THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1847.

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

Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by 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)

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City

FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS C. NOALE, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin Tp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
J. W. BAXTER, of Pittsburgh.

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

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS F. FRANKLIN, Lancaster Cty
JOHN C. KUNKEL, Dauphin County.
THOMAS DUNCAN.
JAMES MARTIN.
THOMAS J. HAMBLY, York.
WILLIAM M. WATTS, Cumberland.
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams.
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia City.
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,
ROBERT P. DANIEL,
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia County.
BILLER LUTHER, Berks.
ROBERT M. BARR, Franklin
THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, Washington.
ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset.
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny.
RICHARD IRVIN, Venango
JOSEPH R. KUHNS, Westmoreland.
G. J. HALL, Erie.
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton.
J. H. SALISBURY, Susquehanna.
ELIAHAN SMITH, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

☞ Extra Copies of the Report of the Baltimore Committee may be had 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 sent by every man in the city, and in the neighborhood of the fertile waters of the Ohio, as well as between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. May be had without charge.

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE,

BY THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria brings the same variety of intelligence as the preceding steamers. We have the round of courtly rejoicing, of political clamor and of popular suffering.

SUFFERINGS FROM FAMINE.

We see but little diminution of suffering in Ireland, and the effects of famine indeed are seen elsewhere than in this unfortunate country. In England there is much of typhus fever, and it is rather upon the increase than decline. The pestilence is doing its worst in Ireland and the Potato blight has again appeared.

The mortality at Cork from famine and fever appears to be tremendous. There were 277 here interments in the Matthew Cemetery one week,—in one day 67! In the work house there were 90 deaths.

This is one picture again, and here is another not from the Peasant but the Palace.

"The Queen held a Drawing room on the 27th, in St. Jame's palace, in celebration of her Majesty's birth day. The reception was the most brilliant this season. The Queen wore a train of gold embroidered satin, of British manufacture, trimmed with honeysuckles and tulle, and ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with gold blonde and tulle.—Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of feathers and a wreath of honeysuckle, ornamented with diamonds. The scene was one of royal munificence throughout.

POLITICAL.

SWITZERLAND has adopted a new and more radical constitution, by a vote of 5446 to 3187.—The result was the subject of much popular joy.

The open war between the King and Queen of SPAIN was have before noticed, and the Pope, it is seen, is called upon to annul the solemn bonds of alliance between the ill-mated pair.

PORTUGAL is still revolutionary. The Junta at Oporto decline the offer of the British negotiation, but Great Britian, having been invited to make peace, will enforce it at the cannon's mouth. Sir Charles Napier will command the expedition against Spain.

IN FRANCE the Mexican consuls at Havre and Marseilles have protested against the right taken by the United States forces of substituting their own custom laws for those of Mexico, and have notified to French merchants that they must expect their property to be confiscated. They state however, that they have not received positive orders from their Government to make a protest, but they doubt not that it will be agreeable to it. The right assumed by the United States has given rise to some discussion in France, and has created some alarm.

We are struck by almost every arrival from Europe, at the feeling manifested by European Governments at every innovation and invasion of right save that in which they are profitable invaders. "Know thyself," said the wise Greek, and it is a lesson for France and all other nations to learn with profit.

From ITALY we learn that disturbances have taken place at Leghorn on the publication of the decree relative to the press. The people cried, "Long live the Grand Duke!" and then went to the house of the Austrian consul, and shouted "Death to the Austrians!" The Governor forbade the fete which had been projected for the 13th in honor of the Pope's birthday, but notwithstanding, the people assembled in crowds, and shouted, "Long live the Pope!" "Long live Italy!" "Down with Austria!" The dagoruna had to be called out to disperse the Assemblage.

The excellent liberal example of the great and good Pope is already beginning to be imitated by the princes of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has accorded a certain measure of liberty to the press, for which he has received the blessings of the people. The King of Sardinia, it is said, intends to give a sort of constitution to his people; and the Grand Duke of Tuscany is believed to be inclined to do the same thing.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

It is not always safe nor wise to make predictions as to the crops, but we have taken occasion to do so once or twice in public, and often in private, when our advice has been asked, and always to the advantage, we think, of those who have sought our opinions. Having, however, no other data to go upon than the facts we receive, we continue to give them for public information. The reader can come to a wise conclusion as safely as ourselves.

From Upper and Central Egypt, one of the great granaries of the world, we learn that there was a magnificent harvest of Grain, which took place at the close of April. Egypt will export four million hectolitres of corn by the end of July.

The prospects of large grain crops, at the ensuing harvest in the South of Germany, and on the shores of the Mediterranean also appear exceedingly encouraging, and from the following paragraph it would seem that abundance from last year's crops remain on hand. A letter says:

"Accounts from Gibraltar state that during the 17th, 18th, 20th and 22d ults., upwards of 800 or 900 vessels, which had been wind-bound for some time, had succeeded in passing the Gut. The majority were laden with grain, &c. After passing the Straits they proceeded west ward. It is believed that the great majority were bound for Great Britain and Ireland."

The following from an intelligent American in London, (the editor of the new European Journal) is also important:

"Thank Heaven! the aspect of the times begin materially to brighten. The prices of food are universally lower. Enormous supplies are preparing for England in America, and the prospect of an abundant harvest is everywhere indicated. We read in some papers that certain farmers have stored their corn for years, calculating on from 12s to 16s a quarter, and that certain northern merchants have, while thousands have been perishing around them, kept their warehouses filled to the brim throughout the long winter, and did of late contemplate sending their corn back to the Baltic, so as to realize the higher price that there prevailed. Now, if there be one creature on God's earth more iniquitous than another, it is the man who, dealing in famine prices rides 'roughshod' over the dying and the dead around him, without a thought of pity, a tear, or a single compunction. Nor can we see why the law might not constitutionally reach traffickers such as these. In default of this, however, the world's opinion, intrepidly put forth, may do much toward perpetuating the stigma they so righteously deserve."

LITERATURE, &c.

Captain Marryatt, R. N., is again claiming notice from the literary world, in a novel called Joseph Rushbrook, the Poacher.

De Lamartine, the celebrated poet and deputy, has obtained an immense success with his *Histoire des Girondins*. Upwards of 15,000 copies have been sold, and it is no exaggeration to say that the work is literally in every hand.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—This artiste is about visiting the U. S., who, since the halcyon days of Malibran, has not been equalled. The services of this gifted prima donna have been monopolised (for the last two years) by Russia's autocrat, in the Italian Opera of Petersburgh. On her return to England she was immediately engaged by Mr. Bunn, and accomplished the successful task of playing a star engagement of fifty nights in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with but two operas. In the Italian States she was the successful competitor of such artistes as Grisi, Persiani, and Castelan; and we prophecy for her as successful a course in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The age of O'CONNELL was 72 and we have the following particulars of his death from the Rev. Dr. Miley his Chaplain, announcing the melancholy event:

GENOA, May 17, 1847.

"Alas! my dear friend, O'Connell is dead! I am so completely overwhelmed with the blow that I am almost incapable of writing. His death was serene and happy, for it was sanctified by the sacraments and alleviated by the consolations which our divine religion lavishes with so much mercy on its children. He replied as fitted the word, and afterwards with look and gesture, to the exhortations which I addressed to him up to the last moment. He rendered up the last sigh with the calm of an infant who falls off to sleep, on Saturday, at twenty five minutes to ten at night. He requested that his heart—that heart which always beat for the cause of religion and liberty—should be taken to Rome. We have had that noble heart embalmed, and have enclosed it in a silver urn; the body which has also been embalmed, will remain here in a chapel until our return from our pilgrimage to Rome with his heart, and then it will be transported to his native mountains, to remain there to the day of resurrection. The heart of O'Connell at Rome, his body in Ireland, and his soul in heaven—is not that what the justice of man and the mercy of God demands? Adieu."

O'Connell was the first Roman Catholic who had occupied a seat in the House of Commons of England for centuries; and the first Lord Mayor of Dublin of that religious persuasion in three hundred years. He has represented five or six counties in Parliament. He was born in the wilds of Kerry, Ireland, on the 5th of August 1775, and died at Genoa, in Italy, on 15th of May 1847, in the 72d year of his age. His father was a member of an ancient and honorable Catholic family extensively allied by consanguinity and marriage with the old families of the country. He was altogether opposed to the French Revolution, and studied law in England where he was called to the Bar in Easter term, 1798.

His success at the Bar was very rapid. He soon became the rising young Catholic lawyer. His practice at first lay in defending prisoners, and in a subsequent period of his life he was admitted to be the best criminal lawyer at the Bar. His first speech on record was against the union of his country with England, and he there declares his preference for the Irish Parliament, without emancipation, to emancipation to England *with it*. Still he declared himself to be loyal to the British crown. He praised George IV. when he visited Ireland in loyal language, and always lauded Queen Victoria. In February, 1815, J. N. D'Esterre challenged him to fight a duel, because he had called the civic power in Dublin, "a beggarly corporation." O'Connell mildly remonstrated against the unfairness of a challenge given on such grounds, but accepted it, gave his antagonist a mortal wound, and thereafter declared that he abhorred duelling, and would never fight again. He was the steady enemy of slavery, whether upheld by Britain, France, or America. His just remonstrances excited much of the ire of Southern men some years since, but were not the less steadily pressed during the remainder of his life.

As we find room we shall take occasion to present some other incidents in the life of this extraordinary man. A part of the note above given we borrow from an interesting article in the New York Tribune.

The death of Dr. CHALMERS has created a marked sensation in Scotland. He expired as calmly as the babe at its mother's breast—as placid, resigned, contentedly. No previous intimation showed that he was her to nature's infirmity; the hand of disease was not upon him. The brilliant intellect was to shed its light next day on the

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, June 15, '47.

You may have observed that recently a Convention has been held at Indianapolis, on the subject of a projected Rail Road from Cincinnati to St. Louis. The Convention was not numerously attended, but the Governor of Ohio, as a delegate, was present. The City of Cincinnati was represented, parts of the States of Indiana and Illinois also, were represented in the convention. The best feelings on the subject prevailed, and strong hopes are entertained that steps will be taken for the commencement and successful prosecution of this great work. This line of rail road will be extended eastward, so as to connect Cincinnati with our Atlantic cities, and an important inquiry is, by what route shall this be done.

In my judgment, the above road will be the great thoroughfare of the West. It will pass through the most fertile parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the great agricultural States of the Union. Ohio now produces more wheat than any State in the Union, and this productiveness is rapidly on the increase. In a few years either of the States of Indiana and Illinois will grow more wheat than is now produced in Ohio. The same remark applies to every other agricultural product common to the three States. The commerce of Missouri, which now concentrates at St. Louis, will, to a considerable extent, be drawn eastward, on this great commercial route. Let any one consider the unlimited capabilities of these great States for agricultural and mineral products, and their rapid advance in improvements, and he will be lost in the vast computation of the property which will annually pass over this line of communication. The cars running eastwd freight only the results of Western industry and enterprise, whilst in return we shall receive the handy work of the Eastern and Middle States, and through them the commercial contributions of the world.

In adopting the route for this great enterprise we should consider the distance, the expense and the interests to be subserved. No one would recommend the shortest route, because it is the shortest, or cheapest, merely on that ground. But these considerations may be taken into view in connection with the interests to be advanced.—Without going into detail, I adopt as a basis for the route that it shall connect cities of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis. I do not doubt that this route is practicable, and that it will unite Western interests to a much greater extent than any other.

No Western cities can compete with those above named. They now concentrate a population, an active capital, and an enterprize, which place them far in advance of any other cities in the West; and their future growth will be accelerated by the causes which have produced their present renown, and this principal route may be connected with lateral branches so as to accommodate with the means of transportation, a country of greater extent and fertility, than any similar improvement which can be projected. The route is longer than others which have been named between Cincinnati and Baltimore, but this objection is overcome by the great interests it subserves. Suppose the distance on this route, from St. Louis to Baltimore, should be one hundred miles greater than on the most direct one, yet by this deviation we unite the wealth, the commerce, and the enterprise of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. There is not a merchant in the west who does not draw his supplies, either directly or indirectly, from Pittsburgh, and there is not of them one who would not—say that his connection with Pittsburgh is of as much importance to his business as a connection with Baltimore. The increased distance of the proposed route, over the shortest, may be overcome by a run of three, or at most four hours, and how small is the objection as to this increase of time, when compared with the advantages received by it. On the score of increased expense, there can be little or no objection.

In a short time, Baltimore and Philadelphia will be connected with Pittsburgh by rail road, and it will not be long before a rail road will be completed from Cincinnati, through Columbus to Cleaveland. At Columbus, or at some more convenient point, the Pittsburgh road may diverge. This route, therefore, though longer than the others, will require a new construction of rail road to make the connections proposed, of less extent than the shortest route which has been suggested. From Columbus, or some other point on the Cleveland road, to Pittsburgh would complete the communication between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The road from Cincinnati to St. Louis will, in the State of Illinois, for many miles, pass through the public lands; and it would be a small thing for Congress to give the Company two miles on each side of the road, to aid in its construction.

Indiana and Illinois, on the line of the proposed road, present generally level surfaces, but little undulated in any part, so that the cost of grading the route would be small. Through the above States I doubt whether the construction of the road, exclusive of bridges, would cost more than ten or twelve thousand dollars per mile.

If this road were completed, I have little doubt that in three years the increased price of agricultural products, influenced by it, and the reduction in the expense of transportation generally, would amount to a larger sum than the entire cost of the road. With great respect and esteem,

I am truly yours, J. M.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the Council, that the resolution instructing the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to vote for a subscription of $300,000 to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road, was reconsidered, yesterday afternoon, by a vote of ayes 13, nays 6. After considerable debate, and being amended so as to "request," instead of instruct," the Directors, it was passed by the following vote. Ayes, Messrs. Wells, Corky, Connolly, Soran, Collins, Penny, Sourrier, Davis, Timms, Spedden, Hick, and Gross; 12. Nays, Messrs. President, Colton, Abrahams, Creamer, Hager, Reynolds, Gardner and Key; 8.

The resolution was slightly amended and adopted in the Second Branch, by the following vote. Ayes, Messrs. Stansbury, Welsh, Nisde, Green, Reese, and McPherson; 6. Messrs. Bolton, Lineberger, Taylor and Page; 4.—Balt. Clipper.

ACTION OF THE COUNCILS IN BALTIMORE.—We have the names of the gentlemen selected from the twenty wards of Baltimore, and appointed to wait on the citizens of Baltimore to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. They meet at the City Hall on the 23d inst., for the purpose of concerting measures to carry into execution the object of their appointment.

The Baltimore Patriot says the Committee will enter upon their duties at once.

The Baltimore American says "it will be seen that in the City Council the Resolution instructing the City Directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to vote for a subscription of $300,000 to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was finally passed. This important action will be regarded with general and hearty approval. The contingency that the subscription shall not take effect until Pittsburgh and the West shall subscribe $750,000, and the citizens of Baltimore at least $400,000, will now, we are confident, be promptly met in both cases."

Counterfeit Bills.

ARREST IN HARRISBURGH.—A letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Harrisburg, (Pa) June 15, 1847, says:

On Saturday last a man, calling himself John James in, Jr. was detected in passing a counter at $10 bill, on the Harrisburgh Bank, at the clothing store of Himmel & Oiter, 29 Market street. On being arrested he strongly denied his guilt, and asserted that he had received the forged bills, which were found in his pocket book, in exchange for others, on his way from Pittsburgh to this place. On searching his baggage a small tin box was found, which on being dissected, was found to contain $1,800 in counterfeit bills, which he immediately confessed his guilt. The scene that followed was very affecting. He had with him a young wife, not eighteen years of age, with an infant six months old. After confessing his guilt he said—"I am a ruined man; I have entailed disgrace upon an amiable wife and child."

He stated that he had received the notes from a man named Barboures, which he had paid for in silver, paying twenty-five cents silver for a dollar note. He stated that he had kept a livery stable in Fourteenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and that he rented his stand from the Hon. Walter Forward, of that city. He was committed in default of $10,000 bail. His trial will come off next week. The following is a list of the bills found in his possession, viz:—$10s of the Union Bank; $10s and 2s of the Phoenix Bank, N. Y; $2s and $1s Hartford; one $10 bill Bank of Baltimore; $1,1500 in $20s of the Wilmington Bank; $10s and $2s Bank of Geneva; $5s Orange County Bank; $5s Franklin Bank, Providence; $5s New Jersey Bank; $5s Ontario Bank, New York; $10s and 5s Harrisburgh Bank; $3s Landholders, R. I. $3s Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy; and $1s Cherry Valley Bank, N. Y. Most of them are well executed, and amount in all to $1,881. He had about $200 in good money.

As Pittsburgh has no 14th street, and Mr. Forward no stable in town, Mr. Jameson's story is somewhat crocked.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. in reply to Mr McLean's Report shall appear to-morrow. We have a large number of communications on hand which we shall make room for as speedily as possible.

THE YOUNG VICTIM.

A Sad Story of Gambling.

"So young and so worthless."

A few years since, Mr. Green, the reformed gambler, took passage on board a steamboat at Louisville, bound for New Orleans. A short time after the boat pushed off, it was discovered that there were no less than twenty gamblers on board and much dissatisfaction was expressed, because so many had chosen the same boat. It was soon agreed that ten or fifteen should return ashore at the first opportunity, and wait for another boat.—Shortly after, this determination was carried into effect, and it was while Mr. Green was standing on the hurricane deck, noticing the landing of a portion of his old friends, that his attention was arrested by a young man looking anxiously upon the departing gamblers. He was pale and agitated, and a tear drop glistened in his eye. This was a remarkable, that even Green became excited and interested. He sought the youth, and asked him whither he was going? He replied that he "knew not where," and as if to shun further notice, left the deck and descended into the cabin.—Green, still more curious, followed him and by the expression of sympathy, finally induced him to unbosom himself. He said that his first reply was correct—that he really did not know whither he was going. He was the son of reputable parents in Boston, and had left that city a few weeks before for the purpose of visiting Louisville, "which place," he continued—"you perceive we have just passed." The reasons for this course were sad ones. He had a sister at Louisville, who had married thither, while he was yet a child. The death of that sister's husband had induced her to write to her brother to come on, to protect her in her widowhood and assist in settling up the estate. His parents provided him with all the necessaries for the journey, gave him permission to tarry a few days in New York and Philadelphia should he think proper and also gave him about two hundred dollars in money. All went smoothly and pleasantly until he arrived in Philadelphia. Here he took lodgings at a leading Hotel and soon formed an acquaintance with two young men of genteel exterior, plausible manners, and, captivating address. Accompanied by them, he, during the day, visited several of the leading institutions and at night accepted an invitation to play a game of whist the only game of cards with which he was familiar. Several days and evenings were occupied in similar manner. He then determined to continue his journey, which he did, by taking passage in one of the Line of Packets for Pittsburgh. On approaching the spot the next morning, he was delighted to find his two companions. They also had business west, and they regarded it as a pleasure to have so agreeable a companion. After exhausting the ordinary topics of the day, the game of whist was again thought of and renewed.—They first played for the cards, then for liquor, and finally for small sums of money. The youth became excited, and ere they reached the iron city, he had lost every dollar that belonged to him, with the exception of a sum just sufficient to pay his passage from Pittsburgh to Louisville.

But again the strangers made their appearance on board an Ohio river steamer, and in the hope of recovering what he had lost, the deluded young man played again, when his gold watch was the sacrifice. On arriving at Cincinnati, he was nearly mad. He then bethought himself a package which his mother had confided to him for his sister.—He sought for it in his trunk, T.and and opened it. It contained a necklace as a keepsift, and an unsealed letter, in which was enclosed a bank note for $100. Still tempted by the demon of gambling, and still anxious to regain what he had lost, he returned to the saloon and staked the note.—He played hour after hour, lost the money, then staked and lost the necklace. At this point, the hopes of his situation were indescribable. Louisville was at hand, but how could he meet his sister? How could he explain his folly, his infatuation and his crime? He had left home with a good name, on a mission of sacred duty, and he was now a thief and a robber. He had miserably spent funds given under hallowed circumstances, and his condition was indeed desperate. Confused and perplexed, he at last determined to rush from the boat, leave the ruled palace at the house of his sister, return and follow the fortunes of the gamblers, who had tempted and betrayed him, in the hope that they would not be so heartless as to throw him off. But this hope was of short duration, for they were among the party that left the boat as above described, in consequence of their being too many of the fraternity on board. It was while they were returning that he was noticed by Green, and that hence a-lone forced itself to his eye, when he realized the loneliness and wretchedness of his condition. He was no recent thief and robber—had he been a few days, from having ventured upon what he called an innocent game of whist, and thus he tried, with reply to the question that had been put to him—that he knew not whither he was going. Green advised him to return to his sister and make a frank confession—but his heart failed him—he had not the moral nerve. He could not meet the being he had so bitterly wronged. He finally accepted a slight loan from Green and soon after departed.

Two years rolled by. Green was again on the Mississippi, a passenger on the the steamer Mediterranean, on her way from Orleans to Louisville. An accident happened by which she was induced to stop near Plaquemine. While there, a fellow-passenger remarked that he had just witnessed a horrible sight upon the forward deck of the boat. "Ah!" exclaimed Green—and immediately proceeded to the spot designated. He there beheld five men in chains—convicts, on their way from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, where the State Penitentiary of Louisiana is located. *Among them was a young Melmont*—(the name is of course fictious)—*the wretched youth whose unfortunate journey from Boston to Louisville, we have here so hastily described.* He had but a few days before been convicted of forgery, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years! This, gentle reader, is no fiction, but a true story, and the moral it conveys as to the danger of gambling, cannot be mistaken.—*Phil. Inq.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—The Baltimore correspondent of the National Era holds the following language of the conduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Company towards Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other places:

The course of the Railroad company, in relation to the matter, has, to my mind, been a standing insult to this community, and an instance of most criminal tampering with the interests of the public, while the way in which the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company has been used as a "cat's paw," would be positively intolerable to any people less patient and forbearing than our Pittsburgh neighbors! Indeed, this whole railroad courtship has been carried on in a mode decidedly *coquettish* in appearance; and I should be disposed to treat it with a contemptuous ridicule, as such, and charge it to be a huge lurer, had I not good reason to believe that powerful influences have been at work. There is an immense speculation in prospect at the Virginia *terminus*, some of the participators in which are known to me, but I withhold their names for prudential reasons. Some time ago, I received a letter instructing me, as a relative of the *private* motives by which mankind are not unfrequently actuated in their public acts, may yet leak out, unless the Baltimore company should come to its senses, under the "bone-man power" of its distinguished President, and speedily give us a business connection with the great Ohio region, by the Pittsburgh route—a consummation most devoutly to be wished, as giving our poor collapsed trade a chance to recover, so far as retarding *home* circumstances will permit.

Copper Mines.

EAGLE RIVER, May 21.

We have had winter here in all its fury.—*Thirty five* feet of snow have fallen at this place during the past few days. But, notwithstanding, we have got on very well, and the mines are generally very successfully worked. The location on which I was, contained a vein of green carbonate, intermixed with a little spar, and of five feet in width. It belongs to a Pittsburgh Company, and Mr. Jones is agent. The principal mines are getting out copper boulders by the wholesale. The following is the best information I have with regard to a few of the locations.

The Medora Company has struck a vein, and is doing well.

The Albion is not doing much at present.

Copper Falls is doing a good business.

The Eagle River works are in a more prosperous condition than usual.

The navigation is open at last, and we have had two boats from the Sault. Others are hourly expected. Our fine weather has commenced, and every thing appears brisk and cheering.

A PENNSYLVANIA volunteer, writing an account of the part his people took in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and speaking particularly of Col. Black's regiment, says: "Capt. Herron, when the regiment was advancing, found a man lying down to avoid the iron hail which was flying at that time. Capt. H. gave him a kick, when his foot slipping he fell forward, and by that accident no doubt saved his life—for a grape shot at that instant passed over him and cut down a small tree immediately behind him."

It may be said of Capt Herron, that he fell at Cerro Gordo, but not that he gave his last kick there.

There is a world of meaning in the following from an old scrap book:

It thou wishest to be wise,
Keep these words before thine eyes
What thou speakest, and how, beware,
Of whom, to whom, when and were.

ICE.—The export of ice, during the year ending May 31, was 50,790 tons, being a decrease of about 1,553 tons over the previous year, and an increase of 896 tons over the import of 1844—5. *Boston Jour.*

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—A select meeting of the Councils is called for this afternoon, at four o'clock, to take into consideration the proposition which will be made to test the Smoke Preventive. The meeting is called at 4 o'clock at the Water Works, where it is proposed some experiments shall be made. The subject is, of sufficient importance to induce a large attendance, and we hope every member of the Board will be in attendance. The Smoke Preventive embraces both economy and convenience. It proposes not alone to make Pittsburgh a clean city, but to put money in the purses of those who may adopt the remedy for the Smoke Nuisance.—These inducements combined, are sufficient, we hope, to interest the whole community in the subject.

WORKS IN IRON.—The Ledger boasts that orders are given for Iron Railing at Philadelphia from Pittsburgh, the Iron City. If so, we hope that our Pittsburgh neighbors will see to it that they are not beaten by their neighbors on the banks of the Delaware. We have material for as good work here as any where in the Union, and no city should surpass this in the working of Iron.

GEORGE H. HART, for many years connected with the United States Gazette, is talked of as President of the Eastern Magnetic Telegraphic Company, over which Amos Kendall now presides

There are now seventeen thousand Post Offices in the United States.

Gov Shunk, of Pennsylvania, and lady, arrived at Cincinnati, on Wednesday.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Fight between Col. Denighan and the Camanches.

FREDERICKSBURGH, June 21.

The Southern Mail, to day, brings us intelligence of a battle between Colonel Dolnphan and the Camanche Indians, near Parras The Camanches lost seventeen of their number, and were scattered in all directions. None of the Americans were killed, and only one of the party,—a Volunteer from Missouri,—injured.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

A WEEK LATER FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have a week's later intelligence from the Army and Mexico

The reported imprisonment of Almonte is confirmed.

Salas and Valencia had been ordered to Victoria for its defence, and to oppose General Taylor.

In the Mexican Capital every thing was in confusion from the contentions and quarrels of the numerous factions.

The result of the election for President is still in doubt.

An arrival from the Brazos brings intelligence of the movements in that quarter. Gen. Hopping had arrived at Metamoras.

Gen. Scott had ordered Gen. Taylor to advance with all possible speed on his march to San Luis.

Col. Dunphan, had passed Metamoras on his way to the Brazos to embark for home.

Some of the Massachusetts volunteers had accidently killed a Mexican woman in Metamoras.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21st, 7 P M.

The President is expected here on his northern tour on Wednesday next.

The Criminal Court commenced the June term yesterday, with a full bench and with the prospect of a sufficiency of business.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 21st, 8 P. M.

Our market is a good deal depressed to-day and prices of various articles are on the decline.

Flour—Buyers are very shy even at the concession made by holders. The sales do-day barely reach 1000 bbls at $7 for standard Western brands. Buyers contend for a further reduction. There are plenty of sellers of Pa. brands at $7,25, but no buyers.

Sales in Good Germantown at $5,43¾ per bbl.

Of prime Red Wheat sales at 165 and subsequently at 160c. per bu—the first the opening and the second the closing price of the day. At the close there were sellers but no buyers at 160c. Sellers of White Wheats would eagerly accept 165c. for their best samples, but buyers hold back.

Prime White corn can easily be bought in quantities at 100c. buyers are few. Of Yellow sales Southern at 92c per bu—in Pa., round nothing doing.

Cotton—The market is quiet to-day, but firm. Provisions move steadily—no change in prices, but there is less inquiry.

In Groceries there is little worth notice. Coffee is dull. A good demand prevails for Brit and Muscovado sugars, and the market may be characterized as active. Prices have not varied.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 21st, 7 P M.

Flour—Our market has given way still further. To day there are plenty sellers Howard st. in the market at $7,80 per bbl. The sales at that are a fair extent, but sellers exceed buyers in number. In City Mills and Susquehanna nothing doing.

Corn—Sales prime White at 100c and Yellow at 92c—to the extent of 3000 bu.

Whiskey has declined—sales in bbls at 34c. The average price of Beef cattle on the Hoof is $3,75 per 100 lbs

Provisions—The market has not varied in price or demand.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 21 7½ o'c P. M

Flour—The business doing in Flour is not large. Prices have been maintained pretty steadily throughout the day. Sales Genessee at $7,25, Michigan at $7,00@7,06½, and brand Brandywine at $7 per bbl. The effect of the news is still felt in the tendency of prices.

White—Sales of prime samples of White at 172@175c per bu.

The market for Corn is still unsettled—sales Yellow of prime quality at 99@100c per bu. The Cotton market is quiet—no business being transacted.

Provisions—The market is somewhat unsettled. Sales new Mess Pork at $16,60, while many demand $16,75—of Prime sales at $13,50, but $13,75 is generally asked. Holders do not appear much discouraged and are generally of the confident opinion prices must improve.

Sales 20,000 lbs Western rendered Tallow at 9c.

The active demand for Sugar continues—market buoyant.

Sales Pig Lead at $4,50 per 100 lbs.

Whiskey is cheaper—now selling at 34c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

June 14th, P M.

The market for Cotton continues very quiet—nothing doing.

For Molasses the market is very dull.

Flour has advanced under the news—considerable sales of Ohio, Illinois and Mo., brands, at $7,12½@7,37½ per bbl.

Wheat of prime quality has gone to 170c per bu and sales.

Corn has advanced—sales Yellow at 75@85c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales common at 23c.

There is no change in Provisions, but less inquiry.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BOSTON MARKET.

June 21, 4 P. M.

Flour—The sales of Genessee to-day were at $8,00 per bbl. The market closes heavy.

The market for Cotton is firm—otherwise no change.

Provisions—Operators are doing but little today. The market is firm.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.

On the U. S. steamer *Col Yell*, Capt. Sterling, from Pittsburgh; the Independent Greys; Captain Taylor; Lieuts Smith, Hofins, and Keefe, with 80 Volunteers, from Bedford, Pa. Also the Wayne Guards, from Mifflin county, Pa, commanded by Capt. Caldwell, Lieuts. McKarny, Bowers and Doyle—90 man, rank and file.

TEN workmen on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, (at the Kankakee Feeder,) were drowned a short time ago, by the sinking of a scow. The name of but one of them is given—Collins Turner, a stone mason, who left a large family residing in the State of New York. The bodies of all were obtained, and decently buried.—*Cin. Atlas.*

The Rev. Dr. Baird has been elected President of Jefferson College, in place of Dr. Brackenridge, who has resigned to accept a call as pastor of a church in Lexington.

☞ Important to Advertisers.—The advertisements which appear in the Daily Morning Gazette also appear in the Tri-Weekly, thus receiving the benefit of the circulation of all, without any additional charge. This is an advantage to our advertisers, without any extra expense. Advertisements are also inserted in the country paper upon reasonable terms.

$5,00. BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 66 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemen's Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. WM ERSKINE.

☞ YOUTH AND AGE are equally liable to the attacks of Hemorrhoids or Piles. The Vegetable Electuary, prepared by Dr. Upham, has effected wonders in the complaint. It is hailed as an antidote to the bane of human existence, and is universally considered, being an internal remedy, as the only one upon which the afflicted can rely with confidence for radical cure

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 21 Fulton street, New York; W. M. Tuomey, Market street, and P. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box jel5 1w

☞ News Reporter Wanted.—An active, capable man, well acquainted with the city, to furnish reports of the City News, and other matters of local interest. Apply at this office. jel

Printing Business.—Wanted at this Office, a Young Man acquainted with the Printing business, and one who can manage well recommended. jel6

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

IN an Orphans Court of said county, in the matter of the Administrator's account of James Espy, Administrator of Mary Patterson, No 6, March term, 1845.

And now to wit, June 16th, 1847, on motion of George P. Hamilton Esq., the Court appoint Joseph Knox, Esq., Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of the Accountant.

By the Court JOHN YOUNG, jr., Clerk.

All persons interested are notified that the Auditor above named will attend at his office in Hakewell's Buildings on Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 19th, day of July next, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m and 5 o'clock P. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment. JOSEPH KNOX

jel22w 6tF

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1847, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Donavan, late of the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, were granted to the subscriber of Pittsburgh. On approaching at the same time without delay at my residence in the city of Allegheny

jel22w6tF HENRY HANNEN, Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural Implements for the season—

Corn Ploughs:
Grain and Grass Scythes;
Snaths and Cradles.
Scythes Stones and Rifles;
Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels;
Pruning and Grafting Saws and Knives,
Budding Knives, Flower Scissors;
Plant Syringes, Grass Shears &c.
A full supply on hand and for sale by
S & N WICKERSHAM
jel22 corner of wood and streets.

ASSORTED GLASS PAPER—100 reams No 7A 11, 1, 11, 2 and 3 for sale low to dealers by a number of reams, it is far superior to the common Sand paper used by manufacturers. For sale by
jel22 J KIDD & CO, cor 4th and wood sts

☞ Chronicle and Journal copy.

REAL ESTATE—Two good Dwelling Houses for sale, situated in Allegheny city, on Sandusky St. Each house contains 8 rooms with good cut stone fronts. Inquire of S GUTHERT, No 56 Smithfield st

MUSQUITO NETTS—600 pieces 7 4 and 8 4 Barred Musquito Netts, good quality and full length received and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE
jel22 99 wood street

LINEN TABLE DIAPERS—Our new 7-4 and 8-4 Linen Table Diapers and Damasks—a beauty, good article, for Hotels, Ste