THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 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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☞ Extra Copies of the Report of the Baltimore Committee may be had at the 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. They 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.

An Interesting Narrative.

The Mexican war has contributed to develope, what the two wars with the most powerful Governments of Europe ought long ago to have proved the ability of our countrymen both to defend themselves at home, and, if need be, to carry on a war of invasion against a distant enemy. We hope hereafter that neither the investive of other nations nor our own self-esteem will require any additional evidence of American Courage, skill or capability to endure hardships. Even our Volunteer soldiers, upon whom, in cases of great emergency, we most always place our chief reliance, have shown a military capacity which, under a wise chieftain, will make them forever invincible. It is the peculiar province of a country like this, where there *is* freedom even to excess of liberty, to develope mankind. Our very necessities ought to make us men of courage,—not of that brute force which wars upon our species, as wise men never should, and never can, where there is a mutual, Christian spirit,—but of that high moral courage, which, looking to the end from the beginning, is ready to dare and to do for the honor of winning the prize it pursues. For our young men, few of whom are born to fortune, it is written as with a prophetic spell, that

> "——In the Lexicon of Youth,
> Which fate has reserved for a bright Manhood,
> There is no such word as fail."

"Our old men for counsel and our young men for war," has been the proverb of most Republics, but with us in the present war, we have seen our old men, some of them three score years and ten, marching to the battle and enjoying the fire and smoke of battle as a pastime. We are a young Nation as yet, with a multitude of people among us older than our Constitution, and with scores who were born before the birth day of our National Independence. Three score and eleven years is the time passed since the Pioneers of the Republic, with Lexington and Bunker Hill for occasions to prove their mettle, set up for themselves, and with such principles to start upon as are contained in the Declaration of Independence, and as were afterwards embodied in the Constitution, we should, indeed have exhibited both a moral and physical declension unworthy of our race, if we had done less than we have.

Our thoughts have been turned to this subject from the character of a journey, by water and by land, by wilderness and by cities, among men civilised and men uncivilised, which upon few occasions have been equalled. We allude to the march of Colonel Doniphan and his men, which, had it occurred anterior to Herodotus or Xenophon, would have been handed down by these historians as one of the greatest events of early time.

Indeed, in many respects the famous march of Xenophon was like that of our simple country Colonel. Though not taught in the school of a Socrates nor the companion of a Cyrus, he has shown himself a man of unsurpassed prudence and courage. He has traveled like the Athenian at the head, not of 10,000 Greeks, nor upon a retreating march, but forward, as did the Grecian, over high mountains and wide spread deserts, fording rivers and living upon the herbs of the field, frequently encountering dangers but always overcoming them as they arose. It is due to such a man, now returned from such an expedition of sacrifice to the refinements of home, that some memorial should be left of his past achievements.

Col. Doniphan's absence was just a year. On the 15th of June, 1846, he and his men were mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth. They proceeded thence on the 22d for Santa Fe, which they reached on the 18th of August, via Bent's Fort, a distance of 800 miles. On their way thither they encountered three thousand of the enemy, and unmoved by their presence, marched steadily on by one of the strongest passes of Mexico, where they cut down timber and raised fortifications. The enemy, though every where stoutly armed, fled before the presence of a few companies of men, most of them raw and undisciplined troops.

Before Gen. Kearney's departure for California he gave orders to Col. Doniphan to make a campaign against the Navajo Indians, living in the Rocky Mountains, between Del Norte and the Pacific Ocean, and then to report to Gen. Wool, at Chihuahua, where it was understood Gen. Wool would be before Col. Doniphan could reach him. The second regiment of Missouri Volunteers having arrived in New Mexico on the 26th of October, Col. Doniphan commenced his campaign against the Navajos."

The march was severely arduous, but completely successful. The Navajos for 250 years had been engaged in a war against the Mexicans, and often it was successful, but they were peaceably subdued by the presence of our troops, and in a Council of five hundred warriors they pledged themselves to observe peace, both with the United States and Mexico.

This journey was in a country where the soldier's stores had to be borne as pack burdens, and carried by themselves, or upon the backs of a few mules. Snow and storms were the constant companions of Doniphan and his men, and some of the mountain passes traversed had never before been trodden by the foot of man.

We next hear of Col. Doniphan passing the Jornada del Muerto, a desert of ninety miles, and soon after at the El Paso, and in three days after, in mid-winter, upon the banks of the Del Norte. With but five hundred men they were here met by eleven hundred Mexicans, who called upon them to surrender, declaring that in case of battle they would neither ask nor give quarter. The battle of Brazito was fought here, and in twenty-seven minutes from its commencement it was over, the enemy having lost sixty-three killed and one hundred wounded. The Americans had seven wounded and none killed.

The battle of Sacramento followed, and the beautiful city of Chihuahua, resting upon a plain between two mountains, looking east and west, surrendered to our hero.

The homeward march was commenced at this point, but not until a part of the route was retraced to bring forward cannon which Col. D. had expected to find at Chihuahua † This, however, is more familiar to our readers, and we leave it for the present, and with the hope that Col. D, like the Grecian General in his marches through Persia, will give us also an account of *his* perilous journeyings through the worst and least frequented parts of Mexico.

† The Navajo Indians are a warlike people, have no towns or houses, or lodges; they live in the open air or on horseback, and are remarkably wealthy, having immense herds of horses, cattle and sheep. They are celebrated for their intelligence and good order. They treat their women with great attention, consider them equals, and relieve them from the drudgery of menial work. They are handsome, well made and in every respect a highly civilized people, being, as a nation of a higher order of beings than the mass of their neighbors, the Mexicans. In the neighborhood of the Navajos are the tribe of Sumai, who have a city of 6000 which is one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is divided into four solid squares, having but two streets crossing its centre at right angles. All the buildings are two stories high, composed of sun-burnt brick. The first story presents a solid wall to the street, and is so constructed, that each house joins, until one-fourth of the city may be said to be one building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to designate each house, having room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The inhabitants of Sumai enter the second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night, as a defence against the enemy that might be prowling about. In this city was seen some thirty Albino Indians, who have, no doubt, given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky Mountains a tribe of white aborigines. The discovery of this city of the Sumai will afford the most curious speculations among those who have so long searched in vain for a city of Cibolas, who possessed the manners and habits of the Aztecs No doubt, we have here a race living as did that people when Cortez entered Mexico. It is a remarkable fact, that the Sumians have, since the Spaniards left the country, refused to have any intercourse with the modern Mexicans, looking upon them as an inferior people. They have by degrees from among them the priests and other dignitaries, who formerly had power over them, and resumed habits and manners of their early Chief or Governor, being the civil and religious head. The country round the city of Sumai is cultivated with a great deal of care, and affords food not only for the inhabitants, but for large flocks of cattle and sheep.

Chihuahua, the capital of the State of Chihuahua, is a city of about fourteen thousand inhabitants, and of remarkable beauty. It is situated on a plain, between two high mountains just rise in the east and west. At the north and south the country, as far as the eye can reach, is open and interspersed with farms. The buildings, many of which are very handsome, are composed of white porphyry, that is easily wrought when *first* taken from the quarry, but by exposure to the air becomes very hard. The old Spaniards who originally built it, conveyed from a mountain four miles distant, through a stone aqueduct, the waters of a spring. The abundant fountains rises in the centre of the grand plaza, overflows an octagonal basin, and then pursues its way over the whole city. The plaza is surrounded by arcades, with backs, carved out of the solid stone. At this place, could nightly be seen the entire population of Chihuahua, indulging themselves in gaming and dancing.

As an evidence of the richness of the mines of Chihuahua, under the Spaniards, it is stated, that the magnificent church of that city, which is of immense proportions, and ornamented by three towers of solid stone, was built at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, and that this immense sum raised by a tax of one bit on every eight dollars coined in the mines. These silver mines are as rich as they ever were, and inexhaustible; but the Indians have driven the Mexicans from the richest of them, and the people are too lazy to work those in their possession.

Resolved, That this Convention do heartily award to General ZACHARY TAYLOR, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and all the officers and Soldiers of the American Army now engaging in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, the tribute of our gratitude for the distinguished patriotism and bravery with which they have fought the battles of their country upon the fields of Mexico, and we would spurn the idea for party or other purposes, of withholding from any of them, and especially old Rough and Ready, the just praise to which they are entitled from all true lovers of their country.

Resolved, That we have an additional evidence of the judgment and discrimination of the President of the United States, in the character and capacity of the individuals selected by him to command our armies.

The above Resolutions were adopted by a Locofoco Convention in Alabama. The last we presume was designed as a satire upon President Polk. What else can it mean, after the deliberate and reiterated attempt of President Polk to disgrace Generals Taylor and Scott, by placing Colonel Benton, a politician and a civilian, as "Lieutenant General" at the heads of such experienced and brave men? And what sort of "discrimination" and "judgment" is that which seeks to embarrass the present Commander in Mexico by the presence and control of one of Mr. Buchanan's Clerks from the State Department? May the Nation be saved the mortification of any future "judgment," "discrimination" or "capacity" like this.

ERIE CANAL.—The New York pleases are giving utterance to a general complaint against the State authorities, who have refused the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The Canals at this time are paying tolls at the rate of five millions per annum, and would yield this amount even during the season of navigation, if enlarged. The Canal at present is not sufficient for much more than half of the requisite business, and the consequence is that the Welland Canal is doing a vast deal of business belonging to the N. York Canal. The Albany Journal thus complains of the policy of the State Legislature of 1842, which refused the enlargement:

Had the Erie Canal Enlargement been completed in 1846, it would have given us $3,500,000 in 1846, and as the Atlas (Mr. Flagg's organ) now concedes, $5,000,000 in 1847!

"With such showers of gold flooding the Treasury, the Canals would have borne the expenses of the Government, and paid the entire Debt of the State in ten, or at the outside, twelve years! In 1855, or at farthest, in 1857, therefore, the State would, by pursuing an enlightened system of improvement, be free from Debt, and with Public Works yielding their annual millions to its Treasury! Our Commercial Metropolis, doubling its population and trebling its wealth, would have reflected back its prosperity in fertilizing and bountiful streams upon the Agricultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing portions of the State.

Capt. VAN VLIET, of the Quartermaster's Department, we learn from Washington, has been ordered to Pittsburgh to provide the necessary armament &c for the expedition which has recently been ordered to be organized for the protection of persons *en route* for Oregon. The Expedition which Mr. Van Vliet accompanies, is to consist of five hundred Mounted Missouri Volunteers. Who is to command them we do not know but Dr. Walker will go out as Assistant Surgeon, Lieut. D. P. Woodbury as Engineer, and Capt. Van Vliet as Quarter Master. The instructions to the command, are to erect two block-houses—the first three hundred miles beyond the mouth of the Kansas River, where the Oregon trail crosses the Platte River, and the second three hundred miles beyond the first. The expedition will be absent two years. It is supposed they will have some trouble with the Indians, but to provide against this, they will take with them 12-pound howitzers.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—The attention of the City Authorities has at last been drawn to this subject, and on Monday evening a Memorial from Col. Thompson, offering to construct a work of his invention upon the Water Works, was referred to a Special Committee of the Common Council. A proposition was also submitted by Messrs. Kennedy and Childs, to attach a Smoke Consumer to the same Works, and at a trifling expense. The Committee having charge of the subject, we hope, will give it the attention due to its importance. There are several plans for preventing the Nuisance, some of which originated in England, and others in the United States.—We are indifferent as to the plan, so that the nuisance be abated. If Williams's (English) plan, which is the cheapest, is all that is required to abate the nuisance, by all means let it be adopted.

A QUESTION FOR Loco Focos TO ANSWER.—If the Tariff of 1846 carried up the price of flour to six, eight and ten dollars a barrel in the different cities of the Union, what has suddenly reduced it to four, six and eight dollars a barrel? Perhaps Mr. Secretary Walker can cipher out this sum in defence of his British discriminating tariff. When the new crops are harvested in Europe, and specie, ceasing to come from Europe, continues to flow to Mexico, we shall have occasion to test Mr. Walker's Tariff and the Sub Treasury Bill upon their own true merits.

Freedom of Thought.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The repeated and continued fulminations from the administration presses, against those who claim the right to think and speak fearlessly and candidly of the present Mexican war, suggest to an impartial observer, some curious considerations.

Party zeal in its anxiety to uphold a weak, and sometimes a wicked administration, and to defend foolish and vicious measures, often runs athwart the prominent principle which the party claims, *par excellence*, to be governed by, thus throwing into bold relief inconsistencies in theory and practice that otherwise are rarely detected by the uninitiated. The right to think, speak and print fearlessly yet honestly is the living principle of a republic, the great distinguishing mark between rational liberty and slavery; the wisest heads and the bravest hearts have contended for it for centuries, until now it is embodied, (as all imagine) in our American Republic. Nor will it be maintained directly that any possible contingency or combination of circumstances can abridge or interfere with its just exercise. In peace and in war it remains the same, nay in the latter state our duty demands, more especially a vigorous application of the right. Before resorting to this last appeal all other means should be exhausted, and that man would be recreant to his God, his country and mankind, who would not speak boldly and earnestly to avert so terrible an alternative, and when resorted to, to alleviate its horrors and shorten its duration—Does he deem it unjust, impolitic or precipitate! In the name of justice and liberty let him speak trumpet tongued, else affront his God to flatter his party. This is stern duty as well as clear right and that democracy that would obtain present advantages, political or party wise, by treading upon or abridging this right is the foe of freedom and a lying cheat to lure men on to despotism.

Can any one read the coarse abuse and vulgar incentive cast upon all who dare to impugn the motives of the administration, and doubt the policy of the war, without perceiving that the freedom of speech and of the press is directly assailed. Do not the administration presses from Ajax to Thersites menace and threaten those who appreciate the war, with future popular vengeance and disgrace? and what heavier punishment could be inflicted than public odium! To be sure they have not the power like the French National Convention to make decrees utterly forbidding an expression of opinion under penalty of chopping off head, tongue and all—but what they can do, that they dare do, attempt to create a popular feeling that will proclaim in effect that the people's decrees did. If this be not so, why denounce this or who dares the war unjust as *traitors*, "giving aid and comfort to the *enemy*," as the phrase now is. If an honest expression of opinion will give aid and comfort" to an enemy, then we are in a dilemma, foolish freedom of speech, or wooden heads, the latter mode would serve both to shorten the speech and punish 'the treason,—a most potent conclusion to this great American experiment! And certainly a beautiful illustration of modern *progressive democracy*, containing within itself all the seeds and elements of the most tyrannous monarchy. MORE ANON.

THE SHIP FEVER.—This terrible scourge may be both removed and stopped by a care in the observance of some very necessary and simple rules. The Boston Medical Journal says, it is confined to emigrants while at sea, but frequently breaks out among them after they have landed—The cause of this the Journal explains as follows:—

"Soon after leaving the vessel, however good their condition at the time, they seize with ravenous avidity upon every possible variety of edible that comes within their reach, to say nothing of drinks—and the result is a sudden engorgement of the stomach. Nature seeks relief from this oppression, in some instances, by diarrhœa; in others, a peculiar state of the system is induced, remarkable for the turbulence of the blood, which seems to boil and foam in the vessels—and this is ship fever, with all its bad concomitants."

Cleanliness, well ventilated rooms, and an avoidance of crowded hospitals, it says, are almost certain cures in the majority of cases. The Journal adds:—

"Very little medication is required in the management of patients from sea. Of the kind of treatment most satisfactory with the other class, those sickening from over-eating, and other irregularities, there may be a variety of opinions. The disease terminates fatally, very quickly, at sea; but the worst form, on being removed to cool, airy, apartments on shore, are at once meliorated, unless the low mutterings of delirium exists. Under such circumstances a recovery is exceedingly doubtful. Petechial spots, referred to by foreign authors, have in no instance, thus far been observed on those dying here."

The Journal considers it not contagious in the ordinary sense of that term, though persons whose blood happens to be in a bad condition, if thrown much among it, are liable to infection. The Journal remarks:—

"Fatigue, debility, a tainted atmosphere, or badly ventilated apartments, together with direct exposure to those in the advanced stages of the fever, without doubt, may produce it. Hence cases are perpetually occurring in public institutions, where foreign paupers are admitted, and in narrow streets, and old decaying tenements where emigrants congregate on reaching the city."

We observe a statement in the New Orleans Times in regard to this fever. A vessel arrived with the disease on board. Doctors Hester and Crocker, members of the Board of Health, repaired to the vessel, for the purpose of investigating the extent of the disease. From those gentlemen they learned that the ship left Liverpool with two hundred and sixty passengers, out of which two hundred were taken sick, and eighteen of the number died during the passage, most of whom were children. About seventeen of the cases were ship dysentery, and the remainder typhoid or ship fever and measles.

As the vessel approached a Southern latitude the fever assumed a much milder shape, and nearly all the passengers who were taken with it are now convalescent. This last fact would seem to indicate that cold, and wet, changeable, Spring weather especially in the higher latitudes, is most favorable to the generating and spreading of the fever.

HOW TO PROTECT AGAINST LIGHTNING.—Of course this is a thing that cannot be done, with certainty in all cases. But that the danger may be materially lessened, we have never doubted.

The Rochester Advertiser commenting upon the recent death in that place of three persons, in one room, by lightning, lays down the following minute directions, as well established and understood, to guard against this terrible danger. We copy them for the benefit of our readers:

1. Lightning rods should pass from the most prominent part of a building, in the nea est direction to the earth.

2. Any piece of metalic matter on the roof or upper part of the building should be connected by a good conductor with the rod.

3. The upper end should terminate in two or more points, and be covered with tin or silver so that they may be light, as rust prevents the lightning from passing easily upon the points.

4. They should be carried into the earth from three to six feet, if they cannot terminate in water and the rod at the bottom should be surrounded with fine charcoal or blacksmith's cinders, which will keep moist and afford an easy passage of the electricity into the earth.

5. The rod should be from half an inch to an inch in diameter, or still better, should be square and three-fourths of an inch on a side, and be well connected in the parts by screws and not by joints. Iron, as the cheapest metal is also an excellent conductor, tho' copper is superior.

6. More than one may be necessary. This will depend upon the size of the building, the elevation of objects above the roof, and the height of the pod.

MAMMOTH STEAMER.—The dimensions of the steamer United States now building in New York it will be seen by the following table, is larger than those of the biggest ship of war in our service, the Pennsylvania:—

Dimensions of the U. S. Steamer.		*Dimensions of Penn. Line of battle ship.*	
Length of keel	236 ft.		195 ft.
Length by perpendicular deck	344 ft.		210 ft
Length spar deck	354 ft.		219 ft.
Beam	40 ft.		56 ft
Depth of hole	31 ft.		

The tonnage of this steamer's computation measurement will be about 3,081 tons—that of the Pennsylvania is 3,000 tons.

The N. Y. Commercial says that, with so much strength of frame and power of engine—if this ship should turn out to be so buoyant and light of draft as is expected, she will be the finest steamer in the world, and probably the fastest. Her long flat floor is in favor both of buoyancy and speed and her sharp entrance would seem to promise easy and rapid progress through the water.

City News.

EXAMINATION.—On Tuesday we attended the examination of the classes belonging to the preparatory departments of the University. We think the foundation is laid, give evidence that careful habits of investigation and study are being formed, which will make future acquirements comparatively easy. A school of thorough discipline and unbending principles of government, founded in the judgement of the Faculty and the student's sense of right, affords an excellent mental and moral training to the youthful mind. The citizens of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania should be proud of their quiet institution, for it will yet make them proud of their sons. To-day the class in chemistry will be examined. Parents and the friends of education should attend, as many experiments will be tried by the students. The annual commencement has been postponed till September next.

The examination of the Pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Goshorn will also commence and be continued for three days.

DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.—Twenty-five discharged Volunteers arrived here on Tuesday, on the steamer Ringgold. They belonged to the Baltimore Battalion, who went out under the brave Colonel Watson. Many of them had suffered severely from sickness and fatigue, and some of them are still suffering from diseases contracted while on service in Mexico.

We observed, also, a discharged soldier assisting in loading a steamboat at the wharf the other day. Upon inquiry, we found that the poor fellow had sold his bounty land certificate to some heartless speculators; had run through with the last cent of his money, and was thus reduced to the situation in which we found him.

STEALING PIG METAL.—Two Irishmen who gave their names as James Riley and William McDonald, were arrested, by the Mayor's Police, charged with stealing pig metal from Spang & Co. They were duly committed on Friday night, and a true bill found by the Grand Jury on Saturday morning.—*Tel.*

RAIL ROAD MOVEMENTS.

RAILROAD PROJECT IN MISSOURI.—The people of Northern Missouri are urging the project of a Railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and at a Convention held in Chillicothe on the 9d inst. resolved to petition Congress for "a grant of alternate sections and parts of sections of all vacant lands ten miles on each side of said road when located." The members of the Convention also unanimously declared their determination, and pledged themselves, "to support no man for Governor who will not pledge himself to the support of the appropriation aforesaid, nor will we support any man for Governor, Lieut., Governor or member of the Legislature who will not pledge himself to give such aid in the construction of the said Railroad, consistent with the right of other portions of the State, as contemplated by the resolution aforesaid.

All the railroads of NEW ENGLAND have during the first five months of the present year been highly productive, and the semi-annual dividends have in several instances been increased. The Fitchburg made five per cent in February. The Worcester has made a semi annual dividend of four per cent. The shares of all the dividend paying railroads are commanding high premiums, which induces many to realize, under the impression that they rule as high as they ever will.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The expenditures of this year were $350 279, and last year for same six months $197,035 an increase of $153 113 in receipts, and but $52,244 in expenses is thus established, with a net gain of $87,796 for six months. A dividend of four per cent on $3, 550.000, its present capitol, takes $142,000 leaving $162.154 of earnings to meet interest, &c., and form a surplus fund. The creation of 4500 new shares, payable in cash on or before July 25th will make an aggregate capital of four millions of dollars, on which regular semi-annual dividends are confidently expected.

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.—The track on this road is now reload with heavy T rail. A difference of thirty minutes in the running time between the cars of Harnford and New Haven, but the perfectly quiet motion of the cars seems to have shortened the time one half.

DOUBLE TRACK.—The work of grading for a second track on the Western Railroad, between Springfield and Worcester, has been commenced and will be forwarded with all speed.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Somerville and Easton Railroad Company, it was determined to commence on the work this fall.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD.—The new iron is going down fast, and it is in the arrangement to put down five miles a week. The new passenger depot is up and being covered and the foundation of the monster brick warehouse, 800 feet long by 100 wide is now being laid.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Hagerstown, Md., who went to Carlisle, Maryland, in pursuit of some runaway Slaves, died a day or two since from the effect of wounds received from the mob. There is great excitement in Carlisle, growing out of this recent outrage, and abundant occasion for it, now that it has led to the death of one man, and the injury of many others. We hope that public opinion, ere long, in Pennsylvania, will be adequate to the maintainance of peace, and the punishment of all those who shall attempt to disturb it. At the same time, it is due to those owning Slaves, to say that it is now physically impossible for any master to find safe conveyance for them, through Pennsylvania. It is but trifling with the feelings and prejudices of the People to attempt it and we hope that hereafter a slave may never, with or without his master's consent, put foot upon our soil.

MEXICAN WAR AND MEXICAN SOLDIERS.—Before the adjournment of the Connecticut Legislature, resolutions were passed in the strongest terms of approbation of the bravery and skill displayed by our officers and soldiers in the Mexican war.—The resolutions were prefaced by the following preamble, the first branch of which fully endorses, the view taken by us, as to the part acted by the President in bringing on the Mexican war:—

Whereas, In consequence of the admission of Texas into the Union, and of the order of the President without the authority of the Constitution of the law, directing troops to march into the territory in the occupation of Mexico, a state of war exists between the United States and Mexico, conducted at great expense of life and treasure—and which may result in the acquisition of a large portion of territory, hereafter to be made states of the Union, therefore,"

"YOUNG AMERICA," (the Agrarian, National Reform paper at New York,) has the following "*Free soil* nominations."

For President, Gerrit Smith, of N. Y.

For Vice do, Elihu Burritt, of Mass.,—"subject to the requirements of the National Reform pledge, and the decision of the next Industrial Congress."

These names, we believe, are also on the ticket lately nominated by the Abolitionists, at Macedon, N. Y.

MORE "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."—*Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Child* got a vote, each, at the late nomination of Smith and Burritt for President and Vice, by the "Liberty-League" party.

TAKING OUR TEETH BY WAY OF REPRISAL.—John D Clark, dentist, was arraigned upon, and pleaded not guilty to, an indictment for a constructive larceny. He had fitted a set of artificial teeth for a lady, and received his pay; but for some other and subsequent pieces of work he had not been paid, his demand being considered exorbitant. Under these circumstances he called upon the lady to see if her teeth worked well, and persisted in having them taken out to be looked at. The lady complied; the doctor pocketed the teeth, her friends went before the grand jury, and a bill for larceny was found.—*Boston Post.*

ELECTRO PHYSIOLOGY, OR ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Professors Loomis and Gibon, it will be perceived by an advertisement in our paper of today, are delivering a course of lectures at the Odeon Hall, upon this very interesting subject—In the course of the evening, a young lady will be thrown into the Magnetic state, and a number of curious experiments will be performed, for particulars of which we refer to the advertisment.

J. R. INGERSOLL, M. C., is out in a strong letter appealing to the people of Pennsylvania to continue their support of the Colonization policy in Africa.

LOCO FOCO CONVENTION.—The Loco Focos hold their County Convention to-day. We wish the Delegates a pleasant meeting, and the party they represent a glorious defeat.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE President reached Hartford, bound on his way to Boston. He left New York in the morning.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
NEW YORK MARKET.
June 29 9 o'c P. M.

Flour—There has been a good deal of activity in the market to-day. Sales 15,000 bbls Genesee at $7,12½, 2000 at $7,00, and 1000 at $7,25 per bbl. There were the current quotations through the day, but toward the close an advence was heralded. Sales Michigan at $6,93 2—The market for Ohio has declined since yesterday.

Sales prime Yellow Corn at 96a98c.

Provisions—Sales new Mess Pork at $16, and Prime at $13.50.

Other leading articles remain about as last quoted.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
BALTIMORE MARKET.
June 29, 8 P M

Flour—The market is quite bare of Flour on sale. There is, moreover, very little doing dealers being disposed to await the Foreign news, expected.

A sale of prime Red Wheat at 135c per bu.

Corn—The market is dull for both descriptions. Sales prime Yellow at 85c, and White of similar quality at 83c.

Sales Cornmeal at $4,25 per bbl.

Provisions—The market is dull and prices although a little in favor of buyers have not declined sufficiently to call for change in quotations.

Groceries—The arrivals of Sugar and Molasses have been slack, prices have given way a shade, and the market closes heavy.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
June 29, 7 P. M.

Flour—Prices have given away from the closing rates of yesterday. The sales are 2000 bbls Western brands at $6,50 and 2000 of Pa. at $6,75.

Of Wheat sales prime White at 152c and Red at 145a148c per bu. showing a decline from the rates of yesterday. The market closes heavy and with a downward tendency.

Sales Corn at $4,12½,25 per bbl.

Small sales new Mess Pork at $16,50a16,75 per bbl, and Prime at $14,50. Sales Western cure Bacon at 9½10c, Sides at 9½9½c and Shoulders 7½7¾c.

Sales No 1 Lard in bbls and kegs at 9½10½c.

FROM MEXICO.

The news by mail confirms the intelligence received by Telegraph. The news of General Scott's occupation of Rio Frio is undoubtedly true.

At last accounts it is asserted that the Mexican army is at El Penon, a few miles this side the Capitol, and that it is under command of Generals Bravo, Valencia, Leon, Cortazar, and Alvarez, the latter having several thousand Indians from the South. Reports are rife that they are fortifying El Penon, and also near the city.

In the affairs of Amezoque, when General Worth was advancing upon Puebla, Santa Anna commanded his cavalry—supposed to be near 3000 in number—in person. Near 700 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the scattering of the rest is represented as amusing. Santa Anna, it is thought, was attempting to get between the commands of Generals Worth and Quitman, but if this was his intention, he was most signally foiled.

FROM VERA CRUZ

Vera Cruz, June 14

THE GUERILLAS.—I am informed, and I am by authority to say, that I intend to act with energy and promptness, against the Spaniards, found landed, or will to-day land, in Vera Cruz, and who will each in less than four days command a party of guerillas. I also learn, from the same authority, that two hundred Spaniards, with six or eight field pieces, are expected to land on the coast, within fifty miles of this city during the next ten days, when they will at once organize into formidable and desperate bands. These men are to come from Cuba, but no, I believe, all from Havana.

I have seen Dr. ——, who has just arrived with thirty wounded and left them here by train. The train had reached the bridge worn this party left, and the fight had been suspended for the moment. The General, (Cadwalader,) however, expected to meet the enemy full force at Encerro, or at Cerro Gordo, and will have to fight every inch of his way to Jalapa, or, indeed, to Perote, as we have reason to believe that our troops have evacuated the former post.

PUEBLA, June 3, 1847.

It is said that Alvarez has been constituted to be shot at the capitol for holding treasonable correspondence with one of our generals. He is certainly in prison, but I hardly believe he will be shot. There was another revolution at the city of Mexico two or three days since, at least such is the report, but it was put down by Gen. Bustamente almost immediately. The originators of it are friends of Gen. Farias, and, as is supposed, of peace with the United States, and one of their cries was "death to Santa Anna."

LOVE AND CRIME.—The correspondent of the Tribune writes from Philadelphia, that Wednesday developed a sad case of unlawful (but it is not believed criminal,) love, jealousy, and attempt at murder. Michael Bassford and Henry Dorsey were, previous to last spring, residents of Somerville, and both paid their addresses to a young lady of much beauty—Miss Louisa Jenkins. Dorsey was the preferred suitor of the lady, but Bassford had money, and was favored by the parents—The result was that she was persuaded, or rather forced, to marry Bassford, who immediately brought her to Lancaster in this State, and set up business.

A short time since, Mrs. Bassford, upon entering the dining-room of the hotel where they boarded, encountered Dorsey. She prevailed upon him to leave her, and he subsequently signed a paper to Bassford, promising to leave the city on a visit, and molest them no farther. A few days ago, Bassford and his wife came to this city on a visit and put up at Mrs. Nugent's in Market street. On Thursday evening, returning home, about nine o'clock, Bassford found his wife's door locked; and, breaking it open, he entered and saw Dorsey conversing with his wife and her sister. Instantly seizing a stick, he commenced beating Dorsey over the head, and broke his jaw, and the bones of his face, before he could be taken off. Dorsey was taken to the Hospital, where it was decided that he may recover, and Bassford is in prison.—The wife remains in town, and has admitted that she has received upwards of thirty letters from Dorsey since her marriage, urging her to leave her husband. Two of these are in possession of the authorities. In looking over the record of this tale of civilized horror, it is difficult to say whether the parents of the girl, the husband, or the lover, should be most censured.

NEWLY INVESTED TRUSTS.—We know of no persons better entitled to be esteemed as benefactors, than those whose genius and study have contributed to the mitigation of human suffering. We have had our attention called to the Trusts of Messrs. Watt and Kauffman, (No. 77 Smithfield street,) and commend it to those suffering from Hernia or Rupture, as an easy means of relief for a very painful disease. It is recommended in Philadelphia by Drs. S. McClellan and S. G. Morton.

WATER WORKS.—The Common Council leave the question in regard to the introduction of water upon Holmes hill, as it was. The two Boards non concur.

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of Job Printing, such as large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheet Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING also, to any extent executed in the best manner, and all kinds of Printing done with accuracy and at the lowest rates.

☞ **Salter's Ginseng Panacea.**—MEDICAL TESTIMONY.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Withamsville 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 prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"SIR: 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 constantly on hand. Respectfully, apl7 WM. DEAN, M. D.

☞ 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 & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; WM. THORN, Market street, and P. R. SAWYER, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. 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 Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship, which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boot 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. jy24 W BERSKINE.

☞ **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.

☞ **Rev. Father McElroy**, late Chaplain in Mexico, will preach a Charity Sermon, in behalf of the Orphan Asylum in St. Paul's Cathedral, this evening at 8 o'clock. je29

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst. at Harrisburg, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, the Hon VICTOR E PIOLET, to JANE, daughter of the Hon. J