THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We give below as a proper addition to the proceedings previously published, the speech of Mr. Cowwin of Ohio delivered on the 5th before the Convention.

The convention adjourned on the 7th inst., after adopting the Resolutions previously published.

A Committee was appointed to collect statistics relative to the trade of the Lakes and Rivers, to be presented with the proceedings of this Convention, to the next session of Congress, and to his Honor, *James K. Polk.*

Among the speakers to the convention David D. Fields, Esq., of New York who had led in opposition to everything, took the stand, and, after threatening a dissolution of the Convention, if members did not coincide in *his* views of this subject, he proceeded to lay down his doctrine and to examine the constitutionality of these improvements. Mr. F. was asked if it was in the power of the general government to improve the navigation of the Illinos River? "Well," said Mr. P., "does that River run through two States?" A shout went up and Mr. F. was a little embarrassed at the reception of his geographical doubt. His harbor doctrine was equally cross examined, and his theoretical limitations of power shocking by disregarded by his own practical application.

Mr Corwin's Speech.

He would have been most happy could he be excused from answering at this time to the imperative call which had brought him before the audience. He complimented the Rev gentleman who had preceded him, and united with his tribute to the Poritans one of whom he presumed the gentleman was himself, [a laugh]. As for himself, he thought it must be evident to every one who saw him from a *prima facie* view that he could not be decended from the same stock, [a laugh]. It almost seemed as if he was brought forward directly after the Rev. gentleman, to produce a sort of discord, by comparison. Yet however much we may have been indebted to the hardy and noble sons of New England for much that elevates and ennobles the West, he would venture to say that if any one would enter the interior of Illinois and Iowa, he would find many of the strong-armed sons of Pennsylvania, many from the good old State of Kentucky, and *huge swarms,* [turning to Mr Allen,] from Ohio.

Gentleman had all heard of Ohio—he resided there himself—if they doubted the existence of such a place, and would put him upon the stand, he would prove it to them—yet there are some in our wide world who have not a very clear idea of it. He once met a Frenchman who complained bitterly of our *diplomats.*-He enquired what was the matter with them? were they not dignified and gentlemanly in their deportment? Yes but they spoke no language at all—What, not their own mother vernacular? No, they spoke a kind of *patois;* he believed they called it *Ohio.* [A laugh.]

He spoke of the involuntary impulse which had gathered together from all parts of the Union, men of the highest respectability and most exalted worth. In this remark he meant by no means to be egotistical (a laugh). They had here met ed, forming a great *Congress of the American people.* It is a far nobler patriotism than conquering distant nations with your war clad armies, thus to assemble to secure the blessings of a free government. There is no people under the wide heaven who would have exhibited as you have today, so keen and true an estimate of this truth.—This impulse had moved men from every part of the land to this gathering point.

Away from distant *Massachusetts,* from the city of the merchant princes, the old Bay State has sent her sons.

And from the old colony of William Penn, come representatives to this Congress of American People, without any per diem allowance, or mileage, to marry the good old drab city of Philadelphia to the young city of Chicago.

And from distant Savannah comes one, to learn here whether our glorious republic is destined to be composed of widely disjointed fragments, or whether it is to become, and remain united until the last syllable of recorded time."

Was not this a noble Congress! He had been for many years a member of another Congress, but could he transplant this one to the Ten Miles Square, he would gladly *swap* the old one for it.

Congress has the power to regulate commerce between the several States. If you send a cargo of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, a distance of 1000 miles, crossing lake after lake, stretching away in their magnificent length, would not one naturally think that this might be called *Commerce?* But no, that is a mistake, we are told.—What is it then my brother? Why that is *Trade* (a laugh). But if you send the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it then?—Well, then it is *Commerce!* Why is it not in the first instance as well as the last? Oh it is not on salt water. (a laugh.)

He begged gentlemen would notice this nice distinction between *Commerce* and *Trade.* If we are engaged in business upon salt water, it is *Commerce.* If upon fresh water, then it is *Trade* (a laugh).

Such is the beautiful construction of that clause in the constitution, as given to it in various parts of the Union. If you are desirous of knowing the construction of that clause, recollect! you are asked to take the opinion of some able *Lawyer* or erudite *Skiteman,* but you must seek some distinguished *chemist* and have the water carefully analyzed to discover whether it is *salt* or *fresh* (a laugh.)

It would be interesting to inquire what influence *Commerce* has had in producing the success of your own good city, and in building up the abodes of civilization where, but yesterday, as it were, the wild savage ruled your prairie land.—Without *Commerce,* it would never have existed, and we should not be assembled here to-day.—*Commerce* and *Christianity* have marched hand in hand—the pioneers of the West. It is *Commerce* that builds up and enlarges a nation.—Countries are prosperous, as an almost universal rule, exactly in the relative proportion of the seaboard to the inland extent of territory. Africa at this day is as dark and desolate as ever; her seaboard is only one-square mile to 900 in land. Even our New England, without Commerce, notwithstanding her stern and heroic sons, would have sooner become barbarous than what she now is.

He spoke of the future greatness of the country between the East and the Rocky Mountains—it would at no distant day become the arbiter of the destinies of the Republic—it would make our Presidents, and enact our laws. (Turning to Mr. Allen.) It is well, sir, that you have come among us to see your future masters, (a laugh)—its right will be maintained; the ballot box will secure us the same privileges accorded to our brethren. I have never seen a disease in the body politic that could not be cured by the ballot box. Shall treasure be poured out for the ocean mariner? and shall not a dollar be given to remove impediments from our lakes and rivers? —No, we do not believe this. The same indomitable energy that brought our Pilgrim forefathers through the snows of winter, and the perils of the deep, is fast bringing their descendants thitherward, with their *nolions,* (a laugh.)

He need not argue more on this occasion.—Every man present had an opinion in accordance with his own. In this Congress there would not be a dissenting voice.

Let us not, then, allow any discord to creep into our councils, to mar the harmony of the present, or jeopard the vast interests of the future.—Let the bugles of party have no sound in this convention. Let there be here no Whig, no Democrat—nothing but Americans. I set up here form a new party, and let it be the boast of us all in future years, that we aided harmoneously in urging on this great movement.

Turning to Mr. Wentworth, the Representative in Congress from this District, he continued—

Gentlemen, when he and I can agree on any subject, there must be harmony. He had the pleasure to know that that gentleman was warmly enlisted in favor of the objects of this Convention. He might say, he was *latitudinous* upon the subject; perhaps this was owing to his longitude. He goes the whole length. (A laugh.)

If any of the empires on earth injure or assail us, we are ready to arm ourselves to the teeth, and go forth to do battle; to spend immense treasures, and draw upon all our resources; but here on these lakes, and in our western rivers, thousands of lives are lost; more than have fallen in the Mexican war, for want of a small appropriation. A single ship of the line, destined to protect our foreign commerce, costs us more than a million of dollars. That same gallant ship which bore the name of his own State, Ohio, cost a million and a half of dollars. Four of these ships have cost us more than has been expended for our western harbors since the formation of our government.—Every gun that you would find on board these ships, costs you fourteen thousand dollars.—Would it not be better to take some of these fourteen thousands and improve our Harbors at Chicago, Milwaukee and other places, or to improve our rivers and navigers from the Ohio and Mississippi?

It is a curious fact that 82 per cent of our revenues have gone to supply our forts, and our ships, leaving 18 per cent to be invested in peace. He thought this state of things had better be reversed. There is no fear that this country will be invaded. He did not think there was a country in God's creation which would invade a land that the Yankees had already invaded.

He alluded, also, to the fact that these obstructions of the lakes reacted to the great injury of the farmer, as well as commercial interests. If the farmer raises more produce than he desires to use himself, he wants a good market for the surplus. If he cannot sell his produce to advantage, he is prevented from giving good education to his sons and daughters, who are to be the future voters and the future mothers in the land.

Our Union ought to be so connected and consolidated, that all parts can be accessible to all.—It should be bound together, hooped round with railroads, as with iron ribs. The true definition of a commonwealth is that land where all parts are equally accessible.

It is said that Thomas Jefferson violated the Constitution to acquire Louisiana; his design being to prevent what he feared might take place—that the West in some future day would seek to divide the Union, making the Alleghenies the separating line. If a rail road had then extended from East to West, we should not have needed to acquire Louisiana for any such reason. The sons of the Pilgrims *will* look out upon Asia, and have commercial associations with her. If proper appropriations are not made to bind the growing West to the distant East, their swarming Puritans will build up on the shore of the Pacific an independent Republic of the Anglo Saxon blood.

But this great work on which we are engaged will be accomplished. Since these same Puritans have taken it in hand, they will never rest, nor sleep until it is done.

He thanked God that he had the assurance in this vast and intelligent assemblage, that the hopes of the West are not to be disappointed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATER OF THE CONVENTION.

STEAMBOAT LOUISIANA, }
Lake Erie, July 9, 1847. }

The Chicago delegation from New York was very able—very much of that ability from the editorial corps. Horace Greely, James Brooks, and Charles King, of New York city, Thurlow Weed and E. Crosswell, of Albany, with quite a number of others. The result of this Convention will do very much to enlighten public sentiment in the North West. I think no man can be nominated or sustained for the Presidency, who will veto or pocket Bills (James 'Polk like') for the improvement of harbors and rivers. The President was especially named by every speaker I heard, though his reasons were refuted and ridiculed by several speakers, at which all laughed heartily, and none more loudly applauded than his own professed friends.

I have been very much gratified by this, my first trip to the Upper Lakes. The Buffalo and Chicago steamboats are very fine and elegantly furnished. They have not to build them so tight to accommodate them to low waters—they are consequently much more substantially built, and last about twice the time one of our river boats would last. Take, for example, Gen. Reed's of Erie, Penna., line of boats. The Louisiana cost about $80,000, the James Madison about the same, the Niagara $93,000. I have found these boats to be every thing that could be desired.—The officers are efficient and gentlemanly men—all the arrangements of the boat admirable.

I had no idea of the immense number of emigrants going Westward. Every steamboat has its hold literally crowded with them—principally Germans.—Milwaukie, Wisconsin, is the port at which they are mainly landed. I am told that every boat leaving Buffalo, (which will average probably 2 per day,) has from 300 to 500 on board. This added to the productiveness of the West must soon fill up even these immense prairies.—It requires a good deal of traveling to realize the extent of our country. We cannot comprehend by the most careful study of Geography, the full extent of this Union. By the time I reach home, there will only be two or three states in the Union in which I have not been, and even yet I every day feel how much I could learn by still further travelling. We now pass with so much ease and rapidity, that it does not create much fatigue.—By Saturday night of this week, I shall have been 9 days on the wing, and in that time passed over 2100 miles—the remaining four or five days have been spent in visiting different places.

The next House of Representatives.

Twenty of the twenty-nine States, have now elected all, or nearly all the members of the House of Representatives to which they are entitled; the result, so far, being substantially given in the following table:

	XXXTH CONG.			XXXTH CONG		
	W.	L.	Dif.	W.	L.	Nat.
Maine	5	2	3	6	0	0
N Hampshire	2	0	2	3	0	1
Vermont	2	1	1	3	0	1
Massachusetts	10	0	10	10	0	0
Connecticut	4	0	4	4	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	2	2	0	0
New York	21	3	18	21	4	0
New Jersey	4	0	4	3	2	0
Delaware	1	0	1	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	17	2	0	10	12	2
Virginia	9	7	2	6	9	0
N. Carolina	6	2	4	6	7	0
Georgia	4	4	0	3	5	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alabama	6	0	6	6	0	0
Arkansas	0	1	0	0	1	0
Illinois	3	0	3	3	0	0
Ohio	11	8	3	8	13	0
Michigan	0	2	0	0	2	0
Texas	0	2	0	0	2	0
	99	65	4	96	102	6
Whigs maj. so far		29		62	40	L. F. maj.

The House of Representatives numbers 228 members of whom 115 constitute a majority.—Representatives are still to be chosen in Maine (4), Rhode Island (1), Maryland (6,) Virginia, (1), Ohio (1), North Carolina (9), Alabama (7), Mississippi (4), Louisiana (4), Tennessee (11), Kentucky (10), Indiana (10), and Iowa (2); total, 72; of whom the Whigs need only 26 to secure a majority.

LOCO FOCO ECONOMY.—While the Administration is spending the public money at the rate of fifty millions of dollars a year, in the prosecution of Mr. Polk's Mexican War, the President is sending his Agents to Europe, like Mr. Hobbie, of the P. O. Department, and again allowing his brother to abandon his post at Naples; as Charge des Affaires, for which he received $9,000 the first year, and $4,500 per annum ever since, to travel upon a pleasure excursion through the United States. In the mean time we are told, there is no money to survey a river or a harbor, and none for removing those obstructions to Commerce which every year peril and destroy the lives and property of the people. Our Ministerial offices abroad are poorly enough filled at best, and it is due to the public service that those who occupy positions of so much respectability, should give attention to their business. Every American who visits Naples at this time is directly taxed for Passport and other services, which the Charge des Affaires is paid by his Government to perform.

The Boston water loan of $1,000,000 has been taken by the capitalists of that city, the price averaging 94 cents on the $100.

POST OFFICE LAW.

We observe with pleasure that,—entirely in accordance with previous predictions,—the cheap postage law is vindicating itself from all the assaults of its enemies, and every where,—even at the South, where it had so much opposition at the start,—it is proving itself profitable to the people as it era long will be beneficial to the Government. For entire success, however, cheaper postage than five and ten cents are necessary, since at these rates private individuals can successfully compete with the Government in carrying mailable matter.

As an example of the general working of the present law, we observe that at Buffalo the first quarter this year the increase over last year is $1,273. The whole receipts for the quarter are $6,480. The same result is true of other important points of the country.

For the great reform which has already been accomplished upon this subject, the country is indebted to Rowland Hill, and the good results growing out of his persevering labors in England. The correspondence in England has become so extensive that the number of letters passing through the London Post Office annually amounts *to seventy-five millions,* and the curiosity of some one leads us to add the calculation that this number of letters averages four inches in length and three inches wide. If this immense number of letters were laid down in a horizontal position, lengthways, they would reach to the extent of 5,734 miles; if laid so as to form square feet, the whole would cover 142 acres of land. They average in weight one-third of an ounce. The whole would weigh 697 tons. The postage of these, at one penny each amounts to £312,500

It may not be uninteresting to observe the effect of the Cheap Postage System in England. The old system was in full operation in 1839, and the following table will illustrate the progress made during the past five years:

Year ending June.	Gross receipts.	Cost of man.	Net revenue
Jan. 5, 1839	£2,346,276	£426,764	£1,869,512
1840	2,390,763	756,929	1,633,761
1841	1,356,650	856,577	500,073
1842	1,429,415	858,165	561,250
1843	1,570,145	877,584	692,561
1844	1,623,926	884,650	649,217
1845	1,715,967	915,110	719,957
1846	1,901,564	1,125,594	775,970
1847	1,964,000	1,130,000	825,000

The Revenue is increasing, and in time will reach its old point, while the correspondence will be enhanced five times more than it was in 1839

France has recently established a post office system upon the average of the rates of the principal countries of the world. These rates are believed to be nearly correct:

	Centimes.
England—uniform postage,	10
Prussia—8 zones,	26
Spain—uniform,	27
United States—3 zones,	30
Sardinia—7 zones,	34
Austria—2 zones,	34
Russia—uniform,	40
France—11 zones,	40

With regard to England the facts stand thus: In 1839 the post office had attained its highest revenue under the old system. In 1840 a fourpenny uniform rate was adopted, and in 1841 the general charge of a penny (equal to two cents) came into operation for all distances and for all letters under half an ounce, with the exception of ship letters, which are charged one shilling.

P. S. Since writing the above, we learn from the Chief Clerk of the Pittsburgh Post Office that the *increased* Receipts of the Pittsburgh Post Office for the six months ending June 30, over the corresponding period of 1846, amount to $2,161 90. (two thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents.)

First quarter, 1847,	$1,138 13
Second quarter, 1847,	1,023 90

The per annum receipts for postage at the Pittsburgh Post Office, amounts to 28 or $30,000.

Henry Clay's Baptism.

A Correspondent of the New York Episcopal Recorder gives the following interesting account of Mr. Clay's Baptism.

A notice was very generally circulated through the public papers of the country some two or three years ago, to the effect, that Mr. Clay had become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—The wish was, doubtless, father to the thought, as Mr. Clay had not at that time taken any such step. He has always been known to have the highest respect for the institutions of Christianity, and to have been a decided believer in the divine authenticity of the Christian religion—his amiable and sorrow deeply afflicted wife, having for many years been a humble follower of its Blessed Author.—When the weather permitted it, living as he does in a rural and a half form the church, Mr. Clay has been a regular attendant on its services; and for two or three years past, having had more leisure from public duty, his attention had evidently been turned to the high considerations connected with things spiritual and eternal;—his life having been devoted so intensely to the good of others, as scarcely to afford him a period of retirement, to leave him an opportunity to think of himself. But he has at length consecrated his great powers to God. He was baptized in the little parlor at Ashland, on Tuesday afternoon the 22nd ult., together with one of his daughters-in-law, (the other being already a member of the Church,) and her four children, by the Rev. Edward F. Berkley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. The baptism was administered privately, for the reason, that the congregation of Christ Church, are replacing their old church, with a new edifice, now in rapid progress of erection, and it is not suitably situated for the most solemn and decent administration of this rite in public.

When the minister entered the room on this deeply solemn and interesting occasion, the small assembly, consisting of the immediate family, a few family connexions, and the clergyman's wife, rose up. In the middle of the room stood a large centre-table, on which was placed, filled with water, the magnificent glass vase, presented to Mr. Clay by some gentlemen of Pittsburgh. On one side of the room, hung the large picture of the family of Washington, himself the Epaminondas, alias by his early education, and a devout communicant of the Church; and immediately opposite, on a side-table, stood the bust of the lamented Harrison, with a chaplet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confirmed in the Church the Sabbath after he died—fit witnesses of such a scene. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them, the portrait of a beloved daughter, who died some years ago, in the triumphs of that faith which her noble father was now about to embrace; and the picture of the late lost son, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. Could these silent lookers-on at the scene about transpiring, have spoken from the marble and the canvass, they would heartily have approved the act, which dedicated the great man to God. There was a deep emotion pervading that small assembly, at the recital, under such circumstances, of the sublime ordinance of the Church, and every heart thrilled with a solemn joy, when the merciful and glorious covenant was sealed, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

This act will be publicly ratified at the visitation of the Bishop, on the third Sunday in July, in the Apostolic rite of Confirmation.

THE CHINESE JUNK arrived at New York on Friday night, and cast her wooden anchor at the Quarantine. The crew of the Junk numbers fifty Chinese and fifteen English. This odd craft stopped at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, and intended to put into England, but the course was changed, and perhaps to improve the speculation. The commander states that he has experienced very severe weather, particularly off this coast. The passage has been nearly a hundred days less than he anticipated. The New York Express gives the following description of the vessel.

All the seventy-fours and frigates in the British or American Navy, if moored below, would not attract half the notice. Every person on the land and on the water is astonished at her unique appearance. She is unlike a ship, brig, schooner, sloop, steamer, canal-boat, or any other craft.—Her stern appears like two or three poop decks, piled one above another, nearly fifty feet above the water, and her rudder, which is latticed, weighs eight tons, and is in shape, something like, only much larger than, a canal boat's. It takes forty men to steer her in a gale of wind. Her prow is nearly square, and open in front, with a large wooden anchor projecting out like a figure-head. She has galleries or walks outside, extending from the stern to midships.

Her stern is nearly square, and she is gaudily painted with figures. We learn from her commander that it is two hundred and twelve days since she left China. She has floated, drifted and sailed along, stopping at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. She was bound to England, her captain being an Englishman, and the speculation English, but in consequence of the long passage her course was altered, and she put into this port, where she will be exhibited for several weeks, and then proceed to her port of destination, in Britain. Her bottom is very foul, which has prevented her sailing. She will have to be placed on the Sectional Dock to be cleared.

Court Items.

HABEAS CORPUS.—On Tuesday there was a very interesting case of *habeas corpus* before Judge Patton. The facts in evidence were, that some two or three years ago a man and his wife separated in England. The mother being in poor circumstances, one of her boys was given to another lady, subsequently the mother and the lady having the boy came to this country. The mother demands her son, which is refused. She applies to the court which decided that the parent may take possession of the child, as the arrangement was only temporary, unless it can be shown that it would be an injury to the child. Several witnesses testify to the general severity of the mother's treatment of her other children. A girl who lived with her said, that on last New Year's morning this mother put one of her boys into a cold underground cellar without food or fire, and kept him there until he was unable to come out; on another occasion, she burned one of them around the mouth with a hot poker, but it is unnecessary to narrate the many cruelties practiced by the mother, as testified by the witnesses.

Witnesses on the part of the mother testified, that the boys were very bad and needed severe punishment; that she used to shut them up, feed them on bread and water, tie and blind fold them, so as to avoid beating them so much with a small cowhide and a rope. The court decided that the boy must stay with his protector, who it was proved was very good to him.

MILLER the burglar was sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. He protested his innocence. A motion for a new trial was asked and refused.

THE LICENSE LAWS.—On Saturday last, the court, under the license law, fined Seetin $50, Moyston $35 and several other $20 each. Fickenson, for reasons no doubt satisfactory to the court, was dismissed with payment of costs. If he was not guilty of a violation of the license laws, why was he mulcted in costs? If he was guilty, why was he not fined? We presume some of the dealers regard the fine as a secondary matter, but while we have a law it ought to be enforced until those who established it repeal it. We have no doubt of the correctness of the decision of the court as in accordance with the law of the State. The decision, however, will we learn be carried to the Supreme Court of the State for revisal.

Well Done New Hampshire.

BRILLIANT VICTORY.

The election for two members of Congress which took place last week in New Hampshire to fill vacancies in the first and third districts has resulted in the election of AMOS TUCK (Whig) over B. N. Jenness (L. F.) and of JAMES WILSON (Whig) overAce Moulton (L. F.)

LATER.

Correspondence of the Express.

BOSTON ATLAS OFFICE, Friday—10 P. M.

Our express is in, and brings us the cheering news that Mr. Tuck's majority over B. W. Jenness (L. F.) will be about 2,000, and General Wilson's over Moulton (L. F.) from 300 to 600! The majority for the latter, in 42 towns, is 756; and his gain in the same is 2,745! The nine towns to be heard from may reduce his majority to 250, but no more.

The Radicals have been worse beaten than the Mexicans were at Buena Vista!

This is well done indeed and nobly has the Granite State redeemed herself.

THE HUDSON'S BAY Company are charged with bargaining with the Indians in a manner which has manifested but little respect for justice or humanity. To show the spirit of their mercantile dealings a few extracts from the tariff of skins will be volumes:

A pup, estimated to cost 22 shillings, is exchanged for 20 beaver skins, which in London are worth £32 10s., or for 60 martins, equal to £46 10s., or 5 silver fox skins worth £50, or 10 lynx skins, equal to £80, 20 otter skins, equal to £32 10s.!! A gill of gunpowder not worth twopence, is made to realize in furs in London, £1 12s. 6d. Eighteen leaden bullets, or eighteen charges of shot, or ten gun flints, an equal sum. An ounce of vermillion, or a pint of *rum-and water,* is valued at the same sum!

News Items.

THE WIFE OF OLIVER SMITH, of Hatfield, in which the services of Messrs Webster and Choate were retained, has been decided at Northampton, Mass., by sustaining the will. Mr. Choate, the counsel for the parties wishing to break the will, claimed to do so on the ground that one of its witnesses was insane. This witness was brought upon the stand, testified in the case, and Mr. Webster *at once took the position that a competent witness, in an ordinary trial, was competent to witness a will, a position that was sustained by the Court.* Old Daniel by this method, disposed of his case summarily and as shrewdly as promptly.

Mr. O'REILY, of this city is the acting Contractor upon this line; and he has exhibited indomitable energy in the prosecution of the work, he has displayed wisdom in refusing to go forward with the work until he had the means of building it in the most substantial manner—with Bridges, firmly set, and the heaviest twisted iron wire. He deserves success and the confidence of the public upon the line.—*Albany Journal.*

MAJOR ALEXANDER B. BRADFORD, the "Mexican whig" who stood shoulder to shoulder with the gallant Col. Davis, in the hotly contested fields of Monterey and Buena Vista, is a candidate for Congress in the first district of Mississippi, against the notorious Loco Foco, Jacob Thompson, who introduced the proviso in Congress censuring Gen. Taylor.

ABBY FOLSON preached a Fourth of July Oration at Boston of two days length, from her chamber window, commencing on Sunday, and getting through on Monday night. The Mail says, "she preached enough during the two days from her window to wear out the lungs of a lion, and make an elephant hoarse. Her physical powers are tremendous, and her love of the freedom of speech stronger than death."

TRUE TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.—The Vicksburg and the Yazoo City Whig both declare they cannot join the movement for running Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. They remain true to Henry Clay.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—Samuel Williston, Esq., of Easthampton, has made another donation of $20,000 (thirty thousand dollars,) to Amherst College, and Mr. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, $10,000 both for professorships.

DEATH FROM FIRE DAMP.—The Pottsville Journal says an explosion of fire damp took place in the mines of Mr. George Spencer, on Monday of last week, by which two miners Edward Malone and Patrick Cosgrove, were seriously burnt. Edward Malone most shockingly.—The unfortunate man lingered in great suffering till Tuesday, when he died from the injuries received. William Connel and John Hurry were also much injured at the time of the accident by being knocked down and run over in the gangway By a loaded coal wagon which was driven against them by the shock of the explosion.

THE MAILS.—Some complaints have been made to us about irregularity in the receipt of our TRI-WEEKLY paper, and we have spared no pains to find out the cause. Hereafter our subscribers need apprehend no difficulty in punctually receiving the news. Their papers will be forwarded on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, these being the days of the tri-weekly mails.

ANOTHER OF THE WAR FACTS.—The first Indiana Regiment, which left home with between nine hundred and one thousand men, returned with just one-half the original force. This regiment was not in battle, but was reduced 400 men and more by the disease of the climate and exposure.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The Ellen, Capt. Hurd, one of the Grand Bank Fishermen, belonging to Messrs. D. and N. Scudder, arrived at Barnstable, Mass. on the Fourth, with *twenty-five thousand five hundred Cod Fish!* The Ellen has been absent short of three months, and returns full.

HARRIS'S NEW DIRECTORY.—Mr. Harris, after a very arduous labor, with several efficient hands, informs us that he has nearly got out his new Directory of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities and the immediate neighborhood.

THE FUNERAL of Charles Reams, one of the Duquesne Grays, was attended by all the Fire Companies. The funeral services were performed in German, by the Pastor of the German Lutheran Church.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TELEGRAPH EAST.—We received a despatch from Philadelphia yesterday forenoon, but in the evening the atmosphere was so surcharged with electricity that no despatches could be received from the Seaboard. The despatches from the West were received regularly yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Broadstuffs closed last evening more firmly and in greater demand than for some days previous.

Provisions are drooping in price and demand previous prices being feebly supported.

[Our last quotations for Flour in the eastern markets, were from 525 to $600. One thousand bbls extra were sold at the latter figure in Philadelphia, on Monday. 4000 bushels prime Red Wheat sold for $110c, and 3000 bushels prime Yellow corn at 70 cents.

☞ Groceries were without change from previous quotations.

Whiskey was selling at 25 cents and 'dull at that.]

LATER NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

Another Battle with Mexicans and Indians—Two Americans Killed and three Wounded Loss of Government Cattle—Lieut. Love's Command Safe—Arrival of Col. Russel from California.

On the 27th of May, an engagement took place at the Red river *canon,* one hundred and fifty miles south-east of Santa Fe, between a detachment of our troops, under the command of Major Edmundson, amounting to about 175, and a band of Mexicans and Apache Indians, supposed to number 400. These men were combined together for the purpose of committing depredations upon American property, and a few days previous had succeeded in stealing 150 horses from the traders and others.

The engagement took place on foot, and lasted for some two hours. It was not known how many of the enemy were killed, but two Americans were killed and a third was wounded and reluctantly left on the ground when a retreat was ordered.

On the 3d of June, Lieut. Col. Willock, with about 115 men, was met on his march from Taos, in pursuit of the Mexican and Indian forces. He had got upon their trail, and was resolved upon an engagement with them. We are sorry to hear that *a garrison of only fifteen soldiers was left at Taos, all of whom were on the sick list.*

Col. Price was at Santa Fe, with portions of several companies of volunteers.

Two Government trains of wagons were met at the crossing of the Pawnee Fork. The Indians annoyed them very much, and succeeded in killing 177 head of cattle belonging to the Government train, (under charge of Capt. Bell, wagon master,) and Mr. Goodrich. The cattle were all speared, and their tails cut off close, to be used as trophies of victory. A Mr. Smith, of Platte county, who was on guard at the time, received seven spear wounds, one of which struck him in the throat.

Col. Wm. H. Russell, Secretary of the Territory of California, has come in bearer of despatches from Col. Fremont for the Govern ment at Washington.

We condense the above from the St. Louis Republican of the 7th.

Twenty or Thirty Lives Lost.

The Star Spangled Banner, Capt. John Pierce, which left New Orleans on the 28th ult, with 4 or 500 passengers on board, mostly Indians and Ohio Volunteers, and German emigrants, bound for Cincinnati, struck a snag at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, at Thomas's Point, some 12 miles above Baton Rouge, and sunk within five minutes after in deep water. Before all the passengers could reach the shore, the hull sunk out of sight and the cabin separating from it, floated down the river.

☞ The Republican of the 7th says it was met by the steamer Boreas No. 3, some 12 miles below and taken in tow, and about 30 passengers, with Capt. Pierce, who were on the roof, were all saved, duly taken off.

The most of the baggage of the German passengers being in the hold of the boat, was lost, and many trunks belonging to those in the cabin were thrown overboard in the haste and confusion, and were carried away by the current. The boat belonged principally to Capt. John Pierce, and his policy of insurance had expired a few days before, which he had neglected to renew. She was a new and valuable boat, having cost, originally, about twenty thousand dollars.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, Mrs. Freeburn, a woman of middle age, fell dead on Fulton street, Sixth Ward, and as is supposed from the extreme effect of the heat.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

July 15—CONTENTS IN PART.

Advanced Civilization—Chicago Convention—Port Office Law—Visit to Economy—Connections beyond the Ohio—Government Financeering—Letter from Gen. Taylor—Jenny Lind—The next Congress—Henry Clay's Baptism—New Hamshire Election.—Pacification of Mexico—Old Princeton—Meeting of the Bar in reference to the death of the Hon. R. Biddle—The County around Pittsburgh—A Sabbath 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 County—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

Latest Telegraphic news, Foreign and Domestic, Commercial—A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week—Prices current of 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 into the Ohio opening of the Canal—Passengers and movements of produce—Market in London.

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☞ 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.

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dunn, of Williamsville 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 learning 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 if continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, WM. DUNN, M. D.

apl7

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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. JY12 W D 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