THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1847.

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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.

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(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City

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THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.

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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 Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

Allegheny Cemetery.

We employed a leisure afternoon, a few days since, in visiting the beautiful location selected by the good taste and secured by the enterprise of the people of Pittsburgh, to be used for the purpose of burial in all time to come. It is situated near the left bank of the Allegheny river, about one-fourth of a mile above the United States Arsenal, and about two miles from the city. The grounds comprise *one hundred and ten acres*, beautifully diversified with gentle hills and lovely dales, open lawns and thick woods, mounds, slopes, copses, and every imaginable variety almost of natural sylvan scenery—uniting, on the higher grounds, some of the finest views of the two cities and surrounding country, we have seen any where.

As we approached the grounds from the city, we found the sacred enclosure defended by a stone wall, substantial and well laid in mortar, and about 12 feet high. This wall at present extends the whole length of the road, being about one-fourth of the circumference of the grounds, but will be extended around the whole as the means of the Directors will permit. A beautiful gateway, from a chaste design of the Architect, is to be erected at the principal entrance as you approach from the city, and another, less imposing in its structure, at the side entrance, further up the road.

At the main entrance is a Lodge for the keeper of the gate, where visitors are admitted, and who are permitted to ride through the grounds in carriages or on horseback, but not to go faster than a walk.

The gentlemanly Superintendant and Architect of the grounds, JOHN CHRISLETT, Esq., who resides on the premises, kindly accompanied us over the grounds, and pointed out the various improvements in progress and contemplated, and the singular fitness of the location for the purpose to which it is devoted.

The ground is all of a rolling character, composed of hill and dale, but yet gradually ascending from the main entrance to a beautiful ridge near the rear. The Managers are dividing it into sections by means of roads running through it in every direction. These roads are at present designated as the "Main Tour" and "Sectional Avenues." The Main Tour is a wide carriage way, commencing at the main entrance and winding about among the beautiful little hills and gentle slopes, almost always on a gently inclined plane, until it surrounds the grounds, giving to the visitors a view of every part, and some most charming views of distant scenery. This Main Tour will be in length about *three miles*, and will afford one of the most delightful drives to be found in this country. We can scarcely conceive of any thing more beautiful, when the grounds are fully improved and decorated by the hands of taste and affection.

The Sectional Avenues, which are laid out for the convenience of approach to the different sections of lots, are wide enough to admit carriages conveniently to pass. They are never located in straight lines, but in gentle curves, accommodated to the ground, and most generally on inclined places. They run into each other and into the Main Tour, and the whole will furnish a ride of about *twelve miles*, without even passing over any part of the ground more than once.

All the roads are covered with a gravel, found on the premises, which becomes, by usage, as hard as a stone, making a road as smooth and solid as a McAdamised turnpike, but free from the annoying dust of such roads.

We were astonished to learn, from the Superintendent, that family lots are taken as fast as they are prepared for market. Indeed, the section on which the workmen are now employed, is nearly all taken. No family that can afford to secure a place for sepulture, in and about these cities, who have visited the grounds, but will hasten to secure a lot.

About one hundred and fifty persons already sleep in these grounds, and many fine monuments of white marble add to the beauty of the scenery.

We rejoice, as citizens of Pittsburgh, in this noble institution. We feel a pride and pleasure in it which we can scarcely express. We look upon it as having more influence in binding our people to the city of their nativity or adoption, than all their stores, or workshops, or dwelling houses. It is a spot around which the heart of every Pittsburgher will ever linger with fond remembrances, and his last earthly wish will be to rest with his friends and fellow citizens in the peaceful shades of ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

THE MEXICAN TARIFF.—It is stated by the "Spy in Washington," that Gen. Scott has strongly urged upon the Government at Washington, the necessity of giving a pledge to our merchants and those of all the world, that if they import goods into the Mexican ports, and pay the duties thereon, either under his tariff or that of Mr. Walker, those goods, thus imported, shall in the event of a peace, be permitted to go freely into the future consumption of Mexico, exempt from all tax and molestation after the peace.

GRACE GREENWOOD is not Mrs. Baker nor Mrs. anybody else, as we have told the public she was, by copying the error of some of our contemporaries of the east. We are very sorry the mistake has occurred, but more so that Grace Greenwood persists in leading a life of single blessedness.

Holders of INDIANA STOCK will receive the first semi-annual payment of interest on the new five per cent. stock, on the 1st of July, at New York. Bonds must be surrendered for transfer previous to that date.

The Vera Cruz Eagle gives it as a report that General Almonte is a prisoner on an accusation of holding correspondence with Gen. Scott.

The PRESIDENT will reach Baltimore to-morrow.

Letter from a Pennsylvania Volunteer.

Interesting Description of Jalapa—Hotel Charges—Kindness of the People—Friendly Feeling between the Soldiers and the Mexicans—Music and Wit—A Funny Priest—The Hospital—Mexican Surgeons, &c. &c.

JALAPA, MEXICO, May 26, 1847.

The main body of the American Army having pushed on for the City of Mexico, this place has been left under the military government of Col. Childs, with a garrison of about 1700 men, composed of the 1st Regiment of Artillery and a six and twelve pound battery, under Capt. Magruder, the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Roberts, and three companies of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, each under their respective commanders, Captains Morehead and Dana, and Lieut. Denny, the whole under Major F. L. Bowman. The balance of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, composed of Captain Small's, Nagle's, Scott's, Hill's, Binder's, Bennett's and Herron's companies, all under Col. Wynkoop, remain in garrison at Perote. Thus much for the condition of affairs in this section.

As to the garrison of Perote, they were in excellent spirits, and were prepared to defend their castle against whatever force the enemy can bring to bear upon it. As to our garrison, we are more exposed, and could the enemy rally a strong force they might give us a very pretty fight. And, indeed, Col. Childs seems to deem such an event not at all improbable, for the troops have been concentrated in town, and the utmost vigilance is exercised night and day.

For a transient visiter, this city is about the most expensive of any I ever was in, and the accommodations bear no proportion to the prices paid for them. A place on the brick floor of a flea infested apartment, whereon to spread your blanket, or at most an ordinary wood horse cot, without a bed or mattress, and the plainest and most wretched cookery, constitute the accommodations of a hotel at one dollar and fifty cents per day, and at the principal hotel for two dollars per day, you have the luxury of a mattress, but have to pay, if you will submit to the imposition, an additional seventy five cents per day for supper. To a person perfectly domiciled here I should think the expenses would be light, for the rent of houses is almost nominal, and the markets are usually very cheap. At present, however, the prices of marketing, owing to the presence of the American troops, have appreciated a hundred, and in some instances, as high even as five hundred per cent. And indeed the advance in price ranges between these points. As an instance of the high price of produce, the quartermaster's department is even now paying five dollars per bushel to the natives for forage, corn or barley, for horses and mules.

The disposition of the major part of the inhabitants towards our troops, has, I think, undergone an entire change for the better, since the first or second week of our occupation. Our soldiers have made it a point to behave with marked courtesy towards them, with but few exceptions, a number of our officers board with private families, and their polite demeanor, and gentlemanly deportment, have completely won upon the affections of the people, and rendered them our fast and warm friends. There are a number of friendly associations formed, which, when the army comes to move off, will cause many a regretful separation. In fact, the deportment of our officers, together with the business activity imparted to the place by the presence of the troops, has effected a complete revolution in the feelings of the people—In their domestic arrangements, the people manifest considerable taste, though their furniture is scant, which gives the large rooms, with brick pavements for floors, and high unplastered ceilings, a cold, and at night, a comfortless appearance—They are graceful in their manner of dressing, affectionately and anima ed in their disposition, and are kind and hospitable to those who claim their hospitality. I am domiciled for the present, in a private family, at the head of which presides a motherly lady, the widow of a Mexican Colonel, and a more kind, affectionate, and attentive family, I never saw. Several sick American officers have made her house their home, and had she been their mother, she could not have been more attentive to their wants, or more solicitous for their restoration to health. And this seems to be the general characteristic of the respectable portion of this people. Ferocity, unlike their military, and also unlike the Ranchero populace, seems to form no part of their character. A few days ago four American soldiers, who had been convicted by military commission, of a most atrocious robbery, having broken into a Mexican's house with arms in their hands, and a portion of them standing guard over him and his wife while the others riddled the house, were publicly whipped in the Grand Plaza and the punishment was universally commented by the populace, particularly by the female portion, and pronounced barbarous and unworthy of a civilized nation.

I have often heard tell of Mexican politeness and I must confess that the universal exhibition of that quality is calculated to impress one favorably. There is no affectation and no mere ceremony in it, but it seems to be the offspring of a genuine desire on their part to be civil to all they meet, and this character is not confined to the upper walks of life, but pervades the whole body of the people. Indeed the highest class have exhibited less of it than the other portion of society, and they seem to be the only portion between whom and our officers a perfect good understanding has not yet been established. This *hauteur* has, however, begun to wear off, and I anticipate in a very short time its entire disappearance. It is the same proud spirit that appeared to animate the whole people when we first came here, and I do not believe that it is proof against our civilities.

A number of the Mexican officers, taken prisoners at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, are here on parole, and may be seen any day on the streets sporting their rich and tasteful uniforms. They are not unfrequently seen in company with our own officers, between whom acquaintances are springing up daily.

They say that a taste for music is a test of civilization. If so, the Mexicans of Jalapa are highly civilized, for I hear nightly as good music here as I ever heard in Philadelphia. Their favorite instrument appears to be the guitar, though there is scarcely a house of any standing, in which there is not, in addition, a piano, a harp and a barpichord. The flute also appears to be much in use, but as to the violin, I have seen no instrument of the kind since I have been in Mexico.

The hospital of our army at this place contains near eight hundred persons. It is an old convent, built by Cortez, and great complaints are made of the wretchedness of the food and accommodations. It does appear to be a most unsuitable place, and I don't see why better quarters and more comfortable arrangements are not provided for our sick. Our hospital physicians have the power in their own hands, and there is no excuse for not making the necessary alterations and reforms—There is scarcely a day without a funeral, and I feel convinced that many of our brave men die or are rendered incurable, from pure neglect. I have not yet seen the Mexican hospital, but am told that its arrangements, attendance and conveniences, are infinitely superior to ours. I know that the Mexican Surgeon General has attributed to him a man of consummate skill, and that his attentions are marked by the utmost sympathy for the sufferings of his patients—a quality, a little more of which would not all hurt some of our surgeons, or diminish their usefulness.

As far as my experience extends to describe the whole, I described the architecture of Vera Cruz, the principal features of which were exhibited in their public buildings and churches. The same characteristics are presented every where, and I sometimes think that even the details are identical. They have, here a great propensity to ringing church bells, and it is done without any harmony whatever. The only concert seems to be the time at which the clatter shall commence, and no time of day or night seems to be free from the arrangement, and when it does commence, say at midnight, one is strongly reminded of the discordant sounds which prevade Philadelphia from the different hose and engine houses during an alarm of fire. It may be all very well as marking a time for devotional exercises, but certainly the noise has become a great bore and nuisance to me—And this more particularly, as the fleas are numerous, and we have not more time to devote to the important duty of sleep than is absolutely necessary to health and strength.

We have a priest here, who is the personification of wit and good humor, and who has been so long and so well known in Jalapa that the place would be lost without him. He seems to know every body and every body knows him. As a consequence, he is always in the streets on his visits, he has a word, a repartee, or a gentle rebuke for every body. He is a man of great politeness, and from the large share he occupies of public attention, takes the privilege of addressing as a matter of right, though without rudeness, every person he meets. To be in Jalapa is, of course, to be one of his acquaintances. I need not say he is a welcome visiter at every house in town, where his jocularity entirely does away with that awe and reverence with which the priest character is regarded in this country. When the American officers first came to town, the worthy padre did not think proper to make them, on account of their being conquerors, an exception to his general rule of cracking jokes upon all he met. At first they did not know what to make of it, and were more than half inclined to be savage about it, but with true Yankee instinct they soon discovered the drift of the matter, and at once entered into its whole spirit. From that time forth there has been a constant encounter of wits, mingled with practical jokes, in which the numbers and cuteness of the Yankees have got the mastery. Our padre, nothing daunted, continues the war against the odds opposed to him, and in order to facilitate his operations, he has commenced the study of the English language. This he contrives to make the most ludicrous of all his operations. He pursues his studies in a room near my quarters, and the odd gesticulations, grotesque mixture of Spanish and English words, contrived to be put together in as funny a manner as possible, is a source of great amusement to a number of officers and a large circle of his acquaintances.

A long train of 150 wagons, arrived from Vera Cruz a few days ago. We expected that the baggage of the companies, containing the clothing of the officers and men, would have been sent up; but instead of that a number of wagons were occupied by sutlers' goods and the traps of a circus company. When Gen. Scott heard of the outrage that had been perpetrated, he confiscated the sutlers' goods to the use of the army, but, somehow or other the properties of the circus company escaped him. Some weeks since the properties of a theatrical company, and the persons of the actresses, were smuggled here by the same means, while at the same time wagons were denied our sick soldiers on the road; and the baggage of nearly the whole army was left at Vera Cruz for want of *transportation*. The dishonest agents who perpetrated the above outrages have not yet been discovered, but Gen. Scott has ordered the matter to be investigated.—*Correspondence of the Phila. Ledg.*

Foreign Items.

HORSE FLESH FOR FOOD.—The Hanover Gazette of the May 6th, says that in consequence of the extreme scarcity of food in that section, *horse flesh* had been introduced among the population "with the best effect!" It adds that 5000 lbs. of this kind of food had been sold within a fortnight for consumption, in the different towns of the kingdom.

The *Nation* insists that there should be a dissolution of the Repeal League of 1847—that there are $600,000 "totally unaccounted for" besides a heavy debt—and that since the secession, Mr John O'Connell, &c., do not represent the National Party.

Foreign News by the Cambria.

The Cambria brought 101 passengers to Halifax, left 14, and took in 12, making 99 to Boston.

Among the passengers are Mr. Polk, United States Charge at Naples, and the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Toronto.

R. G. Beasley, Esq., for many years American Consul at Havre, died on the 1st of June. All the American ships at that port had their flags at half mast high during the day.

The Cambria brings about £30,000 sterling in specie.

The differences between the Queen of Spain and her consort had risen to such a height, that the propriety of adopting immediate measures to secure a divorce had been discussed in the Cabinet. Queen Christina had gone to Roma to use her influence at the Vatican to prevent Queen Isabella from obtaining a divorce, and thus to secure the succession of the Duchess of Montpezier and her consort to the Spanish throne.

The Revolution in Portugal will continue.

FINANCES IN ENGLAND.—The financial prospects of the country are on the whole animating—The disposition which the Bank of England has lately evinced to discount more freely has become more largely developed, and a great degree of confidence has been imparted to all branches of trade. The weekly returns published on Friday, the 28th ult., show the amount of notes in actual circulation in the week ending the 22d ult., including seven day and other bills, to have been £19,578,293.

The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the vaults of the bank was £9,948 630, showing an increase of £786,400. The monthly increase was £215,733. A small portion of the Russian loan has arrived, and the funds have undergone little or no variation, owing, in a great measure, to the improved completion of the Corn market. Yesterday, however, the money market was rather flat in London, and the exchange was 106½ to 109.

FANTASTIC FREAKS OF ELECTRICITY.—The Albany Argus of the 15th gives us the following fantastic tricks of the lightning, the storm and the Telegraph:

A severe storm passed directly over the city yesterday afternoon. It was of but short duration, but the quantity of rain which fell was very great. The lightning was vivid, but we heard of no accident resulting therefrom. The heavy rains during the last ten days have given the thirsty earth a thorough soaking. We had no report from the south last evening, the line being out of order in consequence of the storm. Atmospheric electricity during most of the day had complete possession of the line, and until the storm passed over this city, it was impossible to obtain any communication from the south. At about half past two o'clock a most vivient exhibition of electricity took place in the telegraph office, disabling the relay magnets of both lines. The wires attached to the relays and to the battery were melted off, and the entire line to New York rendered for a time perfectly useless. The western line as far as Rochester was got into operation during the evening, but nothing could be obtained from New York—though it, but it seems to be the offspring of a genuine desire on their part to be civil to all they meet, and this character is not confined to the upper walks of life, but pervades the whole body of the people. Indeed the highest class have exhibited less of it than the other portion of society, and they seem to be the only portion between whom and our officers a perfect good understanding has not yet been established. This *hauteur* has, however, begun to wear off, and I anticipate in a very short time its entire disappearance. It is the same proud spirit that appeared to animate the whole people when we first came here, and I do not believe that it is proof against our civilities.

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Rail Road Movements.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.—We have seen and received several letters from Baltimore, showing a deep and growing interest in the Connellsville Road. The business men there are most anxious that Pittsburgh should hold on to the Charter, and feel well assured that Baltimore will successfully urge a Rail Road communication between the two cities.

The Baltimore American complains of an attempt most unjustifiable and dangerous to the interests of Baltimore, to mingle party politics with the proposed subscription asked from the City Councils for the Connellsville Road. We quote the following just remarks of the American:

Look at the friends of the Pittsburgh connection throughout the city—are there any party distinctions amongst them on this subject! The gentleman who offered the resolution itself in the Council, a gentleman high—and deservedly so—in the confidence of his party; higher, we venture to say, than some of those who censure him, is a Democrat, with capabilities of acting for himself from convictions of reason and duty, and with sagacity enough to know when the interests of his party are concerned and when they are not.

It was not deemed a matter of party when Mr. McLane intimated a readiness to subscribe on the part of the Company $850,000 to the Pittsburgh connection. How can it be a party matter to urge that subscription now when all the conditions upon which it was first recommended are complied with!

If there are *personal*, not party interests or views concerned, in consideration of which the prosperity of the city is to be regarded as a secondary matter, to be postponed or sacrificed as convenience may suggest, then we are free to say that the sooner this fact is known the better. For it may be concluded most assuredly that no such obstacle can be allowed long to remain, to impede the progress of Baltimore on the high road to her great and glorious fortunes.

In another article upon the importance of the Pittsburgh Connection the American says to its readers:

"The question is not between Pittsburgh and any Southern terminus on the Ohio. It is Pittsburgh or Nowhere. The advocates of *Nowhere* seem to have the day for the present. But we can wait.

"Look at the facts. It will take all the Company's resources—State bonds, credit and all—to get to the State line. Mr. McLane intimates a doubt whether he will be able with all the Company's means to get even to that point. Yet we are told that when there, or at the point of divergence, fifty-five miles beyond Cumberland, it will still be time enough to consider the question whether it shall be so far on our way also to Fishing creek or Parkersburgh, if Virginia should hereafter grant the right of way to either of those points. Now what mockery is this! The privilege of going to Pittsburgh at all will cease to be a privilege, if it is rendered contingent on its being shall be secured by a beginning of the road and a subscription of a certain amount of capital. The acquisition of such another charter, or of any practicable right of way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, is utterly hopeless. And as to going to Fishing Creek or Parkersburgh, supposing the route to either place open, which it is not, not likely to be, of what avail would the right of way be to a Company without a dollar of resources!

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.—It will be seen that steps have been taken for opening the Rail Road between Pittsburgh and Cleveland—Specifications may be examined between the 17th and 27th of July, and the line first to be contracted for is between Wellsville and McQuilken's Mill, 20 miles. A further letting of that portion of the line from McQuilken's mill, crossing the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and extending to the New Lisbon and Canton road in the direction of Cleveland, will take place early in September.

This looks like a beginning, and the gentlemen who have taken hold of it, will press it to a conclusion. The subject is a most important one and we are glad to see a commencement of what we doubt not will prove a glorious end. With the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Rail Road under way, and the Central Rail Road commenced, we shall have at least a change of words for work.

We think the company would have considered the town interests as well by a somewhat different route than has been selected, and by authorizing contracts to be made nearer Pittsburgh. To commence at Wellsville and rail at Cleveland, would hardly be a Pittsburgh road, and we hope that those interested in the line between this and Wellsville will see that their interests are not sacrificed.

THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD.—The work upon this road is now progressing vigorously both in Canada and in Maine—The ground was broken at St. Hyacinthe, (30 miles from Montreal,) on the 17th, by students of St. Hyacinthe. The work is going on upon the 45 miles now under contract, and the iron is already shipped for 16 miles of the road. The same energy is manifesting itself at the Maine end of the line near Portland.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The second instalment has been paid up with unprecedented promptness. The Company is now ready to go on with this great undertaking.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP MARY ELLEN, of NEW YORK.—The ship Mary Ellen, was built last fall, with three of her crew, on the 9th of February, bound for New York, with a full cargo, chiefly tea.

She struck on a large ledge of reefs on the east side of the island of Lubs. Soon after striking, as the ship went over on the starboard side, the masts were cut away. She righted, but soon broke in two in the middle; a heavy sea and surf washing every thing out of her.

Capt Dearborn and twenty of the party made out to reach the shore with the help of pieces of plank. This they effected after swimming and wading through the surf for upwards of six hours, but not without losing three of their number, whose strength gave out, and were washed off and drowned. The remainder of the crew arrived at Singapore on the 15th March.

THE HOSPITAL SITE ADHERED UPON.—The Board of Managers on Saturday, accepted the very liberal grant of land made by Hon. HARMAR DENNY, for a Hospital Site. There are eleven and half acres of ground, well suited to the purpose, and worth, in market, ten thousand dollars. The gift, therefore, is a magnificent one, and will be so esteemed by the public for all time to come

The thanks of the Board were presented to JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq., for the proffered donation made by him in connection with the pro, ored pure base of Kelmea.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER EDNA.—The steamer Edna exploded on the 6th inst., opposite Columbus. The four boilers of the boat exploded just as she was starting from the wharf. Twenty persons were killed immediately, and several were wounded. The boat sunk instantly, and every thing on board was lost.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Lord Brougham is succeeded by Lord Clarendon, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The new Irish confederation professes to combine Irishmen of every grade and section of opinion, to watch over the rights and interests of the country, and to create, foster and develope, a sound Irish public opinion, irrespective of party.

IRISH RELIEF.—Mr. ALLEN informs us, that last week he sent off bills of lading to Philadelphia for full *two hundred tons of relief produce*. From this circumstance, all blame as to the canal lines not being favorable to the poor Irish should be given up.

THE RAIL ROAD WEST TO ST. LOUIS.—We have received a letter from one of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, upon the subject of the Western Road, which we shall publish tomorrow.

CABINET COUNCIL.—We learn from Washington that a Cabinet Council was held Friday morning, said to be on important intelligence received from Mexico—thought to be of a peaceable character.

SANTA FE.—There is news from Santa Fe to the 20th ult. All was quiet except among the Indians. The Camanches and Pawnees were in open war.

LIGHTNING.—The rain on Friday night was accompanied with sharp lightning. The chimney of one of Mrs. Burgesses houses, in Penn street, was struck and shattered to pieces.

Delegates from Pittsburgh to the Chicago Convention.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on the evening of the 17th inst., the Committee appointed to select Delegates to the Chicago Convention, to be held on the 5th July, selected the following gentlemen, which selection, on motion of Mr. Shipton was agreed to. The delegates are authorized to fill vacancies and add to their number.

A W Loomis,	M Hampton,
B Patton,	W J Totten,
Chas Avery,	John Graham,
Wm Eaby,	Geo P Smith,
Robt Woods,	John Irwin,
T J Bigham,	John Shoenberger,
C C Loomis,	Geo Weyman,
M Robertson,	Dr C G Massey,
Chas Brown,	M Jones,
Henry Sterling,	John A Forsyth,
Chas S Bradford,	Thos Williams,
W J Howard,	Geo Darsie,
R Edwards,	W Larimer,
M Swartzwelder,	Sam'l Jones,
John Anderson,	Walter Forward,
Thos Bakewell,	A Nicholson,
Wm Wilson,	Geo R White,
Geo Hogg,	Wm Holmes,
C F Spang,	Geo W Jackson,
Joshua Hanna,	J K Moorehead,
Wilson McCandless,	R S Cassatt,
Caleb Lee,	N B Craig,
Harmar Denny,	Robt Beer,
Jams May,	J Dalzell,
G E Worner,	W Robertson,
H Childs,	Austin Loomis,

We hope it will be found convenient for the Delegates thus selected to attend the Convention. The business to be considered is most important to the whole people, and in some respects of peculiar interest to Pittsburgh. With a canal already uniting this city to the Lakes, and a Rail Road in contemplation between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, we have a direct interest in the improvements of the Lakes as well as in the Ohio river. Our great est interests unquestionably lie in the direction of the Ohio river to New Orleans, but both the Rivers and Lakes have claims upon the General Government which cannot be much longer overlooked. It is probable that one thousand persons representing the commerce of this great Union, foreign and inland, will be in attendance at Chicago. The sentiments they may embody cannot be too strongly expressed in favor of Internal Improvements, and alike for the great Rivers and Lakes of the West, as for the seaboard.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—Messrs. Fallon & Wright of St. Louis, lost $10,000 by fire a week since. Messrs: Charles Harlson, Henry Been, N. H. Merritt and Lewis Mere, are also sufferers. The Republican of Monday says:

When the fire first broke out, Mr. Fallon, and three apprentices who slept in the front part of the building, in attempting to descend by the stairs, were driven back by the flames, and were obliged to jump out of the window, to escape suffocation. One of the lads named Gerard, in jumping out, had his throat badly cut, and his life was yesterday almost despaired of. Mr. Fallon was also pretty badly burned on one of his hands, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

The friends of Free Trade in New York have invited Dixon H. Lewis to a public dinner.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
June 19, 8 P. M.

Flour—The market continues exceedingly dull Holders are in the market offering their stocks freely at $7.50, but buyers purchase in exceedingly moderate quantities, merely for use.

Grain—The market is unsettled, and quotations for all descriptions are merely nominal.

The exports of Breadstuffs for the week ending this morning were as follows:

Flour,	8,000 bbls.
Cornmeal,	12,000 bbls
Corn,	19,000 bu.

Of prime free Virginia oil, sales small at $4.75 per bu—wt.

Clean handsome Timothy Seed realizes $3,00a 3,12½ per bu.

Sales Flaxseed at 146a147c per bu.

In Provisions there is no change whatever.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
BOSTON MARKET.
June 19, 4 P. M.

Genevese Flour is held in store at $8.02½, but the quotations may be considered nominal, there being no sales of the least consequence.

The Grain market is at a complete stand—nothing doing.

Provisions—The movement is steady. No change in the state of the market.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The market for Cotton is quiet—little doing.

Flour—Illinois, Ohio and Mo. brands are selling at $6,31¼a6.87½, and the best at $7,00 per bbl.

Of White Wheat sales at 135a158c per bu.

Corn—Sales prime Yellow Corn at 75a80c per bu.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
NEW YORK MARKET.
June 19 74 o'c P M

Flour—The market did not close so firmly last night as I judged. It has since come to light that as over 1 bout the close sales were effected of 6000 bbls Genessee at $7.87½ per bbl, fining 12½c. on the price. To day the market has been brisk at about that figure. Sales Michigan on the spot at $7,75. For Southern descriptions $8.25 is demanded, but few or no buyers.

Corn—Sales Yellow of prime quality at 100a105c per bu, and of similar quality White at 94a98c per bu—sales of the day 50,000 bu.

In Provisions there is no movement of consequence, and sales moderate at former prices.

[We received our Commercial Despatches at usual Saturday night, but at a late hour, and in so imperfect a state, we can use but a portion of them—we are not sure they are exactly correct so far as they go—but have tried to make them so. The line worked badly Saturday night from rain, &c. From Baltimore nothing.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The Legislature of the State of Jalisco declared on a vote of 14 to 12 that the decree of Congress ordering the election was unconstitutional, and they refused to go on with it. This is a step towards revolution and independence.

On the 31st ult., the new constitution, founded upon that of 1836, was formally adopted. Santa Anna, Herrara, and the members of Congress were to observe it, and this ceremony being over, they marched to the Cathedral, where a solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated.

A revolutionary movement had broken out in Objeca. The *Republicano* still raises its voice against peace; but as a remarkable feature in the aspect of the times, a new paper on peace principles was to be started at the Metropolis.

Sick and Wounded at Vera Cruz.

Report for April, 1847, of the Sick and Wounded, of the Regular and Volunteer Corps of the Army of the U. S. at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

REGULAR ARMY.—Of the 2d Dragoons, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments of Artillery, Regiments of Mounted Riflemen, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Regiments of Infantry.

Admitted,	704
Returned to Duty,	225
Died,	34
Deserted,	1
Total remaining in Hospital,	444

Remarks.—The disease of those that died in April, were most Diarrhea Chronic, and Acute Dysentary. Not one case of Feb. Intermittent appeared in the Hospital during the month. There was but one death caused by Vulnus Sclopeticum.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.—Of the 1st and 2d Tenn. Vols., 1st New York Vols., 3d and 4th Illinois Vols., Georgia and Alabama Regiments of Vols., Tenn. Cavalry, Palmetto Regiment, S. C. Vols.

Admitted,	779
Returned to Duty,	377
Died,	17
Deserted,	3
Total remaining in Hospital,	434
Discharged by reason of a Surgeon's Certificate of ordinary Disability,	48

Remarks.—Deaths from the same causes as above. Total admitted—

Regulars	704—Deaths	34
Volunteers	779—Deaths	17
Ag Regs and Vols	1483 Deaths	51

FROM TAMPICO.—The report we have of the health of Tampico is very unfavorable. Many cases of yellow fever had occurred, and they were on the increase.

The Mexican troops were about to abandon San Luis Potosi, and take a position at Queretaro on the road to Mexico.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. Collins's *Italian Vegetable Balsam*, which they will find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have so been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to visit them at the several places of sale, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Walton, No 226 Market st. Philada. oc6

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Williamsville Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county in which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the leading men of the profession, bursting the bonds of professional prejud