THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is been Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

Notice to Advertisers.

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

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

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FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.

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WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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JOHN C. KUNKEL, Dauphin County
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☞ Extra Copies of the Report of the Baltimore Committee for sale at this Office. A large number of copies of this Report have been printed by us for circulation, and it is desirable that they should be read by every man in the city, and in the neighborhood of the head waters of the Ohio, as well as between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Single copies three cents.

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

Telegraph System—Difficulty Overcome.

There is good reason to suppose that all controversy is now closed respecting the extension of the Telegraph from the seaboard as far westward as *Louisville*. It is understood that Mr. Kendall, as the agent of Professor Morse and other Patentees, has concurred in the *last* compromise made between Henry O'Reilly, Esq., and the Ohio Trustees, at Cincinnati. Although the whole line would have been constructed by Mr. O'Reilly under his contracts, even without compromise, it is pleasanter all around to have harmony in the progress of this magnificent enterprise. From the progress now made, and the arrangements for increased speed in construction, we doubt not that the *Mississippi* will be reached at St. Louis before the 1st of January. Hurrah, then, for the "Great West!"

Lines of Telegraph are also arranged for immediate construction, to connect the principal towns on the Lakes with the principal towns on the Seaboard and in the Ohio Valley. One of these lines, connecting Cleveland with Pittsburgh, is now under rapid headway, under Mr. O'Reilly's contract, but under the immediate direction of Mr. Hiram B. Ely.

When this Lake Line of Telegraph, and the Line to Cincinnati, Louisville, &c. are completed, as they will be within from sixty to ninety days, they will add much importance to the business of the Pittsburgh Telegraphing, and contribute largely to the profits of the line between this city and Philadelphia.

From the spirit manifested in various quarters, it is evident that the arrangements for connecting all important towns and villages with the Main Lines through the West, will be warmly sustained by the people generally. The cost of extending these side lines is so moderate, that we dare predict few villages worth naming will be found unwilling to take stock enough to "shoot lightning" rapidly between them and the Main avenue of Telegraphic communication, where all are brought as it were, "within speaking distance" of the principal cities of the Union.

It is gratifying to know that several of our most estimable business men have taken considerable interest in the extension of these "lightning lines," and in the further extension of the magnificent system, as in all other works of public improvement, we trust that *Pittsburgh* will never be "found among the missing."

The unwavering zeal, ardent perseverance, and good faith of Mr. O'Reilly, amidst all discouragements, in his efforts to unite the Great West with the Atlantic States, are deserving of all praise. We hope that, like Prometheus, he may draw "the fire from Heaven" over the whole Mississippi Valley, as he has over the Mountains, which separate the East from the West. That done, it will be seen there is a moral power, as well as a scientific wonder, in this great invention of our time. When Missouri and Maine upon the one hand, and Louisiana and the Lake country upon the other, shall hold free communion, not by months, or weeks, or even days, but by moments of time, something will have been done more than has yet been accomplished, in this free, social and business communication, to bind this Union together. "He that compassed the water with bounds until the day and night come to an end," has given to man an agent of power and of use in electricity that shall be among nations and men what the stars of heaven are to us all, a common subject of wonder and of admiration. The time is not far distant when this whole land will be threaded with electric wires. It is not alone the great thoroughfares that are to be benefitted by this communication, but all the arteries of our geographical and political system. To the Great West this will be an era equally wonderful and important.

Arrival of Volunteers.—The remains of Washington Murray, of the Westmoreland Guards, arrived here Thursday night, on board the Messenger. He died on board only the night previous. By the Messenger, James Johnston and James Carpenter, non-commissioned officers of the same company, and Lieut. Ryan, of the Fayette company—all of the second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, also arrived. Mr. James Johnston is at the St. Charles Hotel, and very ill.—These Volunteers have all been discharged on account of sickness, and more are on their way home. We hope they all may be kindly cared for in returning from a service which has been alike disastrous in battle and victory as amidst a suspension of arms. Disease, indeed, has been the worst enemy our troops have encountered in Mexico.

Locofoco Enthusiasm.—The Johnstown Courier, a Locofoco paper, published in Cambria County, has made the acknowledgment—

"It is impossible for Gov. Shunk to get the support of the old Muhlenburg men."

What merit has Governor Shunk to induce any class of men to vote for his re-election? What claim has, he upon the People, of whose ability to act for themselves he has shown such great distrust, and whom he is unwilling to trust with the power conferred upon them by their servants in the Legislature of the State. He has lived a life time in office, has been fed at the public crib for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and all without public claim or personal merit of any sort. Our belief is that the People of Pennsylvania will give Governor Shunk full permission to retire to the honor and dignity of private life, at the expiration of his present term of service.

The notice in our paper of yesterday of the death of Mr. Sturgeon, at Uniontown, on the 9th, turns out to be premature. A gentleman called on us last evening to say he had seen a letter from Mr. S.'s wife, written on the 15th. He was then alive. We received our information from the Philadelphia papers, and are pleased to learn it is erroneous.

SKETCHES OF THE PUBLIC MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.—No. III.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We need not say that the public history of the country is eminently identified with the name of John Caldwell Calhoun. Few men have been longer in its service, and few have received greater marks of public confidence. United at times with both of the leading parties of the country, in some of the great questions which have agitated the nation, he has in this shown a desire to identify himself with the good of all. Mr. Calhoun was sixty-five years of age on the 18th of March last. He was born at Abbeville, in South Carolina. His father, Patrick Calhoun, emigrated to Pennsylvania, from Ireland when a child. From Pennsylvania the family went to Virginia, from whence they were driven by the Indian, after Braddock's defeat, to South Carolina, and to a settlement still owned by the family of a younger brother of the distinguished Senator. The mother was a Virginia lady, and her worthy son the youngest of five children. The paternal and maternal families were both of the true Whig stamp of the revolution; and frequent and severe were their conflicts with the Indians and Tories, who were the common enemies of the country. One uncle was murdered in cold blood by a party of Tories in sight of his own house. A second was taken prisoner by the English, and remained in the dungeons of St. Augustine for nine months. The third fell in the battle of the Cowpens, with thirty sabre wounds; and the father had as many hair breadth escapes as, in times less savage and exciting would have distinguished him from all men around him. On one occasion he was one of thirteen men who had a fierce encounter with a large body of Cherokee Indians. Seven of the thirteen were killed before the rest retreated, and twenty-three Indians perished in the same fight.

Scenes like these, and in times when, from the sparseness of the population, every man had to be his own protector, naturally infused something of lawlessness into his character. At least we presume this to be the fact, from an occurrence in his life, when, with his neighbors he marched armed at all points to the neighborhood of Charleston to exercise a disputed right of franchise.—He opposed the Federal Constitution, upon the ground that it allowed other people than Carolinians to tax Carolina; and this he called a violation of the Declaration of Independence. For thirty years this man represented the people of his neighborhood in the Legislature, and during all his life appears to have had their confidence and respect.

The early advantages of John C. Calhoun were few. Most of his boyhood was passed upon the plantation, and in securing the small privileges of a country life. In two years after commencing the study of Latin, he entered the junior class at Yale College, and, in two more, received one of the highest honors of his class. President Dwight of Yale College, was charmed with the ability of his young student, and predicted that he would one day be President of the United States. In the Law School of old Litchfield, where he passed eighteen months, he also acquired great distinction, and equal fame at home, both in closing his legal studies and in the commencement of practice, at the bar of his native district, where he at once took a high position. A short period found him a member of the Legislature, and one of the leading members of the body. He sided with what is called the "Republican party" in this State, and became one of its most distinguished members. He soon interested himself in the national politics, and the attack of the English frigate Leopard, upon the Chesapeake, inflamed his own mind, as well as that of the whole American people. The bar was soon forsaken for the forum; and, in 1811, at the first session of the Twelfth Congress, Mr Calhoun took his seat as one of the Representatives from the State of South Carolina with William Lowndes and Langdon Cheves—names renowned in the history of State. This was the war Congress and the war session—The second place upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs was awarded to Mr. Calhoun—Peter B. Porter being the Chairman, and John Randolph Felix Grundy, and Philip B. Key, his associates.

A contest ensued at once, and the Committee were divided upon the intensely exciting question which then agitated the country. Porter and Grundy were united upon one side and Randolph and Calhoun upon the other. The withdrawal of Mr. Porter soon made him Chairman of the Committee, and as such, he brought forward and defended all the war measures of Congress. With Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, he defended the enlargement of the Navy, and contributed to make this branch of the public defence popular.

In Congress, at the close of the war, he was placed at the head of the Committee on Currency, a most important post, when the financial embarrassments of the country are remembered. In spite of all his friends may say to the contrary, we hold that any impartial seeker after truth will record Mr. Calhoun as being, during this period, the friend of a United States Bank, of Internal Improvements and of the Protective policy.—We will not call him, as others have, the author of the protective policy, but the legislative history of the country shows that he was in all respects the friend of that policy. The tariff of 1816 was as much a tariff of protection as the tariff of 1842; though strictly speaking neither of these acts are protective laws. Both were framed with more reference to revenue than protection; and both in an eminent degree accomplished the two measures.

After six years' service in Congress, Mr. Calhoun was called by Mr. Monroe to preside over the War Department, and in December, 1817, entered upon the administration of its duties.—Upon his own recommendation, and according to his own plan, the department was reorganized, Expenses were reduced, economy established, and order brought from confusion.

Mr. Calhoun passed from the services of the Cabinet to the office of Vice President. Though at first a candidate for the high office of President, he declined, rather than increase the contest, and then became the candidate of both General Jackson's and Mr. Adams's friends for the second office, to which he was called by a large majority of the people. He was soon out in opposition to Mr. Adams's Administration, and General Jackson four years after, was hardly warm in his seat, before Mr. Calhoun was in opposition to him—General Jackson resisted him with his whole power, and would have crushed him if he could; but the confidence of the people of Carolina was never stronger than when he encountered and resisted these fierce assaults. He survived them all, and all those, also, of General Jackson's successor, against whose confirmation as Minister at the Court of St. James he had previously given his casting vote.

In the Nullification contest, Mr. Calhoun was fully identified; and we cannot but regard his opposition to the Federal Government at this time, as the least defensible, and the worst act of his whole life. Mr. Jefferson, however, is the author of the memorable passage which says, that "*nullification by these sovereignties* (or States) *of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy*, and I quote this to rescue Mr. Calhoun from the charge of being the author of the doctrine which South Carolina attempted to put in practice upon the principles laid down by Mr. Jefferson. He resigned the office of Vice President to take a seat in the Senate, in the very midst of the nullification storm, and was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hayne, who had been elected Governor after the expiration of the term of service of General Hamilton. The scenes portrayed in Mr. Calhoun's re appearance in the Senate Chamber, not as the presiding officer of the body, but as one hostile to the Government, the Senate, and the Administration, we have not room to give. The Proclamation of General Jackson, and the Compromise Act, put an end to nullification,—the latter, according to the nullifiers, and the former according to general opinion. In the discussion of both of these questions, Mr. Calhoun took a conspicuous part, and one so familiar that it is not necessary for us to define his position.

Contrary to what is generally supposed, Mr. Calhoun is remarkably simple and unaffected in his personal deportment,—and the more humble and lowly in circumstances are those who approach him, the greater is the kindliness and cordiality of his manner. In illustration of this, a gentleman at whose house he boarded from 1832 to 1836, while in the Senate, relates the following: "A few days after the commencement of the session, an aged colored woman, humbly but cleanly attired, would ring the bell and inquire for "Mass Calhoun." Upon being shown into the parlor, Mr. Calhoun would receive her in the kindest manner, and after shaking hands, conduct her to a seat. The interview would generally last about half an hour, and when she left, she carried a bundle away with her. Nothing would be seen of her again, until a day or two previous to the adjournment of the session, when she would call with a bundle in her hand, inquire for Mr. Calhoun, and be received with the same kindness as on the former occasion. These visits were repeated regularly every session, and the curiosity of the servants in the house, as to their object, being excited, they learned from the old woman that she had a daughter who was a slave on a plantation adjoining Mr. Calhoun, and he was the medium of communication between them, conveying their messages and presents to each other.

When Mr. Calhoun reached the city, at the commencement of the last Congress, resistance to the Oregon "Notice" as recommended by the President, seemed utterly hopeless. A devoted friend of Mr. Calhoun, who knew his determination to oppose it at all hazards, endeavored to impress on him the propriety of a cautious policy, as political rivals would not fail to improve any opportunity of placing him in an unfavorable position before the country, and added that an object was sometimes reached more safely and more certainly than by approaching it otherwise than by a direct line. Mr. Calhoun replied, that in consenting to his election to the Senate, he had sacrificed his own ease and convenience to what was deemed by many of his friends a public necessity. He would use his utmost effort to preserve peace with England, if it could be done compatibly with the national honor, and he would do this regardless of the consequences to himself; and as his manner of doing it, win or fail, he would approach his object *direct*.

In the controversy with Mexico, Mr. Calhoun has acted in the same direct manner. "Sooner," said he, in his place in the United States Senate, in the presence of a crowded assembly, all eyes upon him, and an intensely excited pervading the multitude, "sooner, yes, much sooner, than vote for this bill, declaring war to exist by the act of Mexico, would I plunge a dagger into my bosom. I prize my own life as nothing,—truth and the honor of my country as *every thing*." And yet there are men of the dominant party who would make us believe the lie that for this protracted and bloody war this Government is irresponsible.

Mr. Calhoun, I believe, is always governed by good motives in his public life, and his own good intentions are borne out by all the events of his private life. All who disagree with him as a public man will award to him the purest patriotism, ability of the highest order, and all those personal virtues which adorn the life of a man who always takes counsel of an intelligent conscience We do not regard him by any means as a model character or a safe statesman, but yet it is refreshing to have an opponent, a gentleman, and an honest and able man, and all those do we esteem John C. Calhoun.

Colonel Benton's Vanity.—A few days ago, a Locofoco candidate for Congress in Alabama denounced Mr. Benton in a public speech as "*a feculent mass of corruption*." Much too severe as we think. If the Senator had been called "a mass of vanity," it would have been nearer the truth. *Vide* the following extract from his last speech in Missouri. Well, if a father may not love and praise his offspring, even to the world, who will, but it seems to us in bad taste, nevertheless, and so we think young Fremont and others will regard it. Somebody once said to that old "Bald Eagle," Prustam Burgess, "Colonel Benton is not so bad a man. He loves his young." The response was, Burgess all over, "so the Hyena does, and yet who likes the Hyena any better for that?" There is no great merit in being kind to one's children.

But let us have his own words:—

Col. B. said that the State of Missouri, though a young State, had a name abroad, and a good one. Freedom from large debt—compliance with her contracts, so far as she went in debt—exemption from the rage of banking and premature internal improvement—steady adherence to her political character, and to her political men—candid and enlightened consideration of the conduct of her public men—the very length of time which she had retained, and sustained, a senator—all those things had given her character abroad and he was proud to belong to her. His children also were proud of Missouri; and of this he could give a high evidence, noted at the time by all the papers in Washington city. A general illumination was had in that city, after the news from Cerro Gordo, in honor of the American victory. Those children of the Missouri Senator illuminated their father's residence in C street—*They put the Missouri victories, surmounted by the flag which Fremont and some Missourians had carried to the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the centre flanked on the right and left by Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista*—This was their collocation of the honors of the war; history might make it a little different, but it was right in them. It comes from the heart, and showed that the heart was in the right place—in Missouri. The girls did it, the mother being sick, and the only son and the father being in St. Louis.—All had heard that he was a teacher to his children; this illumination would prove that he had taught them to honor the State which had honored their father.

Mr. Benton's vanity enters into all public as well as private matters. Because Congress refused to make him "Lieutenant General," and to place Taylor and Scott under his beck and nod, he holds the following language as to the war and the great evil Congress has done in refusing to make him a military commander. Mr. Calhoun and friends are aimed at, in this last extract from his recent Missouri speech. Mr. B. says:

"One war had been avoided, without a loss of right or honor; another has fallen upon us, and now, the question which met him at every step was, "When will it be finished?" Alas, he could give no answer! There was a time when he had an opinion; the President approved that opinion; it was founded upon a combined movement of arms and of policy—two armies—20,000 under Taylor, 12,000 under Scott, with a mission of peace in company—and the sword to be off-drive if the olive branch failed. Policy and arms were to be combined, and policy relied upon more than arms; and if that plan had succeeded, he fully believed that peace would have been restored in the month of April past, or this month of May; and peace, not the mere cessation of fighting, but a restoration of friendship, commerce, a social intercourse, and all the sympathies of republican brotherhood. *Congress refused the appointment indispensable to the success of that plan; and now he was without the means of forming any opinion upon the probable duration of the war.*"

Union of the North American and United States Gazette.—The Correspondent of the New York Tribune, from Philadelphia, in his letter of the 14th, says:

"Messrs. Graham & McMichael, of the North American, have to-day completed a negotiation with Mr. Chandler, of the United States Gazette, by which the Gazette passes into the hands of of Messrs. Graham & McMichael, and Mr. Chandler retires forever from the profession he has so well adorned, "full of years and full of honors."—The price paid for the Gazette is $45,000."

We hear from a private source the same fact, though we believe the Gazette was sold for something over the sum here named. Mr. Chandler is one of the oldest, and has been adding the ablest and most industrious Editors of the American Press. We are rejoiced that his paper has given him good support, and left him a competency, for the balance of a life which, we hope, may be filled up with health, peace, contentment, honors, and troops of friends.

The North American, under its present conductors, has been one of the ablest and most public spirited papers in the Union. Backed by the support of the "Old Gazette," it is placed upon an impregnable foundation. Including this purchase and the cost of the North American some two years since, we believe Mr. Graham has expended nearly one hundred thousand dollars beyond the daily accruing expenses of his paper, for which he now has a public press second to none in the Union for patronage, and claims to support.

Hudson's Bay Company.—The London Herald, of a late date, (May 15,) says that an important document has been presented to the Secretary of the Colonies, by certain residents within the territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, complaining of grievances, which, if correctly represented, cannot, in the present age, be allowed to remain longer unredressed. It also says that a similar representation has been made by petition to her Majesty, which will, no doubt, command attention, as an abuse of usurped power is there set forth, which cannot fail to demand correction. The charter held by the Company was received from Charles II, and sanctioned afterward by act of Parliament, only for seven years, which act expired in 1697, and has never been renewed. The discovery of this fact has, we are informed, produced a very strong sensation, and the whole case is now under the consideration of Earl Grey.

These are most extraordinary statements, and after all the investigation by our own Government and Great Britain as to the origin and power of this Company, we are hardly prepared to credit them.

Rail Road Movements.

The city of Nashville has recently taken $500,000 of the stock of the Charleston Railroad.—Cincinnati is building roads to the borders of Ohio, in almost every direction and it becomes us as we value our own interest to carry a Road to the western line of the State, to co-operate with the Central Rail Road east to Philadelphia.

A Road is strongly talked of between York and Harrisburgh.

The Baltimore Republican says:

On reaching Harrisburgh, Baltimore will receive the benefit of an immense accession of trade in coal, lumber, &c., which is a most desirable object, and will fully compensate for the constitution to oppose it at all hazards, endeavored to impress on him the propriety of a cautious policy, as political rivals would not fail to improve any opportunity of placing him in an unfavorable position before the country, and added that an object was sometimes reached more safely and more certainly than by approaching it otherwise than by a direct line. Mr. Calhoun replied, that in consenting to his election to the Senate, he had sacrificed his own ease and convenience to what was deemed by many of his friends a public necessity. He would use his utmost effort to preserve peace with England, if it could be done compatibly with the national honor, and he would do this regardless of the consequences to himself; and as his manner of doing it, win or fail, he would approach his object *direct*.

The business of the Little Miami Railroad continues to increase with unexampled rapidity.

The total receipts on this Road for the month of May have been as following, viz:

1841.	1845	1846.	1847.
$1,143 93	$3,604 51	$8,769 90	$22,421 60

Smelting Copper by Electricity.—We last week published an important letter to the Editors upon this subject and we now find the following in the New York Tribune of June 14.

Recent accounts from Europe speak of a discovery for smelting copper by electricity, and that it takes less than two days to accomplish what the old process required three days to effect, and with a mere moiety of the former expense. One raised one day, is converted into bars the next.—We have not as yet, met with any detailed account of the improved process but if practicable, it will be of great value on the shores of the father of lakes. The Cornish mines are estimated to produce copper worth five millions of dollars annually, and these States at present import large quantities.

The English mode of smelting by lightning has been patented in Britain, and the Welsh smelters estimate their future savings in fuel at $7500 per day. Australia sent 10,000 tons of ore to Wales last year to be run into bars. By the new mode the work can be done where the ore is found.

In regard to the mines upon the Lakes we also find the following in the Tribune,

It is said that 150 persons, including a number from the Cornish mines, England, are, this year, employed at, or in connection with the business of the copper mines on Lake Superior. Dr. Houghton was the first to draw public attention to the mineral region, yet so narrow-minded were the Michigan Legislators in 1839, that they refused the doctor $200, being the amount of his expenses in a tedious journey that year, to report thereon, rather choosing to allow his manuscript, the result of much toil, to remain unpublished He was afterwards drowned while on an exploring tour. No furnaces have yet been erected for smelting the ore, which is all shipped for the East, and some of it has been sent to England for analysis.

The Death of Daniel O'Connell, announced by the last Steamer, is an event calculated to create a profound feeling throughout the Irish Nation. No man has figured as conspicuously in Irish affairs as himself, and none ever enjoyed more of the confidence and respect of the Irish people. His name for years was a talisman of strength, and he could move and mould multitudes at his will. During the last year of his life, his influence was less than at any time within our remembrance, and as age and weakness were creeping upon him, his friends seemed to forget his services. He died at Genoa, an among strangers,—happily, perhaps, absent from the country which was so long the scene of his labors, and which neither his presence nor his counsels could all-vate:

By foreign hands his dying eyes were closed,
By foreign hands his decent limbs composed,
By foreign hands his humble grave adorn'd,
By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd.

Dr. Chalmers of Scotland.—We announced but yesterday the interest manifested by this eminent divine to mitigate the sufferings of his own countrymen and of the Irish people. Death has followed so hard upon his efforts to give a new lease of life to other men, that to day we are called upon to chronicle his own decease. Dr. Chalmers stood at the head of his profession, and was one of the ablest ministers and writers of a country eminent in both. He belonged to the Free Church, and was, by common consent its head, if not its founder. His mind was active, his labors unceasing, and his philanthropy of that large and liberal kind which wished well and did well for all the world. Few men have written more, or more profoundly than. Dr. Chalmers. Like O'Connell, whose death we also announce, he had reached, we believe, the age of more than three score and ten.

The subscribers to the Pittsburgh papers in this city, complain very much about the irregular manner they are received at the Steubenville post office. As that is the source from which our business men get their latest news, it is quite a disappointment not to receive them on the day they are printed.—*Steubenville Her.*

We have daily complaints of the bad management of the mails, throughout this section of the country. Our paper is always put into the office in full season for all the mails leaving East or West. The fault *therefore*, so far as our subscribers are concerned, does not be with us. We are most anxious to furnish them punctually with the latest and most accurate information, but untoward nacicy at present we have not sufficient influence with Uncle Sam or his agents to obtain a reform of the abuses complained of. In 1848 we hope to have matters better arranged.

News Items.

The Mississippi Regiment appears to have won the warmest affection of Gen. Taylor. As they left the camp to return to their homes, overpowered with a recollection of the deeds which had endeared them to him, and, with their demonstrations of respect and affection, he attempted in vain to address them. With tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, all he could say was, "Go on, boys—go on—I can't speak."

Gen. Hammond, Paymaster in the Army whose death we noticed a few days since was the father of Lieut. Hammond who recently died in the service in California.

Old Mr. Crawford, (the father of Long Ethan and stout Tom,) who has long been known as the "Patriarch of the White Mountains," is, this year as last, a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and although in the 81st year of his age, looks only (they say,) as if about 60.

Miss Nancy Lincoln, the daughter of the late Hon. James Kendall of Leominster, Mass., at her decease left two thousand dollars, to promote the circulation of the Bible.

The town of Westfield, Mass., has passed a vote to exclude from the jury box all Odd Fellows.

Steamboat Runners in Cincinnati.—We learn that this nuisance is again making head in our sister city. We are assured that various steamers—not Packets—have got up this offensive business once more. Not knowing much about the matter, we call the attention of our cotemporaries there to it, confident they will forthwith extirpate the runners, if, as is alleged, they have commenced operations anew.

The Smoke Preventive.—Under encouragement given that efforts will be made to abate the Smoke Nuisance in and about Pittsburgh, we have taken the liberty to invite the Inventor of one of the patented plans to visit the city from the east. The gentleman arrived in the city last night.

Absent Mindedness.—A man got up the other night and took, as he supposed, a card of matches, and began to break one by one, trying to light a lamp until the whole card was used up without accomplishing his object, when he discovered he had used up his wife's comb!—*Eve. Bulletin.*

Not so bad as the man who put his coat and pantaloons to bed and hung himself upon the back of a chair over night.

What Mr. Polk Vetoed.—The cities of Detroit and Buffalo, have more tons of shipping afloat than are owned in the four planting States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and these are but two of the seven cities along the Lakes. Mr. Polk, however, had no idea that there was any commerce up in the backwoods.—*N. Y. Express.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

General Taylor on his March to San Luis Potosi.

Brazos, June 4th.

General Taylor has left Monterey for San Luis Potosi, and expected to reach Victoria (Potoria, as our Philadelphia correspondent erroneously calls it,) by the middle of July.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Phila., June 17.

The Baltimore Battalion have reached New Orleans on their way home.

Sargeant Hickman, of this battalion, had died.

Col. May has reached Washington, where his family relations reside.

[The route taken by General Taylor from Monterey to San Luis Potosi has been judiciously selected. He avoids the descent over which Santa Anna traveled, and though the road is longer, it is every way comfortable. Once at San Luis he will receive supplies from Tampico, and on his way there by way of Soto La Marino.]—Eds. Gaz.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vera Cruz, June 3.

General Scott reached Puebla on the 29th ult. with his escort. The resignation of Gen. Santa Anna as President of Mexico, and of Gen. Bravo in command of the army, had not been acted upon. It was generally conceded that Herrara would be elected President in place of Santa Anna. General Almonte had been arrested and imprisoned on account of certain charges preferred against him,—[the nature of which are not given by our correspondent, but they are said to have something to do with General Scott.]

FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Worth entered Puebla with 4200 men.

Gen Aristi has been released for losing the battle of '45, and ordered to defend the Capital.

The election for President will positively take place on the 15th of May, and with good prospect of Herrara's success.

A peace party is acknowledged to exist for the first time in Mexico, and is made war upon by the Government press.

The American prisoners were at free liberty in Mexico. They have made great complaints against La Vega for bad faith.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Governor of Maryland,

The Whigs have nominated in State Convention William G. Goldsborough, as their candidate for Governor of the State. The nomination is highly acceptable, and the Delegates acted with great harmony.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 18, 8 P. M.

Flour—The news has had a disastrous effect on our market. Yesterday nothing was done, nor to-day until towards noon; when holders finding it useless to hold back fell in their prices, and the result has been sales 2000 bbls at $7,68¾ per bbl. Holders are anxious sellers at that, but buyers do not take hold with any freedom.

Wheat has come down in the same proportion. Sales of prime White at 183c per bu.

Of prime White Corn a few sales at 110c per bu.

Rye Flour—The market is entirely nominal, nothing having been done since the news to make a price.

Cornmeal—The same may be said of Meal—no sales.

Sugars—A very active demand prevails for Sugars, and the market is quite buoyant.

Whiskey is effected for the worse and is unsaleable at present.

The news has had no effect on the market for Provisions. New Mess Pork $17a17,12½ and old $16,50. New Prime $15 and city packed Mess Beef $15. Moderate sales of all.

Bacon—Sales cask meat at 10c for Hams, 9a10c for Sides, and 7¾a8c for Shoulders.

No. 1 Lard 10a10½ cts. and dull.

In stocks there is more activity, and prices have an upward tendency.

Cotton—Holders have advanced their prices ⅛c, but the sales are very few. The private letters received by the steamer are not so favorable.

Rye Flour has tumbled down to $5,75 per bbl under the news

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 16 7½ o'c P M

Flour—The market opened at an early hour this morning at 5c for Genessee and Western of prime quality, and at that figure it has been steady all day It closes firmly at that price. The Foreign Letters have come to hand and their representation of the state of affairs across the water gives a better appearance there. In London on the 3d, American Flour was selling at 44s 6d to 45s 3d per bbl. White Corn was also selling at 36s to 38s per Quarter. These are very material differences from the first reports by Telegraph.

Wheat—Sales Red of prime quality at 130c per bu.

Corn is down also—sales prime Yellow at 108c per bu.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 18, 8 P M.

Flour—Our market has gone down under the influence of the news. For Howard st. holders would eagerly accept $8 per bbl., but buyers refuse to touch it at that price. The tendency of the market is downward in city mills and Susquehanna nothing at all doing.

The inspections of Flour for the week have been 17,000 bbls.

Cornmeal—Sales 200 bbls kiln dried at $5.12½ per bbl.

The Grain market is at a complete stand.

The Provision market is unaffected by the news, but in sympathy with other markets at the east, very little has been done in it. Small sales Mess Pork at $16,75a16,87 and of Prime at $14.50a15. Mess Beef at $14a15.

Of Bacon a lot sales at 7¾a8¼c for Shoulders, 9¾a10c for sides and 5¾a6¼c for Hams.

No 1 Lard has not varied—9¾a10c in Bbls and Kegs.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BOSTON MARKET.

June 18, 4 P. M.

The news has had a very depressing effect upon the market for Flour and Grain. The market for Breadstuffs is at a stand still, and no sales to establish prices reported.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

June 10th, P M.

This market is at a complete stand in consequence of a report which has become of general circulation, that the Cambria's news is in the city having been received by private Express

Changes in Travelling, &c.—In England not a century ago, goods were conveyed on packhorses from London to Edinburgh; and from Edinburgh to Glasgow, (only thirty-eight miles,) it took a fortnight going and returning. A steamer can now go across the Atlantic in eleven days, and in three hours more her mail can be deposited in the Post-office of Washington, a distance of 440 miles from her landing.

The first Railroad company in England was incorporated in the year 1828. The experiment was made between Liverpool and Manchester. The charter was vigorously opposed in Parliament by the inland navigation interest. Those who owned stock in canals, trembled at any new mode of conveyance. Before this period, a cargo of cotton, which was transported 3000 miles across the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool in *twenty days*, took six weeks to be carried to the mills of the spinners in Manchester, a distance of only thirty miles!"

In 1840 there were 1300 miles of traveled railroad in England, and during that year twelve millions of passengers were conveyed on these roads. In 1844 nineteen hundred miles were traveled; and thirty millions of passengers were then conveyed. Near sixty millions sterling had been invested in this stock, and expended in 1844. In 1845, 300 miles more were added, and it was calculated that the work of 50,000 stage-coaches was done by the railroads in Great Britain!

An awful accident occurred at Niagara Falls yesterday. About noon a lad named John Murphy, son of a poor widow, put out in an old canoe, to cross from the American to the Canada side, above Goat Island. It is supposed that the canoe was leaky, and that in bailing it out he floated down faster than he expected, and found himself unexpectedly in the rapids above the horseshoe fall. Finding himself unable to make headway in the canoe, he jumped into the rapids and made for the shore. No one saw him after he leaped from the canoe. Young Murphy was a capital swimmer.—Buff. Com.

Hints to Farmers.—The last Jamaica Long Island Farmer, says:—"The Rev. William L. Johnson, of our village, had a fine apple tree of choice kind, which leaved and bloomed this spring, but the prospect of fruit was rendered doubtful by the thousands of insects called aphides, which attached themselves to the leaves. A hole about one quarter inch diameter, was bored into the body of the tree, and a peace of roll brimstone inserted. In twenty-four hours the insects were seen leaving the tree in swarms. The remedy is worth being made known to our farmers and gardiners.

Wool.—Sheep shearing has commenced in Otsego, and the Journal says:—"It is gratifying to have good cause for believing that the price of wool will range 8 or 10 cts, per pound higher than last year.

The Daisy.

Bright flower, whose home is everywhere!
A pilgrim bold in nature's care,
And oft the long way through, the heir
Of joy or sorrow.

Methinks that there abides in thee
Some concord with humanity,
Given to no other flour I see
The forest through!

And wherefore? Man'tis soon deprest;
A thoughtless thing! who, once unblest,
Does little on his memory rest,
Or on his reason.

But thou would'st teach him how to find
A shelter under every wind,
A hope for times that are unkind,
And every season. WORDSWORTH.

The Price of Dishonesty.—The trial of Barker Burnell, Cashier of the Nantucket Bank, has elicited the following letter written by him at the time of the public disclosure of his embezzlement. The severest sufferer from poverty and hunger must have been a happier man than the author of the following letter, who was doubly guilty in as much as he yielded to temptation when fortune and honor alike smiled upon him:

Senate Chamber, Feb. 13, 1846.

Dear Sir: Since you left this morning, my mind has been, I assure you, in a pretty bad state. My first course was to go immediately to Nantucket, but connected with that I can see nothing but ruin to myself, or at least disgrace and censure from those with whom I have been intimately associated. And what other course is there for me to pursue? I cannot reflect upon the subject without feeling that my very existence is a burthen that I cannot bear—and what course to pursue I know not.

Every member of the Legislature treats me with all the respect that I could ask or expect. Every citizen of Boston, of any eminence, extends to me the hand of friendship; and, added to all this, the kindness of my family I have in Nantucket all conspire to make any stain upon my character the less endurable.

I cannot, I cannot come to Nantucket. The Bank will not suffer a loss from funds that I have made use of.

When this reaches you, I shall be either in Eternity—(God forgive me for the reflection,) or far beyond the sympathy of those who are dear to me at Nantucket.

Death, Death. Yes, any thing rather than disgrace. Your Friend,

B. Burnell.

New York, June 15.

The Bank of Watertown, in this State, has failed, but the amount of its liabilities I have not yet ascertained. Value of notes fifty per cent.—Phil. Inq.

Rain.—A heavy and long continued rain fell last night.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

June 19—CONTENTS IN PART.

Moral Dignity of Labor—Riches and Poverty—Letter from the Mediterranean—Letters from Detroit and elsewhere—Sketch of the Life of John C. Calhoun—News from the Army—Rail Road Movements—Late and Important from Mexico—Woolen Manufactures—The Young Victim—Story of a Gambler—The Price of Dishonesty—Colone Benton's Vanity—Death's of Dr.