THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 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. The Gazette has the largest business circulation and advertising support of any paper in Western Pennsylvania, and it is therefore necessary that advertisements should be seasonably handed in.

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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.

FOR AUDITOR.
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☞ 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 the Committee, 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. They may be had without charge.

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

The Journey of the President.

We copied yesterday morning the speech of the President upon the occasion of his reception at Philadelphia. "May our Constitution ever be kept sacred," is the language of the Executive in return to the welcome of the City. A beautiful prayer, but how poorly kept by the President himself. With but little more than two years of official service, he has been guilty of many and marked violations of that very instrument which he prays may be kept sacred. In violation of the Constitution he brought on the war with Mexico, giving the fatal order which led to an invasion of Mexico before war was declared, and to those acts of war which involved the two greatest Republics upon the Continent in their present bloody and protracted strife. It was James K. Polk who consummated the annexation of Texas, an act for which there is no warrant whatever in the Constitution. It was James K. Polk who authorized of himself the establishment of Civil Government in the provinces of an independent Nation, who authorized the appointment of Governors, law officers, and the establishment of courts and legislatures. All this was unauthorized, both in California and Santa Fe, previous to the war, and, therefore, cannot be defended as acts incident to the war, even if upon this ground they were defensible. It is, therefore, not only by the act of the President that this Government is now involved in war, but even the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Chief Magistrate by war, have been exceeded. Look to the orders given to General Kearney at Santa Fe, to Commander Stockton on the Pacific, to the Army in the interior, and where does the Executive find in the Constitution warrant for powers thus conferred,—to institute Civil Government to-day, to establish Martial law to-morrow, to impose Revenues the next day, and so on, until all power, Legislative and Judicial, are embodied in the person of the Executive. He, therefore, who travels over this country praying in public for perpetuity to our Constitution, ought at least to be sure that in his own person it has not been violated.

But what is the moral of Mr. Polk's journeying just now through the cities of the East? With blood flowing in Mexico,—blood which but for him would never have been shed,—with disease destroying men every where as with a pestilence,—by enlisting in a war which, but for him, could have been honorably avoided,—with States and cities and families in mourning for the lost and the loved,—we see the Chief Magistrate of the United States,—he who ought to be, and if a good man would be,—esteemed as the Father of the Nation,—traveling from city to city in most ostentatious show and parade,—eating, drinking and making merry, both in cold indifference to the afflictions of the People and in unpardonable neglect of his high official duties. Better were Fasting than such Feasting. Better Humiliation and Prayer than such pageantry and noise. Better to share our sympathies with the wives who have been made widows, with children who have become orphans, with fathers and mothers who have been made childless, than with the responsible author of all this suffering.

Nor is it life alone that this war has cost us.—Who shall tell the effect of its example upon the morals of a Christian community. We have but to read the record of the campaign to know what it is. Where men would feel a stain like a wound in civil life, they indulge in gross licentiousness in the camp. Free from the restraints of civilized life, with their passions aroused, revenge in their hearts, and blood upon their hands, they are often rather brutes than men. And is this a fitting school in which to teach the young men of America? Or is the time of their fall by the sword by the heavy hand of disease, by vicious lives, or from any cause, the proper occasion for a journey of pleasure on the part of him who sent them, as it were, Pioneers to the field of blood and death. Where you see the soldiers moving in "Funeral marches to the grave,"

you behold the Commander-in-Chief feasted and fed by Corporations and Office-Holders, and men who do obeisance to the Chief Magistrate that the Executive may honor them.

The people of the United States pay their Executive twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and a furnished palace to live in, and with attendance, for no such service as this. They are taxed enough for carrying on this horrible war, without having the unwelcome presence of its author thrust before them.

Nor is it kind, or even decent, in Mr. Polk, to exact outward homage or respect for the office held by him, when there is none for the man who fills it. At the close of his official service, Mr. Polk would fail to receive the homage of any, but his personal friends. He would, indeed, like John Tyler, at Richmond, fail to become an invited guest, even where marks of respect were shown to a stranger. What right, then, has the Officer to seek for honor and attention, when none is felt for the man. Between the officer and the man the public may distinguish, but when the man seeks favor at the expense of the office, he shows less respect for the office he occupies, than the people themselves.

It is not of many public men we should feel at liberty to speak so slightingly, but having known James K. Polk in Congress and out, where he is, and at home, we esteem him as did his constituents when both as a candidate for the Gubernatorial Office and the Presidency, they pronounced him unfit for public service. We remember him, too, as the only Speaker of the House of Representatives who failed to receive the unanimous vote of thanks of the Representatives of the two great parties of the Union.

Ex-President John Quincy Adams has greatly improved in health since his return to Quincy. He walks a long distance without a cane and his faculties are unimpaired. Mr. A. has entered upon his 81st year. His father died at the age of 91, and 21 years ago from the 4th of the approaching July.

Emigration from the Netherlands.

On the steamboat Colorado, which left on Saturday evening for St. Louis, were two hundred and thirty emigrants from Holland. This is only a small portion of a very large company, numbering upwards of eighteen hundred, who are now arriving in the United States, and are about to take up their homes in the fertile regions of the West. The party just left here, is under the care of the Rev. P. H. Scholte, a distinguished clergyman of the National Church of Holland, and the principal Director of this company, which was organized some two years since for the purpose of founding a new settlement in the Island of Batavia.

As the Dutch Government would not grant them the privileges asked for, the project was abandoned, and their attention turned towards this country. The Directors have had great difficulties to surmount in perfecting their objects, having been strenuously opposed by the Government of the King at home, who objected to losing in a body so many of his best subjects, and who naturally enough, dreaded the effect it might hereafter have in inducing others to follow. They have happily, however, overcome all difficulties, and the greater portion of the company are already in this country. The balance are on their way hither.

The association is under the care and control of four clergymen of the established Church of Holland, the doctrines and forms of which are very similar to those of the Reformed Dutch Church of our own country. They bring with them their own physicians, schoolmasters, apothecaries, architects, and mechanics, and, in fact, embrace within themselves all the elements necessary to form a perfect society. Many of them are wealthy and well educated, and some of them most respectably connected. The mass, however, is composed of the industrious Paysans of the Netherlands, always distinguished for their morality, industry, economy, and sobriety. Great care has been taken to exclude improper and unworthy persons, and none but those of industrious habits, and of good morals, have been allowed to join the association. We had the pleasure of conversing on Saturday with the Rev. Director, Mr. Scholte, a very intelligent and highly educated gentleman, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing facts. Mr. S. is accompanied by his family, who have sacrificed all the endearments of home, and all the refinements and luxuries of Continental Europe for the necessary hardships and privations incident to a new country.

It is somewhat uncertain, Mr. S. informs us, in what portion of the West they may conclude to locate, as they wish to purchase a very large tract of land lying in one solid body, but it is most likely in Iowa and Illinois.

We most gladly welcome these interesting strangers to our shores, and very sincerely do we wish they may realize in their new homes all their just desires and expectations, and that under their influence, may be fulfilled that beautiful and scriptural sentiment,—"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Council Bluffs.—Later news from this region of country represent that the Mahas and Otoes are continuing their war upon the Sioux, and had killed several of the tribe. The Grand Pawnees, living up on the south side of the Platte are showing renewed hostility to the whites—last autumn they drove off 150 Government mules and killed one man. This spring they have showed great contempt for Government authority, no troops being present to watch them. The Pawnees recently went in pursuit of the Iatans; they followed the trail of the Oregon emigrants, who recently left the western frontier, overtook them on the head waters of Kansas river, and demanded a parley. They told the whites they wanted presents which they must have, or they would attack them. The emigrants gave them some presents which the Indians were dissatisfied, and demanded more. The emigrants then prepared to defend themselves, but could not succeed in gathering their stock. The Indians thereupon fell upon the cattle and killed more than fifty head, this taking a number of horses. Major Nye reports to Major Miller, that seven of the horses had been brought in. The friendly Indians states that numerous small parties of eight or ten warriors are hanging on the rear of these emigrants, to strike when opportunity offers.

The Government owe it to the citizens of the frontier to keep these Indians in check.

The Queen's Governor (Spanish) has informed the American Minister, as soon as proof shall be received that the Carmelita was not a legal letter of marque, the captured should immediately be set at liberty, and all expenses and damages should be paid by the felucca and owners, they being Spanish subjects, and most of them old offenders against the laws. The New York Courier has a letter dated Barcelona, May 20 from Captain Littlefield in which he says:

"After being retained as prisoners of war on board the privateer until the 9th inst., during which time I protested against the capture, we were put in possession of our own vessel, and the prize crew removed on board the privateer May 12th. The Mexican colors were hauled down on board the privateer, the vessel taken possession of, and the crew imprisoned by the Spanish authorities, to be tried for piracy. The probability is that more or less of them will be shot, and the remainder of them will have to be confined in the gallery for life. There has been a report of other vessels being fitted out on this coast as privateers, but I know it to be incorrect. We are detained in Barcelona about some formalities concerning the prisoners. As I have avoided being the accuser, I think soon to be able to proceed on our voyage unmolested.

The difficulties between Brazil and the United States, our readers may not all remember, originated in the arrest of some drunken sailors attached to an American frigate off Brazil. An American officer drew his sword in order to rescue the sailors by force, and was himself arrested. Officer and men were, however, soon after set at liberty, and Mr. Wise then demanded redress for the outrage of the arrests. None was given, and then followed the indignity on the part of an American ship of war, refusing the customary salute upon the occasion of the baptism of a Princess. The Minister went a step further, and refused to attend the baptismal ceremonies, and to make his neglect more marked, he presided at the christening of the child of one of the sailors, making a speech designed to reflect upon the Emperor. A thousand wars have sprung from smaller causes than this, and yet how ridiculous are all such causes of war.

The news from Mexico published by us in our extras on Saturday and again on Monday holds out some inducements that peace may be at hand. We hope that future arrivals may speedily confirm not only the hope but the reality. The country is weary of the war and impatient for peace. It seems to us as unaccountable as it is unpreasonable that General Scott, who has proved himself both a good warrior and a good diplomatist, should be compelled to play second fiddle to Mr Trist, who is a clerk in the State Department, and without any qualifications for a peace maker beyond an acquaintance with the Spanish language. But Mr. Trist, from the tenor of advices received to-day, would seem to be all in all. It is thus the Administration have embarrassed its distinguished commanders from the commencement of the war.

The Crops.—The Baltimore Sun says that the Wheat and Rye crops of its section of the country are unusually fine. Some of the heads of Wheat contain 90 to 120 grains and some of the fields yield 40 to 45 bushels an acre. We have the same pleasing intelligence from several parts of Virginia.

Henry J. Rogers one of the most efficient men connected with the Telegraph south, has been spoken of as Mr. Kendall's successor. He is abundantly well qualified for the duty being an accomplished, industrious and competent gentleman.

The Wheat Harvest has commenced in some parts of Ohio, and in many places with a much better prospect of a good yield than has heretofore been anticipated.

City News.

Father McElroy.—Much disappointment was experienced Sunday by the religious portion of our citizens, in consequence of the non arrival of this distinguished Divine, who was announced to officiate at St. Paul's Church. We understand he will reach this city to-day and he will preach to-morrow evening.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette, is in town on his way to the Chicago Convention.

Emigrants.—Upwards of Two Thousand emigrants, it is said arrived in this city by the canal lines, during Friday and Saturday of the past week.

Irish Relief.—The agent of the central relief committee, Philadelphia, advises us that "a vessel with a fourth cargo had arrived at Ireland, and that they were distributing it throughout the country." A fifth cargo is loading with all despatch and they hoped to load the 6th within a fortnight." This list will receive all our Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia relief produce, all being now on board canal boats on its way to Philadelphia, amounting to 200 tons weight. This leaves *only a mere trifle on hand*, a part of which is not in shipping order.

M. Allen, Esq., who has taken so active a part in this great work of benevolence, says in a note to the editors:

"It is a most pleasing reflection that my health has enabled me to bring *this arduous labor to a close*, and he adds, that as soon as time will permit, the aggregate of shipments will be furnished."

The Baltimore volunteers are returning home from Mexico, via Pittsburgh and Cumberland. The American gives the following notice of the treatment some of them have received since their discharge:—

The only money they had was in tippenny bits, levies and quarters. In this kind of coin they had been paid by the U. S. Paymaster at Tampico.—This trash of change had been bought at the south, where these pieces pass for half dimes, dimes and double dimes, and paid out to the volunteers at an advance of 25 per cent. Some few who procured gold had to take doubloons for $16. The money of these fine looking fellows was nearly all out. They were allowed travelling expenses from Tampico to Baltimore, 1800 miles, when the actual travelling distance is 3000.

William Lovell, one of the Baltimore volunteers, died last night at the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy. He was on his way home from Mexico.

The Fifth Street Grade.—The new Houses disagree in regard to the Fifth street Grade,—the Common Council proposing a Committee of Conference, and the Select Council refusing, and adhering to their former position—The question, therefore, remains *in statu quo.*

News Items.

A King's residence sold.—The splendid mansion and grounds belonging to Prince Joseph Bonaparte, were sold at auction on Friday, together with the fine pictures and statuary collected there.

Gov. Shunk left the city on Monday for Harrisburg.

Mr. Buchanan, it is said will accompany the President in his visit to New England.

Worthy of imitation.—The sum of $8,000 has recently been raised, by subscription in the city of Providence, R. I., for the purchase of forty-two pews, containing 206 sittings, in Grace church to be *forever free!* An example which ought to be followed by every church and society in all creeds of all denominations.

A new steamboat route to Boston will be in operation this week, from New York via Providence. The Rhode Island and Worcester will be put upon that line, and passengers will be carried through, between New York and Boston for two dollars each.

Mr. Parkhurst is in Washington, just returned from Europe with his new invention for propelling vessels on the ocean at the rate of 20 miles an hour, by a whole chain of horizontal wheels from three to six feet in diameter. He wanted the government to give him the revenue cutter Polk, (which is a complete failure) to experiment upon, but this was refused him, and he is now returning to New York to try his new invention first on board some of the Albany boats, in order afterwards to apply it to some of the Liverpool packets.

The Government is dishonoring the authorized drafts of its agents at New Orleans. The following from the New Orleans Bulletin, explains but one of the omissions of the Treasury.

"We saw on Saturday, in the possession of one party, $15,000 of bills drawn at Monterey, by the Quartermaster of Gen. Taylor's army, on the Quartermaster at this place. The party who brought these bills to this city, is an English gentleman, and in speaking of the prodigal waste of Gen. Taylor's army, and on presenting them here, he learns that no funds have been provided to meet them, and the only assistance he can obtain is a new bill on the North, payable after the list of July!! The amount of these drafts was required for immediate remittance to England, and very long as this can readily imagine how great might be the inconvenience, or how fatal the consequences to a mercantile house, in having even a much less sum than this large amount, withheld or retained on its way, even under ordinary circumstances in commercial affairs; and how much such injury may be aggravated, under the circumstances that stick in the European money market at the last advices."

We are sorry the Journal finds it necessary to sustain its own fortunes by misrepresenting its neighbors. If it knows anything of our own business, (supposing the statement of its circulation to be correct) it knows that the statement published on Monday as to the circulation of the Gazette, has not even an approximation to truth. The Gazette has increased its circulation one hundred in number under its present proprietors, and they found no one of the most prosperous journals in the country. We have been content to pursue the even tenor of our way without self-glorification, and regret that our neighbors deem it necessary not only to expand themselves to bursting, but to shrink as within the compass of their own small envy.

Chicago Convention—*Splendid Sight*—The Chicago Democrat has the following:

"There is a general understanding that all the shipping on the great lakes (steamboats, propellers, brigs, schooners and all), shall make this port by July 4th. This sight alone would pay a man for his attendance at the great convention, besides, as the city will be full of people, all these vessels will be very commodious for the entertainment of people. Some say there will be as many as fifty steamboats here, beside other craft by the hundred."

New Hat Store.—Mr. McCallum, who has recently established himself in this city on Smithfield street, under the Monongahela House, has now open for inspection and sale, a very large and beautiful variety of Hats and Caps adapted to the season, of all sizes, colors and shapes.

Those in want of this necessary appendage to the form divine, cannot fail of being suited from Mr. McCallum's extensive assortment. We ask reference to his advertisement in another column.

Important Decision.—We find that a case lately decided in Liverpool, having an important bearing upon the liability of Passenger Brokers. It is to this effect.

"A person contracting to carry passengers from one port to another, is liable for the passage money, if he fails to fulfil his contract, even by reason of the wreck of the ship. The passengers of a Rochester, which was wrecked a short time ago on the coast of Ireland, under the decision, recovered their passage money and costs of court!"

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—It was stated recently that Messrs. Barings, the London Bankers, had declined to furnish $300,000 to aid in completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland. It is now said that the cause of the failure was the unfavorable report of Capt. Swift, of the U. S. topographical engineers, in whose opinion more confidence is placed than in that of Messrs. Davis & Hale. His reports that the estimate will not be sufficient to complete the work to Cumberland.—*Balt. Amer.*

Depopulation of the Army.—The New Orleans Picayune contains the names of seventy-six American Soldiers who died in the General Hospital at Vera Cruz, during the month of May. At this rate the pestilence sweeps off nine hundred Soldiers at one station, during the year.

June will prove a much severer month upon the Volunteers than May.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S DEATH.

Groaning and moaning
His self, hisness owning,
Groaning and heaving,
Though nought is he leaving,
But pelf and ill health,
Himself and his wealth.
He sends for a doctor to cure, or to kill,
Who gives him advice, and offence, and a pill,
And drops him a hint about making his will.
As frothy antiquity cannot be mended,
The miserable life of a bachelor is ended.
Nobody misses him, nobody sighs,
Nobody grieves when a bachelor dies

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PEACE MEASURES PROPOSED.

TAMPICO THREATENED.

LATE FROM THE CAPITOL.

General Scott at RIO FRIO—Met by a Deputation from the Capitol.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 10½ o'clock, A. M.

THE LATEST.

The Steamer James L. Day, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st instant, brings a confirmation of the news published in the Pittsburgh Gazette on Saturday, as to the expected attack on Tampico. There were fifteen hundred Mexicans in the neighborhood, who had already made a demonstration upon the out posts of the city.

Some of these were driven in, and much alarm existed, on account of the unexampled boldness of the enemy.

PEACE PROPOSITION.

Generals Scott and Worth (with about five thousand troops,) have advanced from Puebla with the main of the Army, towards the Capitol.

They had reached Rio Frio, where they expected to encounter a severe opposition from previous reports. Instead of which they were met by DEPUTATIONS FROM THE CAPITOL WITH PROPOSITIONS TO ENTER AT ONCE UPON NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

They were such however that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and in answer to the officers said he would immediately push on to the Capitol and make Peace there.

It was thought, however, that concessions would be made before his advance.

The terms of Peace are not known.

They are such, however, as transcended the instructions given to General Scott and Mr. Trist, and of course could not be made. The despatch declares that the enemy are so anxious to keep the Americans from the Capitol (which they could reach within four days,) that they would consent to any terms of Peace.

We learn privately from Washington, that the Government (Secretary of State) was taking active measures to raise the $3,000,000 authorized by Congress.

The attack upon the wagon trains.—Col. McIntosh was fortunately assisted both by a party coming to Vera Cruz as well as the party under Gen. Cadwalader. Capt. Bainbridge and Captain Dupres, both separately and together with small bodies of troops, forced their way through straggling parties of the enemy. They joined Colonel McIntosh before the arrival of the troops under Cadwalader. Notwithstanding the combined attacks upon the return trains, in every case the enemy were repulsed with loss. Capts. Dupres and Bainbridge both remained with Colonel McIntosh until General Cadwalader arrived. The latter immediately pushed on and engaged in a fight at the National Bridge. It was here the fight ensued, and from this point the enemy were driven. The Guerilla bands are posted along between the Capitol and the coast, and have never shown such boldness and audacity as in these assaults.

General Scott's strongest body of troops with Worth and Quitman, have been at Puebla during most of the month past. Re-inforcements are badly needed, and the sickness at Vera Cruz has induced General Scott to take into consideration a proposition to remove the seat of Government for a time from Vera Cruz to Tuspan, as also to abandon Jalapa on account of the necessity of protecting so many points. The Government would not suffer in either case.

In the attacks made by the several Guerilla parties *en route* between Vera Cruz and Puebla, especial praise is due to Col. McIntosh, General Cadwalader, Captains Dupres, Bainbridge, Gales and Bently who guarded the specie. Lieutenants Williams, Frazer, Bleakely and Cochrane, and generally to all who participated in the engagements. Also to Captain Walker and his flying horsemen who spread terror wherever they went.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Almonte still continues in prison without a trial. Rejon, too, has been arrested with his friends, all like Almonte.

Peace measures.—Col. Sours, (whose name has been printed Somers and Sowers,) took out despatches with him to Mexico, (of which he was robbed by a band of Guerillas,) instructing Gen. Scott to organize, or aid in the organization, of a Government, *de facto* in the city of Mexico, and make with it a Treaty according to certain terms. This messenger was cut off, and his message arrested. But the same instructions have gone through other channels. Upon this state of facts, the Journal of Commerce remarks:

"There is no doubt that General Scott will find means to make such a Treaty, and with a temporary and revolutionary power. But still Mexico is not a party to it, and we may expect that one of its stipulations will be that the American forces shall be retained in Mexico, for the protection of the peace party and property.

"You can judge as well as any one, of the value of such a treaty. Remember the Treaty in Spain with a Government *de facto* which placed Joseph Bonaparte *on the throne of Spain.* The Nation did not concur in it. It was resisted by war on the part of the nation, and resisted successfully."

From New York we learn that a treaty of Peace is already in Mexico, carried there by the chief Clerk of the State Department, Mr. Trist, who is with General Scott at Puebla. The last advices at Washington give some inducement to hope that the Mexican Congress will consent to negotiate a Peace. The Congress of Mexico are the ruling power in Mexico, and there is a Peace party among them who will enforce a Peace now that Santa Anna is no longer Supreme in command.

It is declared in the Philadelphia Ledger that no separate instructions have been given to Gen. Scott to make a Peace, and that he can only operate with Mr. Trist, a Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, who holds the preliminaries in his hand.

The Mexican war party are giving up in despair. We quote a specimen from the organ of the last of May, at which time the new organ of the Peace party was gaining friends every where and becoming the Nucleus of a large Peace party in the Capitol and beyond it.

From El Republicano, the war organ of Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

In the public session of Congress yesterday, was communicated the resignation of the presidency of the Republic by General Santa Anna. Without entering at present upon an examination of the motives which determined him to this momentous step, it is impossible not to regard it as the last shading in the frightful picture of our actual situation.—What Mexican heart does not grow hot at the sight of all the calamities, of all the disgrace of our country!

Unless we had seen it, it would have been incredible, that ten thousand Americans should have traversed the country from Vera Cruz to Puebla in a triumphal march, without any other effort than the bombardment of the former city and the attack of Cerro Gordo; that they should have overrun the most populous part of the country without encountering the resistance to have been expected from the Mexicans who inhabit it; that they should have separated themselves so far from their base of operation without being compelled to maintain a military line; that they should not even have been called upon to overcome that force of mertia, that sentiment of national dignity, which a people in the extremity of calamities opposes to its opposers.

When Fernando Cortez, aided by the Tlascalans, and assured of success by the superiority of his means of offence, achieved the conquest of the same territory, the native race, notwithstanding their inferiority and their ignorance of the uses of iron and powder, did not succumb till after the fiercest conflicts, which the ruins of the city were insufficient to cover the remains of its heroic defenders. Do we live in a clime more energetic than they? Are not the sons of those who took Granaditas and Acapulco, of those who conquered at El Palmar, Pedillos and La Huerta, of those who sustained the sieges of Cuautla and Coporo? 'Tis not forty days since the route of Cerro Gordo opened to our enemies the road; and so ill prepared were they to act as invaders, that to all this time they have not been able to receive any reinforcement, or to occupy any point not abandoned to them; and notwithstanding this, there is no force to menace their rear, there are not ten soldiers to harrass those who may be sent to their support—there are no guerillas to intercept convoys upon a route as extended as difficult.

Mexicans, who at the sight of the common enemy ought to have entertained but one idea—that of defence—present to the world the spectacle of senseless bickerings. It is not two months since this city was a battlefield; and now, although the combatants are not arrayed upon the battlements, discord is waving her ghendiary torch.—Hatred divides the citizens; party spirit has penetrated even to national representation, giving place thereto to scenes of scandal; the generals resign; military chiefs discuss the orders which are given to them; private individuals refuse their contributions; States oppose themselves to the operation of the general law, and defence becomes almost impossible. All is confusion, anarchy, disorder; and a portion of the press presides over this fatal disorganization, giving ear to complaints, encouraging all rancors, reviving past animosities, without sparing lies, calumny and defamation, by means unworthy of every man tolerably educated, and thus it increases the disorder, deprives power of its authority, the law of its prestige, society of mutual confidence, and for what? no: to promote a change, for which no period could be more inopportune; but in order that the invader may advance and take possession of this city, in which the genius of civil war reigns, and which the foreigner will chastise.

From the St. Louis Reveille, June 22

Sad News from the Plains.

Capture of a Wagon Train—Murder of Teamsters—Stampede of Cattle.

A Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of teamsters, by a combined force of Arrapahoes, Camanches and Pawnees. He sets their number down at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about one thousand men.

Near Walnut creek, he states, the formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams, and accompanied the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of the party.

The day succeeding this massacre, young Nacoma was permitted to depart, having been presented with a fine large American mule. This animal bears the mark "U. S.," and has been recognised as one of those belonging to a government train which left Fort Leavenworth a few weeks since.

We further learn that the Delawares are preparing to send a war party against the Osages.—The latter tribe have recently taken three Delaware scalps. The Indian who gave the information respecting the murder of the teamsters, says there were a few Osages among the murderers.

The Telegraph was not in working order last night in consequence of the storm. The lightning refused all control, and played a great many fantastic freaks on the wires.

☞ The Mound Mill at St. Louis, was injured last week by fire to the extent of $1500. Insured.

Judge McLean is holding a Court at Detroit.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

O! SWEET WERE A SHELTER.

BY REV. J. R. LANSE.

It was one of those Summer afternoons, sunny and sultry, that betoken an evening thunder storm. Masses of well defined and seemingly solid clouds stand around the entire horizon, motionless and majestic, their lofty heads towering into the clear blue sky. Then upon their like extensive armies, on their varied uniforms of dazzling and shaded whiteness, of dull and crimson, awaiting the command to move forward to contest in single clear blue space that lies between them, while across this open field and along its margin, a few small, ragged decy clouds are passing, like deserters, from point to point of the stationary masses around it.

Below, not be cry's din, its dust and smoke, its plodding oxen and gay women, and grooms, and noise of revelry, and the jingling of coin was the sweet music to merry, and unmercifully weary forgetful of their God, and brother was over-reaching and tumbling brother smiling sycophancy overtired honest and sensitive friendship, and men were playing solemn Harlequin within the magic circle of the dollar.

To a seeing, thinking, feeling mind, like the soft whisperings of a friendly voice came the plaintive and beautiful words—was it fancy or no it is truth that said prompted them, "O! that I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest

O sweet were a shelter by yon lofty cloud
That lifts its high head above all in the sky,
Where the sordid, deceitful, the base and the proud
Could vex me no further, nor force me to sigh

There, alone, I would clasp on the bright misty ledge,
I would trace those plain feet from curse and wrong
Unfearing would stand on the cloud's glittering edge
And look down, with compassion on earth far below.

From on high, I would view the world's splendor and show
As mankind the playthings of infinite years;
Nor would every joy nor delight in its way,
Though in rudely had caused, and then laughed a my tears

To the fortress of thunder, the red lightning's home
On those battlements stately, and strong, I would stand
And smile when the tempests wrapped ocean in foam,
Or shrieking tornadoes swept over the land.

I would take, for my watch tower, yon huge heap on air
And look out, unsatisfied with the world around
When loud roaring thunder and lightning, and storm
Should proud, puny mortals alarm and amaze

I would sit, unhurried, in the bright airy boat,
That rides smileless and far less aloft in the sky,
And in tempests would fly and in calms gently float
On ethereal seas that are pendant on high.

For repose, to some calm shaded cloud I'd retire—
To the fair, tranquil bosom of this, in the east,
Or the tapestried scarfs, in the sun's evening fire,
With golden fringed canopy, far in the west

For death, too, I see where to lay myself down
And the pillow to welcome my faint drooping head,
That pinnacle cloud with the pure snowy crown
Shall be my last, sweetest, my resting watched bed.

Or and thence, yon balcony in its silvery car
Ascending, ascending to melt out of sight,
Shall carry me upward and upward afar,
From the dark to that pure world of love and of light

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Testimony.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Wittsville 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, burning the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due.

"Say, I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can, as I expect it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore to keep it supplied on my hand. Respectfully, yours, Wm. Dean, M. D."

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. Collins's *Indian Vegetable Panacea*, which they will find recorded in another column of today'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 should therefore not be prejudiced to visit them at their several places of abode, 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 Howard & Walton, No. 57 Market st. Philada. oc6

☞ Are you afflicted with Piles?—Try them, without delay, Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary, the best remedy ever offered to public notice. This really excellent medicine is the result of a thorough medical education, and a complete knowledge of the disease for which it is recommended. The most triumphant success attends its administration.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KECHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Thomas, Market street, and P. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. je26 1w

$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. JOHN B. MCGREW
je29 1w

DIED.

On Sunday the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M., in the 19th year of his age, GEORGE, son of George and Sophia Grant.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his Father, corner of Evans' alley and Penn street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., this day. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend

On Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, A. M., at her residence, Miss MARGRET SHAW, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Thos W. and Sarah Shaw, of Row township.

The Friends of the Family are requested to attend her funeral this morning at 11 o'clock from her Father's residence at Sharpsburg.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

IS published in the City of Washington, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Sunday excepted—and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at 12 cents a week, payable to the Sole Agent in the Wharf, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for $1 per annum, or $5 for 12 months, payable in advance.

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

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

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

The Weekly National Whig.

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

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication.—They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed to supply calls for back numbers. CHAS W FENTON
Proprietor of National Whig
Washington, June 3, 1847. je16 1tawów

HAYDEN & COALE,
FLOUR, PRODUCE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 16, Smith's Wharf, Baltimore.

OFFER their services to Merchants and Farmers in the sale of Flour, Grain and Produce generally, in the Baltimore Market, and from their extensive acquaintance among purchasers and shippers, can safely warrant satisfactory sales. Correspondence will constantly be kept advised of the state of the Markets, &c.

Refer to—Messrs. Wm Wilson & Sons, Isaac Reynolds & Son, Davidson & Saunders, Reynolds & Smith, King & Carey, Baltimore.

Tindale, Cadwell & English, Philadelphia
Haggerty, Draper & Jones, New York.
Baltimore, June 31, 1847. 3awów

VALUABLE POETICAL WORKS—
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Mrs Hewens do;