THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit. 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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For LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

PACIFICATION OF MEXICO.

The war with Mexico has been a delusion from the first, and to some, perhaps, a sweet illusion of fancy, both as to the honors of war and the spoils of victory. To the sober sense of the country,—to men of sufficient feeling to comprehend the loss of life it has occasioned, and the waste of time and property it has cost, it has been throughout a sober reality, painful to think of in the present, and full of portentous consequence for the future. Mr. Polk told us in his message of that "bloodless victory" which had resulted in the acquisition of Texas. Others, like Henry Clay, foresaw that blood would flow from the first, and it has flowed for some fourteen months in one continued stream. Nor has it been blood alone which has been spilt. Sickness in almost every form has visited every camp, until Mexico relies more upon the ravages of disease than her Armies, for defence.

Our ears are filled with Peace rumors from the Capitol of our own Government, but from the Capital of Mexico, and indeed from the whole Mexican country, we hear nothing but war and rumors of war. So far as any facts are given we confess we see but little prospect of peace,—no more now than six months ago, when so many were predicting peace, and no more than than when the war broke out. War, indeed, was made inevitable by the order of the President to General Taylor, to take up his position on the banks of the Rio Grande. That of itself was an act of war and the end was predicted from the beginning.—Mexico did precisely as the United States would have done, had a hostile British Army crossed the Niagara river, and taken position upon our own soil. She sought to expel the invaders, but being unequal to the task, has ever since retreated before them.

A peace which leaves our troops in possession of Mexico, which claims Upper and Lower California, and all the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, must necessarily be a forced peace, or a hollow one, and such we understand to be the extent of the claim of our Government. We oppose it as oppressive on the part of our own Government, as unchristian on the part of a powerful nation, not doing to others as she would have others do unto her, and as partaking of that mean and cowardly spirit which deals with a weak nation, not as we have dealt, and should deal with one equal in strength and respectability of position. In all this there is no justice, no relief, respect, nothing to give dignity to our Government, or credit to those who administer its affairs.

The remedy in our poor judgment for the present state of things, is to withdraw our troops to the sea coast and the rivers, and then await events which can as soon be reached there as in the heart of Mexico, and at an immense saving of life and treasure. The intelligent Mexican people, as distinguished from her ignorant, besotted and mongrel population, are not beyond pacification. The Clergy would have been more peaceful than they have been, but for the suspected, and afterwards confirmed, hostility of the Administration towards the Church property of Mexico. Even at this moment, the Government is intriguing to make Peace by placing General Scott under the surveillance of Mr. Trist. It was known by Mr. Polk that these two men were not well disposed towards each other when the President sent the one as a sort of supervisor of the other.

In this bungling manner the war has been managed from the first,—now sending an Agent to visit Santa Anna at Havana, and inviting him to return to his country,—now giving him a "free pass" home, with a train of attendants,—now again expressing confidence in the man in a Message to Congress,—now predicting a "bloodless achievement" as the fruits of the annexation of Texas, and through all the war, from the Spring of one year to the Mid-summer of the next, conducting it in a manner both inefficient and well calculated to prolong its existence. The war with Mexico is Mr. Polk's own war. We give him the honor of its origin, and hold him responsible for its frightful cost. For a year or more it has been a drain upon the blood and treasure of the Nation. Morally, it is the dark picture in the past and present of our public history, while the horizon of the future hangs heavy with clouds, that portend additional sorrow and loss. We pray most fervently for deliverance from such a war,—for the return of our brave soldiers from scenes of blood and disease, to the peaceful pursuits of life, and for the return of those halcyon days, when there shall be on our part, a willingness to participate in that "Peace on earth, and good will among men," so necessary for the prosperity of nations.

NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. H. Fashon has recently erected, in the rear of his Fair Dressing Saloon, on Fourth street, a very commodious and handsome building, which he has fitted up with much care and taste, for bathing purposes. The Baths are new and of excellent construction. The rooms are capacious and airy, and furnished with all the appendages requisite to the full enjoyment of this great element of luxury and health.

BALTIMORE AND WHEELING.—A telegraphic despatch to the editors of the Gazette, dated Baltimore, July 7th, says that negotiations have been settled by the Baltimore Company and Wheeling Committee, for the extension of the Rail Road to Wheeling from Cumberland. *Nous Verrons.*

THE TELEGRAPH it is expected will be opened to Wheeling to-day. The wires extend 100 miles from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, sixty miles of which are on the line to Cleveland. The 15th of August will see Pittsburgh in communication with Cincinnati and Cleveland.

THE PRESIDENT spent the fourth in Portland. He left on Monday for Washington where he arrived on the 7th.

THE COUNTRY AROUND PITTSBURGH.—The more we see of the environs of Pittsburgh, the more charmed we are with the beauty of the country adjacent to the city. The traveler over Europe or the United States, except in some peculiar places like Niagara or the Natural Bridge, the Giant's Causeway, or some scenes upon the Highlands, the Danube, or the Rhine, will find no country more beautiful than that within half an hour's ride or walk around the so called "Smoky City" of the West. There is all the wildness of mountain and ravine scenery, and all the quietness of repose as seen in the plain and the valley. One view, which we saw the other evening in company with some valued friends, reminded us of the forests of Soignies, as seen from the brazen heights erected upon the field of Waterloo, in honor of the victory of Wellington. This upon the borders of our own city, while from the hill sides of Allegheny appears a scene as tranquil and beautiful as the sweet spot which is known the world over as "fair Wyoming." Nearer to the city again you may survey the three rivers that border upon the town, with all its hum of busy industry, and all the variety and excitement of city life. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to the people of a country like this, and not alone in the boundless wealth of the soil and beneath the soil, but in the beauty and variety of scenery that every where meets the eye. There is a grandeur in the hills that on every side hem us in. There is a beauty in rivers that have rolled on from the dawn of creation, sometimes in the quiet of the primeval wilderness of a new world, sometimes swam by the huntsmen and savage of early times, sometimes freighted with the rich treasures of the marts of business, and sometimes the scene of so many pleasant reunions of public and social life. Of each, like time itself, with Horace we may sing

"Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum"

There is a charm, too, in the fields of verdure, in the valleys, so rich in production, in the forest trees that tower like the hills all around us,—in the cattle seen as upon a thousand hills, and the attraction is almost alike whether seen in the sweet repose of a garden of violets or in the noble water fall, wh se every flow to the possessor has the music of gold and silver. Oh for some magic wand to sweep the cobwebs from the skies,—to scatter from such a scene those clouds of smoke that through the live-long day hang like the curtains of night round about us. The sun and moon shine as brightly, and the stars twinkle as glowingly here as over the broad expanse of the great deep, but absorbed in our selfish gains we forget God's beauty and our own comfort, in our devotion to the Mammon of gain.

OLD PRINCETON.—The 100th celebration of Princeton College took place on the last Tuesday of June. The attendance was large, and one of the most intellectual which has ever assembled in old country. Among the guests and graduates were the Vice President of the U. S., also present Chief Justice Booth and Chancellor Johns, of Del., Judge Grier, of the U. S. Court, Judge Jones and Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Governor Stratton, Senators Dayton and Miller, the Chancellor and Chief Justice of New Jersey Judge Nevius, Judge Dickerson, Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of the class of '89, Col. Robert G. Johnson, Hon. Silas Condit, David English, Esq. Rev. N. S. Prime, and many other venerable graduates. Also, Bishop Doane, President Junkin of Lafayette College, Rev. Dr. Brown, late President of Jefferson, Dr. Baird, President elect of the same, Prof. Olmsted of Yale, Richard W. Ringgold, Esq., President of Washington College, Md., and several other representatives of learned institutions, Gov. Pennington, Gov. Haines, and other ex-Governors of our State, Judge Ezte, of Cincinnati, &c., &c.

We regret that our limited space does not allow us to give a detailed sketch of the interesting proceedings. The following we copy from the Princeton Whig of the 2d July. They were but incidents of the day.

The following sentiment offered by Robert McKnight, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., a graduate of the Class of 1839, was received with almost agreeable sensation by all present:

Nassau Hall and her Sons.—The strength of the *tie* which binds them together, increases *directly* with the *square* which separates them.

"THE SMOKE NUISANCE."—A gentleman who has watched with interest the efforts now in progress *for abating the smoke nuisance* is willing to contribute his mite towards clearing away the cloud, by offering a *Gold Medal with one hundred dollars*, to the person who shall within six months from this time devise the best method of consuming or economizing smoke in ordinary household stoves, fire places or cooking apparatus. Mr. BROOKS, of the Pittsburgh Gazette, is authorized to "hand over" the medal when it suitable committee shall have decided on the merits of the inventor. In connexion with this subject, the proposer of the medal respectfully submits the following notice of an invention that may possibly be constructed with the desired "Smoke destroyer:"

"A patent has been taken out, in England and one is to be secured in the United States, for a new invention, which on being attached to the ordinary kitchen or other fire, will produce a continuous and sufficient supply of gas to any extent. The apparatus is of such a simple construction, that it can be attached as an embellishment to kitchen ranges, stoves, parlor grates, steam engine furnaces, &c."

The "individual" above named, is a public spirited gentleman, whose genius and enterprize is second only to his wishes for the welfare of the city and people where he resides.—Who will try for the "gold medal?" Let it be remembered, as Sam Patch says, that "some things can be done as well as others," and that the true American Motto is "*Nil Desperandum*"

THE STEAMBOAT Swiss Boy blew up on Cumberland river, June 26th, killing 20 of the crew and passengers and scalding several others.

The "Simon Kenton," which left St. Louis on the 28th with Delegates for Chicago scalded several persons by the bursting of the Standpipe. A lady was so frightened that she dropped her child into the river, and was lost.

Our Cincinnati correspondent, whose letter we did not receive until the morning after it was due, says that the Clerk of the Declaration heard of the accident to the Swiss Boy at the mouth of the Cumberland, but could not learn any further particulars, and it is hoped that the report is greatly exaggerated. The Swiss Boy was a new boat, but had old boilers.

Of the Kenton, he says she had with her 100 passengers, mostly delegates to the Chicago Convention, and burst her stand pipe, by which accident several persons were badly scalded. During the excitement a child was let fall overboard, and was drowned, which was the only life lost.

Interesting Letter from J. Q. Adams.

QUINCY, 17th June, 1847.

Friends and fellow citizens:

I have received your kind invitation of the 10th inst., to attend the celebration of the hundredth Anniversary of the College of New Jersey, on the 29th and 30th days of the present month. An invitation which I receive with the most grateful feelings, and which I should delight to accept, but for the infirm state of my health, that however will not at the present time permit me to absent myself so far from home. I must therefore content myself, by assuring you of my best wishes for the continued prosperity of that Institution, to which I feel myself peculiarly indebted, for repeated testimonials of their kindness and esteem, and with fervent prayer, to the Father of Lights that His blessing may beam with undiminished lustre from that golden candlestick, which has now for the space of a full century, so largely contributed to illuminate our native land.

With great respect gentlemen, I remain your faithful Friend, and Countryman,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE ARTS.—There was a large sale of paintings on Friday at the auction rooms of John D. Davis, Esq. The prices were enormously low, if the pictures were good for anything, some of the best bringing but $18, and many but one half and one fourth this sum.

New Hampshire is for adding a distinguished name to the list of her children. The Boston Times says that the House of Representatives, by a vote of 149 to 107, has conferred the privileges of citizenship upon Thomas W. Dorr!

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette

DEATH OF RICHARD BIDDLE.

Meeting of the Bar.

At three o'clock on Wednesday, there was a very full attendance of the members of the Bar, at the Court House. The meeting was one of a most solemn and impressive character, and the proceedings highly appropriate.

The following gentlemen presided:

President.
WM. WILKINS.
Vice Presidents,
JAMES DUNLOP, C. O. METCALF.
Secretaries,
Charles S. Bradford, Andrew Burke.

The meeting having been organized,

MR. WILKINS rose to address the meeting, but was unable to speak. Twice he rose, but was compelled to resume his seat, being choked for utterance, in remembrance of the severe loss he had experienced in the death of Mr. Biddle. We were, he said, called together upon an occasion most melancholy to him and he felt wholly unable to say one word. Mr. W. endeavored in vain to speak, and with eyes suffused with tears, he yielded to

Mr. FORWARD, who said it was proper that some one should tender to the meeting Resolutions suitable to the occasion. He had prepared those for consideration, upon which he designed to make some remarks, but he felt himself unably to recover from the shock which he had experienced this morning on hearing of the death of his friend.

His recollection of the deceased went back to 1817, when Mr. Biddle came to Pittsburgh, where he soon became eminent in his profession. He was, indeed, a man of singular industry, of great attention to business, of much energy of character, and warmly devoted to the profession of the law. He was a scholar also, a man of great erudition, and had been a hard student from a child. The difficulties which beset his path he earnestly and easily overcame, and it was proper, as an encouragement to the younger members of the profession, to relate a circumstance or two connected with his early practice.

Mr. F. recollected that when Mr. Biddle first took part in a case, that his voice was so weak and husky that he could not be heard at the space of a few yards, but even then he was marked as a man of high professional ability, and, as we all know, his voice soon became powerful. There were few men, indeed, who could command attention as he did, and he did not know of a man more profoundly read. It was his custom to go to the ancient fountains and to consult the ancient models. He was, therefore, chaste, elegant, select, forcible, always speaking to the point. Such was Mr. Biddle, and the speaker, in conclusion, said he did not know when we should look upon his like again.

Mr. Forward then offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, the members of this bar have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we cherish the highest admiration of the professional bearing of the deceased, of his general erudition, of his abilities as an advocate and Statesman, and of his integrity as a man.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our regard for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. Forward, Hampton, and Darragh, be a committee for the purpose of transmitting a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and a letter of condolence, to the widow of the deceased, and to his surviving relatives.

Mr. McCANDLESS said he seconded the Resolutions offered with entire satisfaction, nor was he surprised that the fountains had been broken up in the person of the presiding officer. He could readily appreciate feelings which in vain attempted an utterance. Mr. McC. said his intercourse with the deceased began with his boyhood, and they had lived to his farthest life. He remembered well his kindness to him in youth, and, therefore, was compelled to speak of his friend with embarrassment. There was no one more ready to extend a helping hand than he was, and his advice, counsel and consolation were always ready. Much of the love of and success in the profession he was engaged he attributed to him. Though elected to Congress, he went there not as a politician but as from the people. He was in all things a man of strict honor, and an example for the profession here, and for all its members throughout the Union. His high attainments and deep research were manifested in all his labors, and was have lost, the bar has lost, the Union has lost one of her brightest and most brilliant ornaments.

On motion of J. Knox, Esq.,

Resolved, In further respect to the memory of the deceased, that the Judges of the Court—their officers, and the officers of the county, be requested to meet the members of the Pittsburgh Bar, at ½ past 2 o'clock on the 8th inst., at the Court of Common Pleas, to proceed with them, in a body to the funeral of Mr. Biddle.

On motion of W. McCandless, Esq.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to present the proceedings of this meeting to the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of this county, to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for this district—and to the Supreme Court of this State, with the request that they be entered at large on the minutes of the respective Courts.

The chair appointed Messrs. McCandless, Shaler and A. M. Loomis, as the committee.

On motion of J. A. Wills, Esq.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the chair to select an orator to deliver an Eulogy on the life and character of Richard Biddle, at a meeting hereafter to be called.

Mr. Wills thought it due to the Bar that a Lawyer and Statesman of so much eminence should not pass away without some marked notice. In Mr. Biddle the profession had a model and it was due to his high character that something, more than the Resolutions of respect should be adopted. It belonged, Mr. W. thought, peculiarly to the young men of the Bar, that some record of such a man should be preserved.

Mr. Darragh thought this was hardly the occasion for such a selection. The present meeting was a solemn and distressing occasion, and we are here assembled to present our condolence for the loss we have experienced. He thought the present moment was not the customary one, but merely suggested it as an objection as to time. The life of the man himself was well worthy of the tribute proposed.

Mr. Wilkins thought it not inappropriate, and Mr. Wills' Resolution was seconded by Mr. McMahon in a few appropriate remarks, where Mr. Biddle was spoken of as contemporaneous with Philip Doddridge and Parker Cameron, and as a man, as well known in other States as at home.

Messrs. Wills, Mahon and Flanigan were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of the city.

On motion of M. Hampton, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet again at ½ past 2 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow. The proceedings of the meeting were signed by the officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of St. Paul's Cathedral, held July 7th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with sincere regret of the demise of Sister Mary Aloysia Strange, a member of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, which took place at the Mercy Hospital on Tuesday, 6th inst.

Resolved, That partaking in the general feeling of admiration of the virtue of the deceased, and aware of the amiable qualities and distinguished talents which adorned her, we look upon her death as a calamity to the Catholics of Pittsburgh; that the devotedness and real evinced by her in abandoning home and friends to dedicate herself to works of Charity and Mercy in this diocese, for which purpose she sacrificed much, and could never have expected any earthly reward, entitle her to their grateful recollection and impose on them the duty of showing to her memory every possible mark of gratitude and respect.

Resolved, That we attend her funeral in a body to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M., and that we hereby request the various societies connected with the Catholic Churches of this city, and the public generally, to unite with us in this mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. By order.

July 7. L. M. TAAFE, Sec'y.

The NEW YORK papers notice still another case of outrage upon the person of a young woman. This makes the third outrage of this kind in New York within four days.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ROYAL JEWELS.—The European correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Dresden, gives the following description of the jewels in the Royal Cabinet of Saxony.

"The old sovereigns of Saxony must have possessed Aladdin's lamp, to have amassed the rare jewels, carvings in precious metals, and costly works of art, accumulated in the cases of the *Grume Gewolbe*, or green vaults. Large goblets composed of agates, chalcedony aga lapis lazuli—vases cut from solid rock crystal—sapphires, pearls, rubies and diamonds, to the value of many millions exceed and any similar show I have ever seen.—One of the diamonds is a *green brilliant*, weighing forty carats, and among the cornelians is a stone on which is cut a cross, set in a ring for Martin Luther. The seal-ring of the reformer is also here, bearing a death's head, around which is the motto, "*muri aspa cogita!*" The most costly works of art are by Dinglinger, the Saxon Benvenuto Cellini, whose master piece represents an Oriental Emperor holding court, surrounded by his guards and nobles, in full costume, to the number of 138 figures, all of pure gold enamelled.—This trinket occupied Dinglinger eight years, and cost $58,400, at a period when not one Saxon in ten was taught to read. It is said that the diamonds alone in this collection would pay off the heavy national debt with which the country is burdened.

Workmen engaged in the demolition of the old church of the Celestins, in the Rue de Petit Muse Paris, for the purpose of new constructions, disturbed many ancient tombs; among them was discovered one ten feet below the surface, which turned out to be that of a daughter of John, king of England surnamed Lackland, who granted the Magna Charta. She died probably about the year 1250.

The King of Holland has strongly recommended the Emperor of Japan to throw open his country to Europeans, so as not to run the risk of being bombarded into civilization, like the Chinese.

In the parish registry of St. Peter's Parish, Dublin, the registry of the birth of the Duke of Wellington runs thus:—"Arthur, son of the Earl and Countess of Mornington, born April 30, 1769."

By a decree of the Landrath of the Canton of Glarus, in Switzerland, all the young men are interdicted from marriage before they are 22 years of age, and the females before they are 20.

FOG OR MIST.—The phenomenon of *Fog* or *Mist* occurs at all seasons, and it appears always under the peculiar circumstances explained by Sir. Humphry Davis. His theory is, that radiation of vapour from land and water sends it up until it meets with a cold stratum of air, which condenses it in the form of mist—which naturally gravitates toward the surface. When the radiation is weak, and the heat seems to lie upon the ground; but when more powerful, the stratum of mist may be seen elevated a few feet above the ground. Mist too, may be seen to continue longer over the water than the land, owing to the slower radiation of vapor from water; and it is generally seen in the hollowest portions of the ground, on account of the cold air, as it descends from the surrounding rising ground and mixes with the air in the hollow, diminishing its capacity for moisture.

Mist also varies in its character according to its electric state; if negatively affected it deposits its vapor more quickly, forming a heavy sort of dew, and wetting everything like rain; but if positively, it continues to exist as fog, and retains the vapor in the state in which it has not the property of wetting like the other.

The *fog in hollows* constitute the true stratus cloud. We see vapor at a distance in the atmosphere, and call it cloud; but when it sinks to the earth, or, will not rise, and we are immersed in a cloud on a mountain, we say we are in a mist: but the same mist will be seen by a spectator, at a distance in the valley, as a beautiful cirro-stratus resting on the mountains.

The *magnifying power of mist* is a well known optical illusion. Its *concealing* and *mystifying effects* may have been observed by every one; and its causing distant sounds to be heard as if near at hand, may also have been noticed by many.—*Stephen's Book of the Farm.*

A SINGULAR CASE.—The following extract from a letter written by an officer of an English East Indiaman, to a friend in London, and dated from the Indian Ocean, on the way to Bombay, relates an occurrence which, although not unprecedented, shows what a degree of energy, physical and mental, a woman is capable of, when acting under the influence of any particular passion:—

"A young person of the age of seventeen entered on board our ship at Deptford, as an ordinary seaman, under the name of George Thompson, who performed all the duties of his station with remarkable steadiness and dexterity, and would perhaps have remained undiscovered the rest of the voyage, had not the following circumstance led to the discovery. A theft having been committed on board, a general search was the consequence; on examining Thompson's chest there was found woman's apparel.

Upon which, the officer on duty concluded he must have stolen them when on shore, therefore ordered him three dozen lashes; when they attempted enforcing the punishment, he burst into tears, solemnly protested his innocence, and besought mercy, the officer continued inflexible; when entreaty was found vain, with much reluctance she acknowledged her sex; judge what astonishment pervaded the mind of every one on board when little Jack proved to be the person of George Thompson, a blooming youthful girl. Being questioned by the Captain who she was, and what could have induced her to take so extraordinary a step she replied her name was Margaret Thompson; she had left her uncle, who lives in Northumberland street, to see her sweet-heart, who quitted England three years since, and is now a resident at Bombay; the resolution with which she performed the most arduous tasks, mounting aloft with amazing intrepidity in the midst of danger, even when the most experienced seamen appeared dismayed, astonished every one; her patient and persevering, during five months hard labor can be equalled only by her fortitude in the attempt."

A WOMAN OF GOOD TASTE.—The following very happy and equally true sketch is from the London Quarterly:—

"You see this lady turning a cold eye to the assurances of shopmen, and the recommendations of milliners. She cares not how original a pattern may be, if it be ugly, or how correct a shape, if it be awkward. Whatever laws fashion dictates, she follows laws of her own, and is never behind it. She wears very beautiful things which people generally supposed to be brought from Paris,—or at least made by a French milliner, but which she often are bought at the nearest town, and made up by her own maid. Not that her costume is either rich or new—on the contrary she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always pretty and many an old one, but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy combination of colors—her dress she affects a studied sobriety; but she either refreshes you with a spirited contrast, or compose you with a judicious harmony. Not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted coldings. She is quite aware, however, that the garniture is important as the dress; all her inner borders and beadings are delicate and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much so as that which is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashions or her mates tastes. The secret simply consists in her knowing the three grand unities of dress—her own station, her own age, and her own point! And no woman can dress well who does not. After this, we need not say, that whoever is attracted by the costume will not be disappointed in the wearer. She may not be handsome, nor accomplished—but we will answer for being even tempered, well informed, thoroughly sensible and a complete lady."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOSS OF A STEAMBOAT.—The steamer "Star Spangled Banner" was snagged below New Orleans a week since, and five lives lost in consequence.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
July 7, 8 P. M.

Flour—The market has exhibited a good deal of activity to-day, and the sales of Howard street reach 5000 bbls at $6.12½.

Wheat—Sales of Red not of prime quality at 128a130c, to the extent 5000 bu.

Corn—Sales of White of only fair quality at 65c, and prime at 79c—the entire transactions reach 40,000 bu.

Prime White Wheat is held at 130c, without sales.

Cornmeal is selling at $3,50 per bbl.

Whiskey in bbls is selling at 25c.

The market is generally quiet in every respect.

Exclusive correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
July 7, 8 P. M.

Flour—The market has undergone a further decline. Sales 2000 bbls Pa. and Western brands at $5.50.

Wheat—Prime Red Wheat is held at 130c, but the price is nominal. The Millers are all out of the market for the present and none buying. Orders previously in the market have been withdrawn.

Corn—Good Yellow has been disposed of at 75c per bu, to the extent of 2000 bu.

The market for Cotton is firm, but there is not much business doing and things are very quiet.

Groceries and Provisions are where they were previous to the steamer. Her news had no effect on either.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BOSTON MARKET.
July 6, 5 P. M.

Flour—This market is unsettled, and there have been no sales to establish a price.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.
July 7, 9 o'c P. M.

Flour—The sales of Genessee to-day were at $6.00a6.12½ per bbl, but no large business was done. Sales Western at $6,00.

ARISTA AND HIS GENERALS.—The following rich scene is actually said to have taken place.—The description, remarks the Matamoras Flag, is derived from a gentleman high in the confidence and esteem of the chief actor, but whose name we are not permitted to mention:

After the battle of the eighth and ninth of May, when the Mexican army in their retreat had reached Linares, Gen. Arista summoned Generals Ampudia, Torrejon, Riquena, and Canales to his quarters, and thus addressed them:

"Gentlemen—I am about to resign the command of the Army of the North, and I have sent for you that you may know the reasons which have influenced me. They are simply these. I cannot command the army with honor to myself, or country, as long as it numbers so many cowards, with high command, in its ranks. You, Ampudia, are a base coward; I entrusted you with 3,000 of my best troops; you betrayed your trust, proved recreant to the interests of your country, and terror-stricken, fled trembling and dismayed, without being within half a league of a hostile gun.

"You, Torrejon, have earned reputation as a cavalry officer; God knows how or where you obtained it; I am only astonished that you should have the effrontery to command.

"You, Riquena, called yourself an artillery officer; you have been consistent through life, only in one thing, your cowardice; you are brave, like all gasconaders, when dangers are at a distance; but when the hour of battle arrives, you are either not to be found, or your terror renders your presence not only useless but injurious.

"And you, Canales, to be called *General!*—what a satire! what bitter irony! *General!*—fought! a robber, a vagabond skulker from rancho to rancho, a cowardly pauper, whose very presence is loathed by every honorable man, and whose claim to the title of *General* produces the most profound contempt. As for you Colonel Carasco, *begone and wash your breeches you dirty dog!*

"Gentlemen, I am done with you; our connection is at an end. Would that your connection with our unfortunate country was also at an end."

Several Irishmen employed on the Boston Water Works died on Sunday and Monday last from drinking cold water, when heated.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

July 8—CONTENTS IN PART.

National Anniversary—The North American and the United States Gazette—Falling before the Hoe—Gambling not tolerated in Pennsylvania—A subscriber for more than fifty years—Gen. Scott and Capt Patten—Gen. Pillow and Col. Haskell—The Right Spirit—Peace Rumors—Banks of the United States—The People will Speak—Meeting in Reserve township—Letter from Mayor Jack Downing—Pittsburgh and Baltimore—Sun-Tracery Law in Practice—Agricultural Products of Ohio—Prayers—Eloquent Tribute of Respect—Rail Way Commissioners in England—Speculating out of the Volunteers—Plain Talk to the Powers that be—The President's Reception at Philadelphia, and remarks on his Journey—A discarded Card Player—Council Bluffs—Emigration from the Netherlands—The difficulties between Brazil and the United States—Freedom of Thought—The Ship Fever—How to protect against Lightning—Mammoth Steamers and News from the Plains—Love and Crime—An interesting Narrative—Rail Road Movements—Erie Canal—Political Intelligence—Late News from the Army, and the movements in Mexico—Poverty of the learned—Providential Escape—The Monongahela Improvement—Copper Stock—Letters from a Young Artist in Italy, Washington, &c.—The United States Gazette—Sketch of the Life and Character of George McDuffie—Personal Movements—Miscellany, &c.

Latest Telegraphic news, Foreign and Domestic Commercial—A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week—The prices in the local city markets—The Cattle Market—The prices of American Produce in various parts of the Union—Amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn &c., received since the opening of the Canal—Canal business and movements of produce—Market in London.

City News—print of the Times—Copious Extracts from the leading journals on the interesting topics of the day.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers.

Price 6 cents single copy.

Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. *Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea*, which they will find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to visit them at their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The fortune named in Mr Isaac Brooks' who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Walton, No 76 Market st. Philada. oc6

☞ *Salter's Ginseng Panacea.*—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the advertisement, from Dr. Wm. Dunn, of Williamsburgh, 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 a great deal of infatuation as it has heretofore to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, WM. DUNN, M. D.

☞ 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. 60 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. jy8 W BERSKINE.

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

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

VEGETABLE REMEDIES.—It is generally conceded that the medical properties of vegetables are more consonant to the human constitution than preparations from mineral substances. As a proof of the virtues of the former, Dr Upham's Pile Electuary is a striking evidence. Cures the most extraordinary have been effected by its use, and that painful affection the Piles, is now, by the skill of that Physician, speedily and effectually eradicated

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Thomas, Market street, and F. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. jy6dlw

☞ We would call attention to the large sale of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry at 8 o'clock, P. M. Also, the sale of splendid English and French engravings this evening, at 8 o'clock, by John D Davis, Auctioneer jy8

Printing Business.—Wanted at this Office, a young man as an apprentice to the Printing business.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 3rd inst, by Rev. J A Roe, CHAS McKINLEY to Miss MARGARET LYNCH all of this city.

DIED.

On the 6th inst, at his residence on Fourth st, at 6 o'clock, the Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, in about the 52d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from his late residence, this afternoon at three o'clock. The funeral service will be performed at Trinity Church, and the procession will move thence to the Allegheny Cemetery.

The subject of this notice was the son of the Hon. Charles Biddle of Philadelphia, for many years Vice President of the State of Pennsylvania, previous to the formation of the constitution of 1787, and who afterwards held the office of Prothonotary of Philadelphia, under the administrations of Governors Mifflin and McKean. After graduating at Princeton College, Richard Biddle entered the office of his brother, William S Biddle, Esq. as a student of law, and upon his admission to the bar, removed to Pittsburgh in the year 1817, where he permanently settled, and commenced a career of extensive and honorable practice. Possessing an acute and powerful mind, he gave to his profession an amount untiring labor and early became a leading member of the bar, a rank which he held to the hour of his death.

He was distinguished for a proud and lofty feeling of honor, which never permitted him to be led into an action where the purity of his motives could be questioned, and which gave him an unlimited popularity among all classes and political parties of men. His sense of honor, led him to the most scrupulous honesty in all his transactions with others. His great originality of character gave him, in the opinion of some, a cast of eccentricity, the affection of which was the most opposite to his nature. In the midst of a most lucrative practice, he concluded to spend a few years in Europe, and to gratify this wish he gave up the certainty of fortune, as well as secured public favor on this occasion he returned to all his clients the retaining fees in the cases he had not tried, amounting at the same time to a very considerable sum. During his residence in Europe he wrote and published the life of Sebastian Cabot, a work that was well received by his countrymen, tho' becoming disentitled with it, from some cause himself, he employed an agent to buy up all the copies, which he destroyed. After an absence of three years he returned to his native country and resumed his practice at the Pittsburgh bar. Here he was twice elected to Congress, but finding the duties irksome and injurious to his health he resigned after serving the