THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY PEASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 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.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.

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

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

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

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

For LATER 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.

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We have the proceedings of the 5th and 6th of July in the National Convention in full, and give to them what space we can find. The convention was called to order by Dr. P. Maxwell, Marshall of the day; after which, the Mayor, Hon. James Curtiss, welcomed the delegates to the city.

The address of the Mayor was brief and excellent. The Mayor said:

"We are proud, gentlemen, that you and your constituents, have selected the city of Chicago as the place for holding such a Convention. To those who honored our city as their first choice for this purpose, and to those who, having other preferences, so chiefly, and magnanimously yielded to what seemed to be the general wish, I tender, on behalf of the city and its people, their most grateful acknowledgements. I bid you all, gentlemen, on their behalf, a most heartfelt welcome. Other and older cities would doubtless have been able to make your stay within more comfortable and satisfactory, but nowhere among the many hospitable cities of the West, would you have found a more sincere desire to make your meeting, so honorable to us, pleasant and agreeable to your selves.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the choice of James L. Barton, of Buffalo, Chairman, and A. B. Chambers, of St. Louis, Mo., and Hans Crocker, of Wisconsin, as Secretaries.

After a brief address from Mr. B., he called on the Rev. Mr. Allen, late President of Bowdoin College, but now a delegate from Massachusetts, to address the throne of grace.

The States were soon called alphabetically, and requested to select one of their number as a committee to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The following States answered, and named their committee as follows:—

Connecticut—John A Rockwell,
Florida—John G Camp,
Georgia—Thomas Butler King,
Indiana—S C Sample,
Illinois—A Lincoln,
Iowa—N L Stout,
Maine—M A Chandler,
Massachusetts—Artemas Lee,
Michigan—John Biddle,
South Carolina—J L H Cross,
Missouri—Albert Jackson,
New Hampshire—F S Fish,
New Jersey—Hon L Kirkpatrick,
New York—Hon John C Spencer,
Ohio—Hon R C Schenck,
Pennsylvania—A G Ralston,
Rhode Island—E C Graves,
Wisconsin—Marshall M Strong.

A recess was taken until 4 o'clock, after the Convention had proceeded thus far. The afternoon services commenced with a speech from Rev. Dr. Allen, and a spirited one it was. He was followed by Ex Governor Corwin of Ohio in a speech replete with wit, logic and interesting facts. Mr. Greeley of New York also made a brief speech, when the Committee to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported through their Chairman, Maj. John Biddle, of Michigan, the following:

President.
EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

Vice Presidents.

J A Rockway, Conn.	J G Camp, Florida.
T B King, Ga.	E W Ellis, Ind.
W Woodbridge, Mich.	E Corning, N. Y.
L Kirkpatrick, N. J.	Gov. Bebb, Ohio.
A W Loomis, Pa.	Mr Hoppin, R. I.
J H Tweedy, Wis.	A W Walkins, Mo.
Judge Williams, Iowa.	C S Hempstead, Ill.
M A Chandler, Maine.	W P Eustis, Mass.

Secretaries.

Schuyler Colfax, Ia.	N E Edwards, Ill.
F W Penno, N. Y.	A B Chambers, Mo.
Aaron Hobart, Mass.	David Noble, Mich.
Peter McMartin, N. J.	N W Ditz, Ohio.
Frederick S Lovell, Wis.	H W Starr, Iowa.

Charles King, of New York, one of the Committee, rose and stated that he dissented from the report of the committee, and proposed as a substitute the name of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, for President. Mr. Corwin rose, and in a very handsome manner peremptorily declined the honor intended him. The President elect, Hon. Edward Bates, was then called to the chair, and in an impressive speech acknowledged the honor done him. He was received amidst the hearty cheers of the Convention.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Committee, reported resolutions for the government of the Convention:

The Convention adjourned upon these resolutions for the night.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Convention met Tuesday morning, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to read the letters, the first of which was from Ex-Governor Wright of New York. It is characteristic of the man, and, therefore, both *in favor of*, and against works of Public Improvement. Those who know the man, know that if placed in a position of power, he would keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope.

The second letter read was from Col. Benton, to which we have already referred. The third was from Mr. Gass, who was thoroughly noncommittal.

The fourth was from Henry Clay, and of course in it there was no dodging whatever. It is brief, and we, therefore, publish it:

Ashland, 24th May, 1847.

Dear Sir,—I received your friendly letter, accompanied by the Circular of the Committee, recommending my attendance at the North Western Harbor and River Convention, proposed to be held in Chicago, on the first Monday in July next.—Cordially concurring in what is announced to be the object of that Convention, I should be happy to assist in the accomplishment of it, if it were in my power, but I regret that I cannot conveniently attend the Convention. Wishing that its deliberations may be conducted in a spirit of harmony, and that they may lead to good practicable results, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Letters were also read from Messrs. R. McClelland, A. Felch, Bradford Wood and Martin Van Buren. Mr. V. B. holds out the encouragement that he is "not indifferent to the objects of the Convention," and that he cannot but wish success to all constitutional efforts which have that direction.

The Committee on Resolutions and an Address were announced, of which, J. C. Wright was Chairman, and we observe Messrs. J. C. Spencer, N. P. Tallmadge, T. Butler King, and T. J. Bigham among the members.

All business having been disposed of, and the Convention being in expectation of a report from the Committee upon resolutions, Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and Dudley L. Field, of New York, taking opposite sides, upon some of the powers of the General Government, but yet agreeing upon those general principles which called the Convention there, addressed the audience.

At half past 12 o'clock, the convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

Tuesday afternoon, July 6

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment when

The committee upon Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted

The Convention submit to their fellow citizens, and to the Federal Government the following propositions as expressing their own sentiments and those of their constituents.

1st. That the Constitution of the United States was framed by practical men, for practical purposes, declared in its preamble, "to ingraft for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty;" and was mainly designed to create a government whose functions should be adequate to the protection of the common interests of all the States, or of two or more of them, which could not be maintained by the action of the seperate States. That in strict accordance with this object, the revenues derived from commerce were surrendered to the general Government, with the express understanding that they should be applied to the promotion of those common interests.

2. That among these common interests and objects were—1st Foreign Commerce, to the regulation of which, the powers of the States severally were confessedly inadequate; and 2d, internal trade and navigation, wherever the concurrence of two or more States was necessary to its preservation, or where the expense of its maintenance should be equitably borne by two or more States, and where, of course, those States must necessarily have a voice in its regulation; and hence resulted the Constitutional grant of power to Congress, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States."

3. That being thus possessed both of the means and of the power which were denied to the States respectively, Congress became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice to cherish and increase both the kinds of commerce thus committed to its care, by expanding and extending the means of conducting them, and of affording them all those facilities and all that protection which the States individually would have afforded, had the revenue and the authority been left to them.

4. That this obligation has even been recognized from the foundation of the government and has been fulfilled partially, by erecting light-houses, building piers for harbors, break-waters and sea walls, removing obstruction in rivers and providing other facilities for the commerce carried on from the ports on the Atlantic coast; and the same obligations have been fulfilled to a much less extent in providing similar facilities for commerce among the States; and that the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the western lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous light houses upon them, which appropriations have never been questioned in Congress as wanting constitutional authority.

5. That thus by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States and of every department of the Federal Government, under all Administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the Constitution in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce has been manifested and has been confirmed by the People, and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument as any one of its most explicit provisions.

6. That the power "to regulate commerce with Foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes," is on on its face as palpably applicable in its whole extent to each of the subject-commerated equally and in the same manner, as to render any attempts to make it more explicit, idle and futile, and that those who admit the rightful application of the power to Foreign Commerce, by facilitating and protecting its operations, by improving Harbors and clearing out navigable rivers, cannot consistently deny that it equally authorises similar facilities to Commerce among the States."

7. That "Foreign Commerce" is dependent upon internal trade for the distribution of its freights, and for the means of paying for them, so that whatever improves the one, advances the other; and they are so inseparable that they should be regarded as one. That an export from the American shore to a British port in Canada is as much foreign commerce as if it had been carried directly to Liverpool, and that an exportation to Liverpool neither gains nor loses any of the characteristics of foreign commerce, by the directness or circuity of the route, whether it passes through a custom house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or descends through that river and its connecting canals, to the ocean, or whether it passes along the artificial communications and natural streams of any of the States to the Atlantic.

8. That the general government by extending its jurisdiction over Lakes and navigable rivers, subjecting them to the same laws which prevail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not only for purposes of revenue, but to give security to life and property, by the regulation of Steamboats, has precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction for any other legitimate regulation of Commerce. If it has power to control or restrain, it must have the same power to protect, assist and facilitate, and if it denies the jurisdiction in the one mode of action, it should renounce it in the other.

9. That in consequence of the peculiar dangers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from the want of Harbors for shelter, and of the Western Rivers from snags and other obstructions, there are no parts of the United States more emphatically demanding the prompt and continued care of the Government to diminish those dangers and to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard provisions for those purposes as sectional, local, and not national, must be wanting in information to the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of territory population occupied or interested in that navigation.

10. That having regard to relative population or to the extent of commerce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and lakes and the streams connecting them with the Ocean, have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast; and that the time has arrived when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done, by the united, determined and persevering efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked.

11. That independent of this right to protection of "Commerce among the States," the right of "common defence" guaranteed by the Constitution, entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers, to such safe and convenient harbors as may afford shelter to a Navy whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with one neighbors; and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use.

12. That the argument most commonly urged against appropriations to protect "commerce among the States," and to defend the inhabitants of the frontiers, that they invite sectional combinations, to insure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the Republican principles of our Government, and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest representatives. That it may be urged with equal force against legislation upon any other subject, involving various and extensive interests. That a just appreciation of the rights and interests of all our fellow citizens, in every quarter of the Union, disclaiming selfish and local purposes, will lead intelligent representatives to such a distribution of the means in the Treasury, upon a system of moderate and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants of all, and prevent those jealousies and suspicions which threaten the most serious danger to our confederacy.

13. That we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and a harbor for commerce, and supposes that a mole or pier which will afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against the storm, must necessarily improve such harbor, and adapt it to commercial purposes.

14. That the revenue derived from imports on Foreign goods belong to the whole people and the public funds being the common heritage of all our citizens, so long as these resources continue, the imposition of any special burden on any portion of the people, to obtain the means of accomplishing objects equally within the duty and the competency of the General Government, would be unjust and oppressive.

15. That we disavow all and every attempt to connect the cause of internal trade and "Commerce among the States" with the fortunes of any political party, but that we mean to place that cause upon such immutable principles of truth, justice and constitutional duty, as shall command the respect of all parties, and the deference of all candidates for public favor.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATEST OF THE CONVENTION.

Steamboat Louisiana, Lake Erie, July 9, 1847.

The whole number of States represented was 16—the delegates probably 1000. They were mainly business men—fewer leading public men than was anticipated. We had 33 delegates from Pennsylvania—some 7 or 8 from Pittsburgh. The Resolutions are from the pen of John C. Spencer, of N. York. I regard them as placing the Constitution right and duty of the National Government upon the strongest possible grounds, and clear, too, in very small space. There was much harmony in all our deliberations. There were a large number of the Democracy present, notwithstanding the party appeal of Mr. Ritchie. I should think at least one-third of the Convention probably were of that school of politics. Nearly all of them honestly and earnestly engaged in the business of the Convention. A few small fry endeavored to give some trouble, but could not succeed.

Rev. Dr. Baird declines the Presidency of Jefferson College.

Additional Foreign News.

The steamer Union brought Paris dates to the 28th. She had 130 passengers, most of them in the steerage.

The good example of the Pope of Rome, we observe has been followed by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A deputation of twenty persons, among whom were three Tuscan nobles, three lawyers, three physicians, three artists, three artizans, headed by the Mayor of the city, were admitted into the presence of the Grand Duke, to offer expressions of public gratitude. The Grand Duke replied in the following words:—

"I receive with pleasure the deputation which just expressed the thanks of my people. Every man is subject to error, and I among others, but my intentions have always been directed to the good of my country.

"The reforms which I have undertaken to introduce have for a long time been the object of my thoughts. I hope to accomplish them entirely with the concurrence of the citizens, and with the support of public opinion. I hope the deputation will receive my words as the profession of a sincere loyal faith."

We add the above to the political improvements which we noticed yesterday.

The news from Portugal by the Union does not look so conciliatory as that received by the Caledonia.

The Queen declared that the execution of her promises should be subordinate to the reduction of the rebels; that she would not nominate a new ministry, nor re-establish public liberty until the whole insurrection had been surpressed; further instead of conciliating decrees which were expected, the Gazette of June 7th published a Royal Ordinance, proroguing the suspension of individual liberty and the press, and speaks out the reactive disposition which influences Portugal.

A quiet marriage.—John Bright the distinguished member of Parliament has been married at the weekly meeting of the society of Friends.

At half past ten says the Leeds Mercury the wedding party arrived and took the seats appointed to them. The whole company sat for about three quarters of an hour in perfect silence when Mr. Bright arose and taking the right hand of Miss Leatham, pronounced in a low, but distinct voice the following words:—"Friends I take my friend *Margaret Elizabeth Leatham*, to be my wife and promise by Divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until it shall please God to part us by death." While still holding hands, Miss Leatham pronounced the same words, substituting John Bright for her own name in a low but tremulous voice. After which another period of some minutes elapsed, when one of the congregation offered up a short prayer, the whole assembly standing. After some minutes had again elapsed, Mr. Henry Gun, draper, read the certificate, or declaration which was signed by the bride and bridegroom, and their relations and friends and afterwards by a large number of the congregation.

Water in London.—A late London letter says:—

"We have plenty of means for employing spare capital, should other than railroads be preferred; for instance, there is the *United Kingdom Artesian Water Company*, formed for the better supply of London with water; the capital of this company is £500,000. Already eight companies exist with an aggregate capital of £3,225,000. These companies supply 314,553,000 hogsheads of water last year. The Artesian wells are calculated to produce more than twelve times this amount, so enough for the chalk bed upon which London is built to supply *all the people of England and Ireland.* Glass or porcelain pipes are to be used.

It is said that Shakspeare's works are forthcoming for *two pence a play!* The price paid by our forefathers for an old black letter song, will buy a modern library of pleasing knowledge."

On the 5th ult. the Bank of England had $81,182,295 in gold and silver coin and bullion, being a decrease of $23,975,460 since June 5, 1846; since which period the public and private securities held had also decreased $12,555,550—and its notes in circulation been increased $16,889,375.—On the 5th of June last it had $17,171,825 of its notes in circulation, and held a vast deal more of other securities, in the Issue Department a like amount.

Louis Philippe has reached the age of 73 and is as active now as he was 10 years ago.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says, "he is most of the time employed in either public or private affairs; and when in the country at either of the palaces he often goes where his aids have some difficulty in finding him. He is a most excellent husband and father, and greatly beloved by his people.

The Journal des Debats observes, that it is not in England alone that the consumption of raw cotton has suffered a diminution, during the first four months of the present year. In France, it has decreased from 43,234 lbs. of weight, the consumption of the first four months of the year 1846, to 25,000,000 lbs. This has been attributed to the excessively high price of the raw material.

Natives in London.—The Irish clergy of the Church of England are actually excluded from the London pulpits, by order of the Bishop of London, on the plea that a Dublin University graduate is inferior to that of Oxford and Cambridge.

Another letter from Gen. Taylor.

The Troy Daily Post publishes the following letter from Gen. Taylor, addressed to a citizen of Lansingburgh:

Headquarters, Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, May 29, 1847.

Dear Sir.—It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your most interesting letter of the 21st inst., and to which I desire to reply in terms more expressive of my thanks to you for your kind consideration for myself, and yet more so of my high appreciation of the the upright and patriotic sentiments which are the principle tenor of your letter; but I am burthened with official duties, and at this moment with many letters from distant sources, which require attention, and will necessarily oblige me to reply to you in a few lines:

The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities, the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the war—but I am not unmindfull to the paramount duty my services are due to my country, should she see fit to command them; if said as a soldier, I am satisfied; if in higher and more responsible duties, I desire not to be misunderstood, I am with, of the people. But I will not be the candidate of any party or clique, and should the Nation at large seek to place me in the chair of Chief Magistracy, the good of all parties and National good would be my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the people alone, and from no agency of my own, am I be withdrawn from the cherished hope of my retirement and tranquility when peace shall return.

Please accept, with this my brief reply, the warm appreciation and high consideration of

Yours most sincerely,
Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen U. S. A.

A fourth letter from General Taylor in regard to the Presidency has been made public. It was written by Lieut Lawrence B. Washington, and after giving a personal description of old Rough and Ready, says:—

"As his name has been and will continue before the nation in connection with the Presidency, I suppose you would like to know possibly his positions as regards the two political parties of the country—for although it has been asserted that he is a firm Whig, the assertion has been often denied. *He is nevertheless* a true Whig; and although he is too independent in nature and habits to be called a party man, he is none the less a Whig. He is a thorough Protectionist, an opponent of the sub-treasury, and a friend of the Distribution policy of the Whigs. Of all this there is no doubt here, and yet the whole army, Whigs, Democrats and all, will return home and advocate with enthusiasm his claims for the Presidency.

The "Ten Hours Bill."—On Tuesday, the 8th of June, among other bills that had finally passed, the long agitated Ten Hours Factory Bill received the Royal Assent. The "Manchester Guardian" of the 12th, remarks, in proof of the slight interest felt on the subject under existing circumstances, that after careful inquiry among persons interested in it, they could not learn when its provisions were to take effect, but presumes the time fixed is the first of July next.

We hope this Bill will not operate to curtail the wages of labor in England, and yet as much of the work done in England is "piece work," there is danger that it may do so. Where men work by the piece, there should be no control of the hours of labor, though it is sometimes customary to control the time, even when piece work is done.

Mr. Harris suffered no serious loss from the fire on his premises beyond $2 worth of lime with which the rain came in contact.

Sweden and Norway.

The critics are in pursuit of the Swedish Songstress, but dare not indulge the usual venom of the craft. The Morning Chronicle was convinced she would fail in Norma, for lack of dignity and heroism, but when Norma came, the Queen of Song proved herself doubly enchanting. The London Times praises Norma to the skies. The reader will be interested in the notice of the two Queens,—the one who rules the subject, and she who rules the hearts of all:

"The appearance of the vocalist in this part, (Norma,) has long been anticipated with extreme curiosity, and would alone have attracted a crowded audience. But the fact that the Queen intended to honor the performance with her avowed presence, took the town by surprise, and the double excitement was extraordinary. The royal box, surmounted by a crown, was hung with crimson velvet, fringed with gold, the decorations extending to the boxes on the right and left, in which were placed the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. Two yeomen, according to ancient custom, stood on the stage in front of the box. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who was dressed in full uniform, arrived exactly at 8 o'clock, which was the signal for the commencement of the national anthem. The brilliant assemblage in the boxes, the splendor of the dresses, the abundance of jewels worn by the fair visitors, produced a superb spectacle when the general "uproar" took place. Nor was the enthusiasm less than the splendor. Acclamations were uttered on all sides, and the handkerchiefs were waved in all directions at the end of the anthem. The peculiarity in Madem ioselle Jenny Lind's Norma is, that she makes the ferocious features of the character less prominent than her predecessors, but the portrait that illustrate her render affections much more so. "Norma" may be interpreted two ways. The jealous rage into which she breaks when she discovers that Adalgisa is the object of Pollio's love, the frenzy which tempts her to kill her children, may be so brought forward, that the female character be almost forgotten, and still a very fine impressive performance may be the result. But Norma, in spite of her violence, is a tender mother and an affectionate daughter; her last wish before death is to be reconciled to her father, and obtain his promise to protect her children. It was at the passages where Jenny Lind seizes, and hence the great delicacy of her reading. She gives the Celtic priestess a deep impress of mountainous, she makes you think more of the pure she is forced to endure, than of the implacable resentment she feels. Nothing could be more delicate or sorrowful than the *Qual cor bradisti* in the *finale*—it was the perfection of intense reproach. The by-play throughout was most refined, and all illustrative of the softer treatment of the character. On her first entrance she was somewhat nervous, but she rallied at once, and the famous *Casta Diva*, which immediately precedes *Casta Diva*, brought out all the effect of her wonderful bell-like voice. The calm, equal manner in which this air was executed, the charming play of the voice in *che cobbia letta*, "*Ah bello a me ritorna*," took the house by storm, and she was called enthusiastically at the conclusion. The same honor was paid her at the end of "*Si fino all'ore extreme*," though she was but inefficiently supported by a Maccomodis Barroni, the Adalgisa of the evening. Lablache was magnificent as ever in Orovso, but Fraschini certainly did not do his best as Pollione. After the fall of the curtain, Mdlle. Lind received a shower of bouquets, which covered a great part of the stage. Four times was she called, and on each occasion took away a portion of the floral treasure. And, let it be added, that among her applauders, none were more enthusiastic than the Queen.

Some of the Critics say that Jenny Lind wants the genius of Adonis, the grace of Persiana, the sahoinny of Pasta, the thrilling powers of Grisi, the bewildering exhuberance of Malibran, the facility of Sontag, and that in fine she is only a sonnambula, and charming and delightful. That she pleases more than all others, is proved in the fact that Jenny Lind has 5,000 guineas for the present season, with a superb residence at Brompton, equipage, servants, &c., gratuitously found her, which is more the receipts of any of those above named. She is not to sing in London, however, except at the palace. She is described as learning the honors of her miraculous success most modestly, being in no way elated, and quite indifferent to the flatteries of the great lions and lionesses well.

Government Financiering.—Among the intercepted letters found upon Col. Sower, who was barbarously murdered at Mexico, was one in reference to the Government financiering. The letter speaks for itself, and must do credit alike to the Administration, which will leave the Government burdened with debt beyond almost all example.

Office of the Quarter Master General.
New Orleans, May 13th, 1847.

Captain: In spite of my pre-calculation, I have not been placed in funds. On the 28th of March, I was advised by the third auditor, that I had 5750, charged to me account in his books, but I received no information from the Treasury on this subject. By a letter of the 10th, I am apprised yesterday, that Col. Stanton could not obtain the remittance, so that I cannot expect it, in spite of the many motives I had to rely on it. An arrangement was effected with Corcoran and Riggs, to procure a million of dollars, at different instalments, from 33 May inclusive, to 28th June, near ly two months, and I need more than a million per month—at least $150,000 ready at any hour. The first sum, $150,000, I received, but it was only a drop in the bucket. I have to pay the Texiens, who was hard up. I hear that $150,000 more has been received, but it may meet the same fate as the other $750,000. If I obtain the amount, a part, if not all, will go by Capt. Montgomery in the Mississippi, or, before, at any rate, I shall lose no time, as Captain Irwin wants to leave with the present month, $1,000,000, in Vera Cruz, half for that city, and the remainder to be drawn against from the interior. I much regret that you cannot realise specie by drafts on me, but it is not to be wondered at, since sundry drafts presented to me, I have to pay with bills on Col. Stanton, which are put in the hands of brokers at ½ to 1 per cent. discount, or else I have to keep them unpaid for want of funds, that do not arrive. Some drafts that I give are remitted. I believe that matters will mend shortly. Draw on me if you can; but express on your drafts, that if those who take them are not willing to wait, that I shall pay them with bills on Washington, should it cut me. Between sending specie from here, or obtaining it in that place by drafts, the latter would be preferable, because risk and labor would be avoided. I deposited, on the 25th March, to your credit, in the Canal Bank, $20,000. I think I have not given you advice yet, which is not at all strange, for I am always very busy. I hope soon to have more assistance about me. T. G. HUNT,

Lieut. Col. and Quarter Master General.

To Capt. A. R. Hetzel, Vera Cruz.

As a further comment upon the above, we add the following from the N. Y. Express, which statement appears to be much nearer the mark than any estimate we have seen from Secretary Walker:

"UNCLE SAM'S" CASH ACCOUNT.

1847 April 1.	Balance in U. S. Treasury,	$6,000,000
" July 1.	Received for Treasury Notes,	11,000,000
"	Received from Customs,	7,500,000
"	Lands,	500,000
		$25,000,000
"	Deduct Balance in Treasury,	6,000,000
		$19,000,000
	Average expenses per month, (from 1st April to 1st July, 3 mos.)	$6,333,000
1847 July 1.	Balance in Treasury,	6,000,000
"	Balance of Treasury Notes,	7,000,000
"	From Customs to Jan. 1, 1848,	6,000,000
"	Lands,	1,000,000
		$20,000,000
Disbursements 6 mos.	$6,333,000 per month,	38,000,000
1848. January 1st,	Deficiency,	$18,000,000
Estimate expenses from 1st Jan. 1848, to Jan 1, '49		72,000,000
Revenue for same time		30,000,000
		33,000,000
Defic ency in 1848, to be obtained by Loans,		$40,000,000

We have received the above from an unknown hand.

Anti Renters.—An Anti Rent paper, published not a hundred miles from Delhi, thinks the State Prison "*a place wholly unfit for the reception of any man who has the least respect for himself or regard for the good opinion of others.*"

This is the usual opinion of all States Prison and gallows birds.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

The New York Organ of the Anti Renters is threatening those who are honest enough to meet their obligations, and in regard to the men recently imprisoned, it says:

If they are not liberated, what can be expected hereafter, but that men who are ejected from homes to which they are satisfied they have a rightful claim, even while suits to their claim are pending, will take means as they do in Ireland, to make the houses too warm for any tool of the Landlords. For myself, I have no hesitation in saying, that if I were a citizen of Columbia county, I should go for the liberation of these men, or *retaliation on their persecutors!*

When sentiments like these are tolerated and encouraged, all prospects of public order may be regarded as at an end.

Maine.—The Legislature of Maine have passed by the requisite constitutional majority, an amendment of the present Constitution, providing for the election by a plurality of Governor and members of the State Legislature, both Senate and House. The former will take effect immediately: The latter will be submitted to the people at the election in September next, when it probably will be adopted. This is the first case of decided departure in New England, from the majority principle in elections. This change, it is thought, will be the death blow to "third parties" which have grown up in Maine. Its effect will be to give the Whigs another member of Congress.

The Telegraph East.—It is in contemplation to establish a company from Portland to Halifax. This done, we shall have the foreign news from 36 to 48 hours earlier than at present. Subscriptions are opened in New York for the extension of the line from Portland, in Maine, to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, a distance of 550 miles,—to place the present lines of Telegraph from New York to Portland, under the direction of the new company to be formed,—so far as relates to the reception of the news by the Halifax steamers.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company.—From the manner in which the proceedings are published, some misapprehension is caused, and it is proper to say that "the Magnetic Telegraph Company" of which Mr. B. B. French is elected President, instead of Mr. Kendall, is the Company whose line extends between *New York and Washington.* There are several Telegraph Companies, and misapprehension would be avoided by giving them distinctive names, indicating their respective localities.

Last evening White's Band drove through our principal streets in their splendid carriage, drawn by six bay horses, stopping at short intervals to exhibit their practised skill in playing some excellent tunes.

Tickets of Admission 12½ cents. jy12

Mr. Swilkey was insured $3000 upon the Mt. Emmet House. The fire was caught by a stove pipe running through the house.

Dr. A. Black, of this city, has been nominated for the Senate, by the Loco Foco County Committee.

The Common Council met last evening at the call of the Committee on Streets, but owing to the heat of the weather, no quorum was present.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
Philada., June 12—10 P. M.

Cato Gillespie, a colored man, was stabbed at the corner of Sixth and South streets, on the 4th of July, by a gang of white fellows. He died today.

George Murphy, one of that gang which, some months since, beat to death Jacob Anderson, was arrested in Southwark. The other three had been previously arrested.

The Eastern Markets reached us at a late hour last evening, and not in a form to admit of our placing such returns upon them as would warrant their publication. The storm of lightning which has prevailed for two or three days past, has interrupted the usually correct and easily interpreted reports. The Telegraph itself is in excellent order.

From Gen. Taylor's Division.—Lieut Marshan who was shot in the duel with Lieut Montfort, is dead.

Capt. Bankhead, commanding a company of the Virginia Regiment, reached Monterey on the 14th, from China. He had not encountered any of the enemy on the route, but reports that a messenger despatched him to Camargo, with a letter for Colo Belknap, has been captured by a band of Mexicans and shot.

It is said that the Mexicans are commencing a small guerilla warfare, and that the roads are somewhat infested with robbers.

General Taylor was at Monterey, quietly awaiting reinforcements.

From the Nashua Telegraph.

SONG OF THE TOBACCO WORM.

With ear-locks soapy and long,
With whiskers frizzled and red,
A loafer sat with a quid in his mouth,
A spitting, and muttering said—
Work—work—work,
These hands shall never pursue,
While I can obtain a long nine to smoke,
Or a plug of tobacco to chew.

And he spits—spits—spits,
When moon is breaking bright;
Spits—spits—spits,
When Sol has climbed his height;
Spits—spits—spits,
With day's expiring gleam,
And supperless, falling asleep on a bench,
Keeps spitting away in his dream.

For in his dream he dreams,
It is by fate decreed,
That he is a great tobacco worm,
To extirpate the weed—
And so he works away
To make his conquests sure!
A free and enlightened citizen,
A snuffer, a smoker, and chewer.

At market, church, or mill,
In business or prayer—
Stage-coaches, cars, and barber shops,
Bar-rooms, and everywhere—
He spits—spits—spits,
Evening, noon, and morn;
And snuffs, and puffs, and blows his nose,
As a fisherman blows his horn

Sweethearts and wives—look here!
Is this the man for you,
Whose nose is only fit to snuff,
His mouth to smoke and chew?
Spit—spit—spit—
O 'tis a nasty trick;
Enough to turn any lady fair,
Unless she be able to stomach a bear,
Or a loafer enveloped in whiskers and hair.

Abominably sick.

Ye dames who mean to wed,
Come listen to my lay—
Your charms from all tobacco worms,
Forever turn away;
But if you wear the yoke,
With resignation wear it—
Nor sulk, nor scold, nor get the blues;
But if he smokes, and snuffs, and chews,
Tell pigtail quids are over shoes,
Dear maudam, grin and bear it.

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Testimony.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Worcester County, Md., and one of the very first practitioners in the country in whom he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the learning and the profession, bursting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"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. Have had one half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can: as I expect it it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, ap17 Wm. Dean, M. D.

$5,00 BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 66 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemen's Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. jy24 W B ERSKINE.

☞ 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 so 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 Gentleman named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Walton, No 37 Market st. Philada. oc6

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. Thorn, Market street, and F. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. jy24dlw

Gazette Job Printing Office, THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a neat 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.

☞ 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.

MARRIED.

At Nashville, on the 22d ult. by the Rev Dr. Lapsley, Mr. R. A. GANNAWAY, of Murfreesboro, to Miss FRANCES WESTERVELT, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon, at the residence of his Father, Duquesne, near Penn st. GEORGE REAMS, aged 24 years, a private belonging to Duquesne Greys, now in Mexico.

He will be buried this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THIS Institution under the direction of Mr. N. W. METCALF, is still open for the reception of Pupils at the

Corner of Sandusky and Strawberry sts.

The Second Session will commence on Monday, Sept 12th

Those designing to enter will find it to their interest to do so as near the opening of the session as possible; though pupils will be received at any time during the session.

The services of competent Teach