THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1847.

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Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

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(OF CENTER COUNTY.)
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(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

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

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

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE CROPS.

The French steamer, with her clumsy model and old make, has done about as well as the Caledonia, which, however, made an unusually protracted voyage. By the one we have English dates to the 19th ultimo, and by the latter to the 22d from France. The concurrent testimony of the recent arrivals is an improved state of the European Grain market, and a corresponding improvement in the finances of the country. There is hardly an exception to the general rejoicing in prospect of a bountiful harvest. In some parts of Great Britain the crop is anticipated three weeks earlier than usual. In Lancashire, Somerset, Nottingham, Wiltshire, Cumberland, Devonshire, and Westmoreland, the indications are uniformly of a good crop.

We observe, too, that particular mention is made of the Potato crop, and of its generally favorable appearance, without the remotest prospect of disease.

In IRELAND, with exceptions, both the present supply and future prospects give indications of sufficiency. The Cork Examiner of the 14th says that a large fleet of merchant ships has arrived in the harbor from the Mediterranean, American, and other ports, laden with breadstuffs. The bay before Cove was covered with them, and they certainly presented a more exhilarating spectacle than ever did a squadron of battle ships. It was said that outside the mouth of the harbor, or on the way to it, there were no less than hundreds of other vessels bearing a similar welcome freightage for the great wants of the people.

A late letter from Dublin, June 14, gives the following encouraging aspect of affairs.

"There is a decided improvement in the social condition of the country. Corn food is more cheap and abundant, which, with the increase of early vegetables and milk, has added much to the comfort of the people. Fever has abated in virulency, though the disease is still widely spread. It has altogether lost its typhoid character. Then the people gather confidence from the promising state of the crops, which are universally admitted to be the most luxuriant that ever appeared in this country. The potato, which tumor prematurely destroyed, has recovered, and looks, both stalk and leaf, the very picture of vegetable health and vigor. There is now no talk of general disease, for no person of common judgment could deny that where unsound seed had been planted—a case which must have occurred in various localities—there must have been sickly stems. In other respects the "solid pratie," in its expected and "mealy" maturity, inspires the most agreeable hopes and desires. An eminent seed merchant informed me that the failure of the potato would be very nearly compensated by the immense quantity of other root crops, of which a larger breadth has been sown this year than in the last five years taken together."

Nor are the better prospects confined to Great Britain. According to the best advices, the harvest in Egypt has been secured, and is abundant. The harvest in the Spanish grain provinces is also very large, and by this time secured. The latest reports from Odessa state, that although the total export of corn for the month of April had exceeded anything experienced in former years, although the demand continued unabated, and although at protracted drought in the immediate vicinity of Odessa and in the Crimea had rendered the agriculturists of that portion of South Russia apprehensive, there was not the slightest prospect of any rise in the prices. Odessa, like the United States, is capable of almost anything, and always must be an active competitor with us in supplying deficient crops.

In Pomerania, it is said that vegetation developed itself with astonishing rapidity in the month of May. Two weeks after the rye was in ear, and it was standing in the fields in great beauty.

The intelligence received from the corn provinces of Prussia and Posen, represents the present state of the crops as far surpassing the sanguine expectations inspired by the appearance of things at the beginning of the past month.

At Stockholm many of the merchants had determined to continue the shipment of corn during the Whitsun-tide holidays, in order to have as much as possible on board before the commencement of the export prohibitory law.

—From Dantzic, Prelau and Bremen, there is the same favorable intelligence.

POLITICAL NEWS

There is as much agitation in Ireland as during the life time of the distinguished Agitator. There is much plain talk also in reference to the life and services of Daniel O'Connell. We present the following from the celebrated Father Kenyon as an example:

"Your weeds of mourning imply and express that Mr. O'Connell's demise has been a great loss to Ireland, and that a tribute of national respect is due to his remains. I do not believe in the truth of the fact; I deny the justice of the debt.

"Mr. O'Connell's death, in my deliberate opinion, has been no loss whatever, to this Irish nation. On the contrary, I think that Mr. O'Connell has been doing, before his death, and was likely to continue doing as long as he might live, very grievous injury to Ireland; so that I account his death rather a gain than a loss to the country. He was the vaunted leader, the prime mover, the head and front, the life and soul, of a system of policy, so servile at once and despotic, so hollow and so corrupt, so barefacedly hypocritical, and so demoralizing, that the very organs of the Government to which it pandered, laughed it to scorn."

"Is it possible that this nation can remain infatuated as ever? O'Connell has boasted that he guided us, and his bodies have vouched every word he told us for fifty years; well, then, let us look about and calculate our obligations for the service. Whither have we been guided? where and how has he left us? We have been guided step by step, self hoodwinked, to such an abyss of physical and moral misery—to such a condition of helpless and hopeless degradation, as no race of mankind was ever plunged into since creation. We are a nation of beggars—mean, shameless, lying beggars. And this is where O'Connell has guided us. But it will be said that he could not help this. I deny it. No man ever enjoyed or abused such resources as in the extravagance of our devotion we lavished on O'Connell. Since I was able to think or act as a man, till within a twelve month, he had me, with all that God gave, of thought, of goods, and life, at his command. And my case was the case of millions."

Per contra to this, the son of O'Connell is walking in the footsteps of his illustrious father, and with a fair prospect that many of the laurels will descend from sire to son.

THE BRITISH INTERVENTION WITH PORTUGAL has created much discussion in England. Lord Stanley, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, had censured the Ministry for their intervention. The Duke of Wellington, in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the House, sustained the Ministry. A similar attack was made in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Ministry of that government, which was attributed, in direct terms, by M. Cremieux, one of the orators of the Chamber, to the desire of M. Guizot to curry favor with the foreign powers.—M. Guizot replied to these attacks in an able speech, in which he declared that he would support French interests in the measures of foreign policy, whenever he had an opportunity, and if in so doing he could effect it by acting in accord with the English government, he would not do it with the less readiness.

The policy of Protection and Free trade, we also observe, is revived in the discussions in Great Britain. One of the candidates for public favor takes this broad, comprehensive and just ground.

"That it is utterly unreasonable to expect the population of this country to be such fools as long to submit to their home industry being trammelled by excise duties and restrictions, after untaxed foreign industry has been *let loose* on them; so that the only chance of the interest of the national debt of England being punctually met is to be found in our retaining *moderate customs duties*, (even if these were not imperatively required for the higher and more *humanitarian* object of protection to the currency, which is the life's blood of our native industry,) for any great increase of the Income Tax (however unobjectionable it may be in abstract principle) must lead to the absenteeism of capital from England, as was loudly uttered by Lord Ashburton in the Corn-law debate."

FRANCE has abandoned her long contemplated plan of a military colonization of Algeria. In the chambers the sum of three millions of francs was asked of 1847, '48 and '49, for the colonization in Algeria of married soldiers or sailors, or men who had served their full time, the preference to be given to men who have served in Africa.

This failed, but in the pending bill an additional clause proposed by M. Behic, allocating 300,000f. in aid of soldiers freed from military service becoming colonists, and on condition of their merging into the general body of civil colonists, was accepted by the government and a second additional clause rendering it obligatory upon the Bank of France to establish a branch Bank at Algiers, before the 1st of April, 1848, or to be deprived of such privilege. Such concessions to the oppositions, are regarded by the Paris journals as indicative of consciousness of weakness on the part of the government, as well as of an intention to avoid, during the remainder of the session, courting divisions upon disputed questions.

We have not space to-day to further continue our notes of the foreign news, but shall do so as we meet with questions of public importance.

Foreign Items.

Baron Humboldt.—A letter from Berlin states that M. Alexander de Humboldt is so ill that his physicians despair of his recovery.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain possesses little interest. The quarrel between the King and the Queen consort continued. Repeated attempts to make up the affair only lead to repeated failures.

The disease of breed had led to serious *emeutes* in various parts of the provinces.

A return moved for by Mr. T. M. Gibson, shows that the gross and total quantity of grain and meal landed in Ireland during the ten weeks preceding the 22d of May last, amounted to 1,298,084 quarters, of which 900,176 quarters came from foreign countries and British possessions, and 397,898 quarters from Great Britain.

ITALY.—Letters from Italy state that the principal chiefs of the thirty three provinces of the community of Capuchins, have been convoked at Rome, for the election of a general of the order. It is the first time for seventy years that the chiefs of this religious community have been called together. Among the countries represented, are France, Ireland, Belgium, Bavaria, Austria, the Tyrol, and Switzerland.

A new steamship called the Gualadquiver, is intended ultimately to be despatched from Liverpool for New York, about the 20th of July. She will be taken out by Captain Hosken, a circumstance that will be regarded by many persons with gratification. She is of peculiar build, the paddle boxes lying within the paddle works as in some of our river steamers. She intended to run between New York and Liverpool, Captain Hosken merely commanding her on her voyage out. The naturalization laws of the United States preclude his further command of her.

MARSHAL GROUCHY, who commanded the French Corps d'Armee which was destined to employ the Prussian army while Napoleon attacked the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, died at St Etienne on the Loire, in his 82d year.

Mr. BANCROFT made a speech at a meeting held in London on the 12th ult., to commemorate the introduction of printing into England, and to raise a monument to Caxton. Lord Morpeth presided at the meeting.

On the 8th June, Lord John Russell stated in reply to a question from Mr. Banks, that he proposed to suspend the duties on the importation of corn, and also the Navigation laws, to the 1st of March, 1848.

Price of American Stocks in London, June 19—Penn 5's have been done at 72 for trifles: we should quote 70 to 72 per cent. Md 70 per cent nominal. Indiana done at 57, and Illinois at same. A large purchase has been made of Michigan at 30 per cent, at which price there are still buyers, but do sellers under 35. Ohio 90 to 92. United States 15.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff.

The Scythe Makers of North Wayne, Me., as a mark of respect to Henry Clay, have presented him with half a dozen Grass, and the same number of Grain Scythes. In the letter of presentation, it is said they were made in an establishment which grew up principally in the prosperous times that followed the enactment of the Tariff of '42. From 80 to 100 hands are employed in it, and upwards of 12,000 dozen of Scythes are manufactured there per annum.

We find the following paragraph also in the letter of presentation:

We feel pleasure to learn that you are opposed to the present war—prosecuted against a weak and distracted neighboring republic—that war begun in infamy, that is preserved for conquest and must end in disgrace—whose soil has been crimsoned by the blood of our most gifted and noblest sons, and whitened by the bones of American citizens.

Permit us, sir, to express the hope which we cannot cease to cherish, that the country which you have served so faithfully and so long, may enjoy the benefit of your ability, experience and patriotism in the discharge of the highest office at its disposal.

Mr. Clay replies as follows, and we commend what is said both above and below, of the war—Mr. Clay's letter is dated June 1st.

I thank you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, most heartily, for this useful and acceptable present, the more highly appreciated by me for having come such a great distance, from friends who so highly regard me.

They were manufactured, you inform me, at an establishment which grew up under the benign influence of the Tariff of 1842, and which has employed from 80 to 100 men, and made 12,000 dozen Scythes annually. It has my best wishes that it may long continue to flourish to the advantage of its proprietor, and to the benefit of the country.

Yes, gentlemen, I entirely concur with you in deprecating this Mexican war, the causes which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement. I sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, were converted into scythes, plough shares, and axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses, in the innocent and peaceful arts of life.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obt. serv't, HENRY CLAY.

Of the TARIFF of 1846, in a letter to J. A. Bragaw, Esq., of Hartford, acknowledging the gift of a pocket knife, sent by the latter, Mr. Clay says:

I have been very desirous to learn the effect upon American manufactures produced by the last Tariff. But Europe has been so occupied with supplying herself with necessary food, and our country has been so benefitted by the high price which all articles of subsistence have attained, that the competition between Foreign and Domestic manufactures has been much less unequal than otherwise would have been. The struggle so far, has been between well-fed and ill-fed operatives; between capital diverted from the purchase of bread, and capital greatly augmented by the sale of food; and between manufactures working short time and full time. Whether, when Europe is no longer starving and shall be again blessed by Providence, (as I hope it will be,) with abundant harvests, we shall be able to sustain a successful competition, remains to be seen. I fervently hope that our manufactures have struck such deep and strong root, that they will be able to stand up and flourish against all adverse causes.

SKETCHES OF THE PUBLIC MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.—NO. VI

EDWARD EVERETT.

The inauguration of Edward Everett, as President of Harvard University, his old Alma Mater, is one of the pleasing evidences of the success attending American Institutions. We would not inculcate the idea that exalted position is to be obtained without exalted worth, painful as are the evidences to the contrary; for we know of no worse lesson which can be taught the young men of the country:—but it is certainly true that great moral worth, high intellectual abilities, and great industry, are often rewarded with the respect and confidence of all classes of people—Mr. Everett was at Harvard University as one of the youngest and most brilliant students who had ever entered the College. He had previously prepared himself at the justly renowned Latin Free School of Boston, where the sons of so many of the poor men of Boston had previously distinguished themselves, and where so many high honors have been won by the poor from those favored with many more advantages. But Providence in one way or another has happily made a more equal distribution of its gifts than man is aware of. Riches have their temptations to make one idle for the present and careless for the future, while poverty—and always the more pinching the more pressing—is a constant stimulus to attempt great things and to accomplish them when attempted. Edward Everett was among the poor boys of Boston, and attended its free schools,—always among the best in the country,—and which it is no injustice to others to say, have always been among the best in the world. He distinguished himself in College, where he was a most laborious student, as he had previously done in school, and graduated with the highest honors. From the College he passed to the Divinity School, where there was no lagging in his industrious habits, and where he won the highest admiration for his learning and eloquence. It was a general remark of that time, that his pastoral and present abilities gave higher promise of greatness than that of any other man who had graduated at Cambridge. After his ordination crowds attended him wherever he preached, and his pulpit eloquence when discoursing, like Paul of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, were regarded as specimens of most perfect oratory.

Mr. Everett from that time to the present has been accused of wanting that eloquence of the heart which is so much more impressive than all the learning of the head, and all the cultivations of a merely intellectual taste. True feeling, sincere sympathy, warm affection, and generous love, is has been said by his enemies, form no part of his character. His friends, however, who should know him better than his enemies, declare the reverse of this to be true. Beneath that noble exterior which Mr. Everett certainly possesses, and sometimes to a chilling degree of coldness, there may be the warmest sympathy. It is not necessary that every man should have the fervor of that Apostle who exclaimed—"The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." There is the same truth in the coldest marble, or the most frigid clime, or the most abstruse philosophy, as there is in the sunniest picture, the warmest sky, or the truest poetry. Truth in principle is always truth; and what is cold and heartless to one man is but clear and intelligible to another. The bigot has more warmth than the true Christian, and the partizan more of external show than the patriot; but who would dream of placing bigotry before religion, or patriotism behind the uproar and boasting of a noisy partizan.

What Macready is as an actor, Mr. Everett is as an orator. The one speaks, walks and dresses, by rule and whether he personifies the lover's melancholy, or the soldier's courage, the revenge of despair, or the hope that never despairs, he moves with a measured and stately march, suiting "the action to the word, the word to the action" and in all respects giving full obedience to the instructions of Hamlet to the players, by "holding his discretion he his tutor."

One could desire something more of holy unction than is seen in the pulpit discourses of Edward Everett, and something more of fervency than is apparent in his many orations and addresses,—but without these there are important truths and lessons of wisdom which, if learned aright, would improve the heart and understanding of every man who would give heed to what is taught.

Mr. Everett, soon after his ordination, was elected a professor of Harvard University, an office which he accepted upon condition of being allowed to spend some time in Europe previously to entering upon the duties of his office. He made a visit accordingly, and traveled as far as Greece and Rome, spending, however, much of his time in Gottingen, where he became, and was acknowledged to be an accomplished student of German literature. The fruits of his studies were made a thousand times more fruitful by the instruction he imparted to others. His labors were of the severest kind after his return home. He was at the same time the editor of the North American Review, the author of lectures on architecture, delivered at Boston, and one of the professors of the University. In all things he showed himself a ready, and a ripe and finished one. The people of his Congressional District, not content with the circumscribed field of labor, as they erroneously regarded it, selected Mr. Everett for Congress, where he served for ten years, from 1825 to 1835. In Congress, though not distinguished as a politician, he was renowned for his knowledge of literature, for his good taste and for his gentlemanly bearing. He was chairman of many committees, and to his recomendation and earnest defence are to be attributed many of the improvements in the public grounds of the Capitol.

The brilliant reputation which Mr. Everett brought to Congress, was much enhanced by his *debut* in the House of Representatives. Though more an orator than a debater, he took rank at once as the first orator then in Congress, or at any time during his term of service. What he said was listened to with the deepest attention, and was always interesting, always instructive, while his manner has ever been most impressive—What was said of Goldsmith, has been said with equal truth of Everett *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.* As gold is refined in the furnace, so beauty and finish is given to whatever subject his attention is drawn. In the various capacities of student, reviewer, teacher, preacher, politician, legislator, governor, as minister abroad, and now as president of the oldest college in the country, his whole attention appears to have been absorbed in the duties of his calling. Moderate in his habits of life, and temperate in living, he has reached the age of fifty one or two years, with the possession of the highest honors of state and of literature. His ambition has, doubtless, been satisfied, and more than satisfied. A life of steady usefulness is now before him, and in a position as respectable as it is honorable. In the past, Mr. Everett has proved himself an ornament to his country, and if Cowper could say with truth that it was a "———praise enough
To fill the ambition of a private man,"
That Chatham's language is his mother's tongue,
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own,"
so half this praise, at least, I could bestow on one whose voice is as musical as is Apollo's lute, and whose language and thoughts are not a whit behind those of Edmund Burke, who is justly renowned as having been among the first of English orators.

At a stated meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, held on Thursday, the 8th instant, the President having announced to the Board the decease of Honorable Richard Biddle, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it has been with sentiments of the deepest regret that this Board have been apprised of the decease of their esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon. Richard Biddle, the first President of this Board, and that although many years have elapsed since the ties by which he was connected with this institution were severed, at the call of public duty, this Board entertains a grateful sense of the services he rendered to the Pittsburgh Gas Works at the period of their first organization, to which may in a great measure, be attributed the present state of prosperity and usefulness.

Resolved, That the members of this Board respectfully beg leave to tender to the bereaved family of the deceased, their most cordial sympathy for the heavy affliction they have sustained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated by the President to Mrs. Biddle, and that they be published in the newspapers of the city.

SCOTCH RELIEF.—The Executive Committee of the Scotch Relief Fund, respectfully request all those who hold subscriptions or donations in their hands, to hand them to the Committee with as little delay as possible, and every person having claims on the Committee, will please present them for settlement as they wish to make a final report of their proceedings soon.

The CITY AUTHORITIES have passed an act giving the Captain of the night watch thirty two dollars per month, and the Lieutenants of the Night Watch thirty dollars per month, and the Watch, men twenty-eight dollars per month, to commence with the 1st of June 1847.

The authorities have also authorized a Police officer for the Monongahela wharf and landing

APPOINTMENTS OF PREACHERS, OF THE PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, M. E. Church 1847.

WELLSVILLE, July 8, 1847.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference adjourned this day about 11 o'clock. The appointments are as follows:—

Pittsburgh District—T M Hudson, P E.
Liberty st—S Wakefield
Smithfield st—W Cox
Wesley Chapel—J W Miner
Asbury Chapel—Caleb Foster
Welsh Mission—P Roberts
East Liberty—J Knox, W N Gilmore
New Salem—D R Hawkins, J Nesbit
Blairsville—W F Lauck
Johnstown—J Shaw
Indiana—M L Weekly, D A Hans
Diamond Mill's Mission—D Gordon
Kittaning—W Cooper, E B Griffin
McKeesport—W Lynch
Ed tor of Pitt Chris Advocate—William Hunter.

Uniontown District—J J Swayze, P E.
Uniontown—S E Babcock
Brownsville—J Coil
Fayette—D Hess, J Mansel
Redstone—J G Samson, H Cronage
West Newton—H R Kern, M A Rider
Connellsville—P M McGowan, J Ray
Ligonier—A J Rich, J M Rankin
Somerset—J J Covert
Centerville—J F Neeley
Addison—R Laughlin, J Grant
Allegheny—J G Mapel
Preston—J Craig.

Clarksburgh District—S C J Worthington, P E.
Clarksburgh—J D Cramer
Pruntytown—J H Reed, H A Rimer
Kingwood—J S Patterson
Barbour—H C Dean, Jer. Hare
Beverly—B Isen
Buchanan—G Mestlin, J Ansley
Weston—J L Clark, J Birkett
Kenahwa—J M Dudley
Harrisville—J W Snodgrass, M M Eaton
Middlebourne—A C Gallahur, F R Boggess.
Pleasant Valley Mission—W Smith
Lumberport—W C McCarty
Milford—A A Reger, G J Nixon
N W V Academy—G Battelle, Principal, Alex Martin, Teacher.

Morgantown Dist—S Elliot, P E.
Morgantown—S B Dunlap
Morgantown circuit—M Titchenell, S R Dawson
Marion—B F Sedwick, J W Fribley
Granville—R Jordan
Mt. Morris—J McCauley
Waynesburg—P F Jones, J F Dorsey, P Pelly, Sup.
Greensborough—J Gibson
Carmichaeltown—J Adams
Brelsville—J Spencer, J L Irwin,
Finleyville—J White
Monongahela city—E P Jacob
Birmingham—W D Lemon.

Wheeling District—C D Battelle, P E.
Wheeling—C Cook
Triadelphia—D Sharp
Claysville—A Deaver, D Niel
Washington—E Birkett
Buff's Creek Mission—A Jackson
Charltiers—N Callender, W Long, J L Dorne.
Florence—I Dallas, G Jones.
Ohio—J Moffitt, C A Holmes
Wellsburg and Franklin—J Morrow
Grave Creek—C Cheney, J L Scott, J B West, Sup.
New Martinsville—P Green

Barnsville district—W Kenney, P E.
Barnesville—G D Kincear, Z H Coston, T J Higgins
Woodfield—C Morrison, S P Wolf
Clarington—J Dillon
Hownsville—S Lewis, W Blake
NewPort—R Stephenson, J A Sweney
Somerville—W Abney, M Bishop
Summerfield—A Mager, J Philips, J W Edmunds, W Harper, Sup.
McConnellsville—P K McCue, J W Flowers
Cumberland—J Wharton, T R Rockle
St. Clairsville—L Perry, C H Jackson
Martinsville—J Drummond.

Cambridge District—S R Brockunier, P E.
Cambridge—D Trueman
Norwich—E H Taylor, C E Weirich
Coshocton—D P Mitchell, I N Baird, Sup.
Washington—J G Taylor, D Cross, J W Shirer
W Chester—H Bradshaw, W P Hamilton
Plushing—R Boyd, J W Baker
Smithfield—W Summers, W Tipton
Cadiz—J C Merryman, I Henderson
Deersville—P Cook, J D Rich
N Philadelphia—H McCall, J W Day.

Steubenville District—H Gillmore, P E.
Steubenville—G S Holmes, T McCreary
Richmond—W G Henderson, B F Sawhill, T Thompson, sup.
Knoxville—S Lengden, J H Thomas
Hanover—C Thomas, W Deveny
Jefferson—D S Welling
Carrollton—E Hays
Paris—H C Boyers, W A Davidson
Lima—J Hector
Canton—J Hare, J M Bray
Massillon—A A Jimerson
Leesburgh—J N McAbee, G A Lowman.

Beaver District—R Hopkins, P E.
Allegheny city.
Beaver—D L Dempsey.
South Commons—E G Best.
Tarentum—I Archbold
Butler—R J White
Manchester—H Cree, W P Blackburne
Sewickley—J L Williams
New Brighton—G M'Caskey, J R Shearer
Beaversville—G Nicholson
Beaver Creek Mission—J K Miller
Columbiana—J Murray, T Winstanley
Salem—J H White, H Miller
New Lisbon—F Moore
Wellsville—M P Jameson
Allegheny College—F S De Hass, Agent

A M Brown transferred to Erie Conf.
J S Best transferred to Rock River Conf.

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Robert Hopkins,	Charles Cooke,
Simon Elliott,	J Drummond,
Wesley Kenney,	John Spencer,
John J Swayze,	Joshua Monroe.

RESERVE DELEGATES.
William Hunter, S E Babcock.

News Items.

HAND B FRENCH, has been elected President of the New York and Washington Telegraphic Company, to succeed Mr. Kendall. Mr. F. is clerk of the House of Representatives.

A CURIOSITY EXPECTED.—*A Chinese junk in the U. S.*—Capt. Lloyd Stenmer, of the schr. Mary Augusta, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday from Rio Grande, reports that he spoke on the 29th of June off Cape Henry, 200 miles distant, a *Chinese Junk*, with the Emperor's flag flying, *three hundred days from Canton, bound to New York.* If we recollect aright the object of bringing so strange a vessel to this country was to exhibit her, and no doubt the enterprising owner will reap a rich reward for his perilous undertaking

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature of New Hampshire finally adjourned last Saturday. The election in the two vacant Congressional districts took place on Thursday last, and the result should be known to-day.

THE BROAD GUAGE for Rail Roads is persevered in by the New York and Erie Rail Road Company after due inquiry and experiment. The subject is worthy of notice on the part of those who are engaged in Rail Road enterprise.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE of Connecticut, after consideration of the evidences of the various claimants, have fully recognized Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, as the sole discoverer of the (so called) Letheon, as applicable to Surgical operations. They have passed him a vote of thanks for the wonderful discovery.

ONE ITEM OF THE COST OF WAR.—An intelligent gentleman from Vera Cruz says, he learned from undoubted authority, that the *demurrage* of the vessels at the anchorage, in the employ of the United States, was about $5000 per day, or at the rate of $150,000 per month, but that during the preceding month, it was at one time upwards of $8000 per day. Many vessels are kept at a demurrage of 60, 80 or 100 dollars per day, with remnants of cargoes on board, which, with small exertion might be promptly landed. This was particularly the case, with a number of coal vessels, where the demurrage of a few days, was fully equal to the whole value of the coal

GEORGIA POLITICS.—The Whig State Convention in Georgia passed Resolutions responding to the "general and spontaneous acclamation of the American people" in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and returning thanks to the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, for his course in the Senate of the United States. The Loco Focos held their Convention at Milledgeville, on the 28th of June, and nominated Geo. W. Towns, of Talbot, as their candidate for Governor. Resolutions in favor of Gen. Taylor were defeated in their Convention by the efforts of Mr. Howell Cobb, who is one of the unfortunate souls who voted with so many of his party to censure Gen. Taylor.

The PRESIDENT left Portland at 7½ o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and reached N. Y., a distance of 325, miles the following morning. He stopped at a dozen places on the way. At Portland, he attended the Unitarian church on the 4th and the Presbyterian Church in the afternoon.

The following from the New York Express gives some account of his further progress, and to which we may add that he arrived home on Wednesday:

He reached Portsmouth, N. H., *en route*, at 10 o'clock, and was obliged to limit his stay to four hours instead of eight, which deprived him of the pleasure of visiting the Navy Yard. He took an early and rapid dinner at Portsmouth, and left, in a special train,—passing through (and pausing a few minutes at,) the pretty towns of Newburyport, Salem, and Lynn, on his way to Boston; where he was met by the Cadets, (the Governor's special body-guard, which have been all along placed at the President's service,) who escorted him through the city, to the Fall River *depot* whence he started by train for that place, embarking on board the "Bay State," and reaching this city, this (Tuesday) morning, went to his former quarters at the Astor House. By the 9 o'clock train, he left for Trenton, N. J, where he is to dine, and to spend a portion of the day. He proceeds, thence, we learn, the speediest way, towards the seat of government.

The Lowell Advertiser says that, when in that city there were, in the President's train, and among the invited guests, nine Governors and Ex-Governors, with many other distinguished guests. Among them were Secretary Buchanan, Attorney General Clifford, Judge Woodbury, Hon. Edmund Burke, Commodore Stewart, Gov. Mouton, of Louisiana, Gov. Toucey, of Connecticut, Gov. Anderson, of Maine, Gov. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire, Gov. Morton, Mr. Marshall Barnes, Hon. Charles G. Atherton, Hon. Amos Abbott, Hon. Gayton P. Osgood, Maj. Ripley, Gen. Oliver and Capt. Stein, who was in the battle of Buena Vista, &c.

THE Union of Wednesday night remarks:

We are happy to say that the President returns in good health and excellent spirits, improved by the camparative relaxation he has enjoyed, and not exhausted by the fatigues he has undergone.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, July 9.

We have dates to the 2d of July from New Orleans. They do not confirm the declaration of Santa Anna as Dictator, but they give information of the appearance of *thirty thousand Mexican troops* in and about the Capitol of Mexico, prepared to resist General Scott's advance. There is much excitement at this news at Vera Cruz, and all along on the road to Head Quarters.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 12 M.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

We have news of the Union's arrival at New York with four days later intelligence from France and the continent. She left Cherbourg not on the 15th as erroneously advertised but on the 22d of June.

The French Chamber of Deputies have continued the importation of Corn into France until the first of February 1848 free of duty.

The Harvest in France promises an abundant yield.

The American and French Steam Company have ordered a second Steamer to take her place in the line at Cherbourg, and the "Philadelphia" will sail next.

The Mail received by the Union at New York is not at this moment distributed.

GRAIN MARKET.

PARIS, June 19.

Flour has been offered at 107 francs to 110 per 159 kil.

Sales have been made at 103 to 116 francs for 109 kil.

Sales of flour from the Province to arrive, were made at 95 to 110 francs per 159 kil on Scotland and Belgium.

Prices of Grain have advanced in Germany, and have been tending upward both at Havre and in Paris.

COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, June, 18.

Cotton sales of 150 Bales Louisiana ordinary at 95, and 100 bales Mobile ordinary at 99 francs 50 centimes.

Quotations of New Orleans inferior 81 to 91 francs according to quality.

Very ordinary 90 to 92 francs, ordinary 87 to 89. Good to ordinary 104 and 115. Good to fair 114 to 116 a 117. Good to fine 120 francs Florida and Upland inferior 88 to 90 francs. Very ordinary 91 to 93 francs. Ordinary 94 to 96 francs. Good to ordinary 97 to 99, and fine 100 francs.

[The Kilo-gramme, or 1000 grammes is equal we believe to 2lbs, 2 oz. 4 grains avoirdupois. The French manner of quoting prices, we confess, is not very intelligent to us as given in the despatch received from our Philadelphia correspondent.]

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 9, 7 P. M.

Flour—There has been a good deal of business doing in the market to-day. Sales 5000 bbls fresh ground, at $5,50 and 500 bbls at $5,25 a5,37½. Holders are now generally demanding $5,50, but the price is not established and nominal. The market is much firmer than yesterday.

Cornmeal—Sale of 3000 bbl at $3,00 per bbl—a further decline.

Wheat—Sales prime Red wheat from store at 120c per bu, and good lots at 109a111c.

Corn—Prime Yellow corn is held at 71a75c but there have been no sales at that price. Some small transactions at 70c.

Cotton—Holders manifest a good deal of firmness, but the amount of business doing is a trifle

The Grocery market is without change and not much doing.

Provisions—The inquiry for Provisions has sut sided in a measure and the market is rather drooping. No. 1 western Lard is selling at 9a10c in bbls and kegs.

Whiskey in bbls is held at 26c without finding buyers.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

July 9, 9 o'c P. M.

Flour—There is an increasing demand for Flour in this market, although the business reported shows a small business to have been done.—Sales 5000 bbls Genessee at $6 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of prime White Wheat at 125c and prime Red at 120a125c per bu—the sales in all are 20,000 bu

Corn—Sales 40,000 bu prime Yellow Corn at 67a68c.

Cornmeal—Sales at $3,18½ per bbl.

In the Provision market, very thing is perfectly quiet and no change in prices or demand.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 9, 8 P M.

Flour—Sales 1000 bbls Howard st. Flour at $5,25a5,37½. The market has been very quiet to day and not much done.

Corn—Sales prime White at 61c, and of Yellow at 64a60c per bu.

Whiskey in bbls is selling at 26½c.

The market for Tobacco is dull and few sales making.

Provisions—All descriptions of barrelled Provisions are nominal in price.

Bacon—Hams 9a10c.

BALTIMORE AND WHEELING.—The terms of agreement between the Baltimore Rail Road Company and Wheeling are as follows:

1st. That the unrestricted right of way is granted from the Virginia line to Wheeling, the road not being confined to any particular line or required to touch any particular point on the way thither.

2d. That the City of Wheeling subscribes five hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Company, and secures its prompt payment in a manner satisfactory to the Rail Road Company.

3d. A freehold of two acres and a half of ground in a position eligible for the purpose, is to be made by Wheeling to the Rail Road Company, for a depot; and the use of steam power on the Rail Road track in Wheeling, is to be secured.

The Baltimore Patriot says.

These are the principal terms of the agreement which, as we have said above, has been unanimously made by the Wheeling Committee and the Committee of the Directors of the Rail Road Company. The agreement has been sent out to Wheeling for the formal approval of the authorities of that town, which there is no doubt it will receive. It will then be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Road, and there is every reason to believe it will meet their sanction.

The Wheeling Committee were unanimous in their concurrence of the above terms. Does it not now become the People of Pittsburgh to be astir themselves!

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

July 10—CONTENTS IN PART.

Pacification of Mexico—Old Pricetoe—Meeting of the Bar in reference to the death of the Hon. F. Biddle—The Country around Pittsburgh—An Appeal to Pittsburgh—Arista and his Generals—The Smoke Nuisance—Meeting of the Managers of St. Paul's Cathedral—Letter from a Young Artist in Italy—From the Copper Country—Santa Anna, and all the late news from Mexico—Mob at Annapolis—Sketch of the Life of Edward Everett—Mr. Clay and the Tariff—The President's Visit—Appointments of Preachers, at the Pittsburgh Annual Conference—News Items—Miscellany—Singular Case—