Earl Grey having espoused Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Wm. Brabazon, the first Lord Ponsonby.

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Dr. Chalmers has recommended a direct property tax for the relief of Ireland and Scotland upon all values over fifty pounds. He says Parliament should "lay no tax on any income below £50, and then tax all above this, not laying the percentage on the whole income, but only on the excess above £50. Thus a yearly tax of five per cent. would amount to ten shillings on all who had £60 a year; to twenty shillings on all who had £70 a year."

The produce of such a tax, if wisely administered, might transform both Ireland and the Highlands into prosperous provinces in the course of a very few years.

He says, too, and powerfully for the temperance cause:—"Taking the Highlands of Scotland, and the South and West of Ireland together, as the parts to be relieved and regarding the calamity, while chiefly affecting these, as imperial, there is food enough by stopping the distilleries and hindering the destruction of food for the bodies, in order to provide poison for the souls;" and money enough to meet the deficiency of revenue, by imposing a transition-tax."

It is not alone famine from which Ireland now suffers but the fruits of famine in prevailing and increasing disease. The Mayor of Derry and of Cork have issued proclamations for clearing the city of vagrants; in Dublin, fields are rented for erecting Hospitals; and in Belfast they are obliged to provide increasing facilities for fever treatment by thousands. In and about Sligo, there was the appearance of much business; but the return shows a vast deal of sickness. Lord Palmerston has there a large property deserted, from which he sent off 1,100 souls, buying up their interests, clearing them out, and paying their passage money.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 17, 7 P M.

This market is all unsettled by the Cambria's news. Nothing has been done since, and prices of Flour, Wheat, &c., are all on the fall. It is impossible to quote prices in such a state of things.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

June 10th, P M.

There is less activity in the market for Cotton, but no variation in prices.

Sales prime Wheat at 149c per bu.

Of Corn sales prime White at 67c, and prime Yellow at 80c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsbur