THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum *invariably in advance.*

Notice to Advertisers.

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

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

Canal Freights.—An interesting article on the Canal Freights from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Lakes will be found under our Commercial head.

The Tariff and the Estimates.—The Loco Focos are boasting very much of the operations of the Tariff of '46, in order we presume upon the "small dog," or "stop thief" cry, to draw attention from the facts to the noise made by those interested in giving character to the measure. Going back to Mr. Walker's annual Report to Congress, only little more than seven months since, we find the following estimates of the Duties which were to be received under the Tariff of 1846.

RECEIPTS, ESTIMATED.

From customs, by actual returns,	$6,153,826 38
Estimates from 2d, 3d, 4th quart's,	21,681,904 62
Total estimates from customs,	$27,835,731 00
Having looked on this picture, now look on this in contrast:—	
Estimated receipts for nine months,	$21,681,904
The actual receipts for October, November and December were	$3,845,965
The official receipts for January, February and March were	5,300,000
The official receipts for April, May and June were	6,500,000
	$18,445,965
Difference between estimates and actual receipts only	$5,235,939

If Mr. Secretary Walker can blunder at this rate in the receipts of nine months what reliance can be placed upon his financial capacity.

The Bull which attacked Mr. Webster, at Mansfield, was a *bull* of the Press, or a *bull* of the law, perhaps from the hard study of the craft in the famous case of "Bull-*um* to Bull *um*." Mr. Webster was pulling in Sunk rock at *Tautog*, on the 17th, was at Church on the 18th, and on Monday, a week since, was seen by several persons, at five o'clock, A. M., in his barn yard, dressed in the *spirit of a farmer*, with an old white hat that had evidently slept its last nap, and, as if in revenge, he poked with a long walking stick the very bull that some one said had gored him, and made him get out of his way. We, therefore, issue a *bull* of excommunication against those who have so unmercifully gored him to death, and when "Daniel comes to judgment," we doubt not, he will try the cause against those who have summarily consigned him to so ignominious a death.

Health of John Quincy Adams.—We have a private letter from John Quincy Adams dated at Quincy the 19th instant of which the following is an extract.

"I heartily thank you for the interest which you take in the improvement of my health, of which my expectations are not sanguine and with which the summer heats somewhat interfere."

The heat in New England has been very great the present summer, and such as to weaken the system of one as feeble as the Ex-President. We cannot, however, but hope for many years of health and usefulness to one who has adorned a long life with faithful devotion to his country.—Mr. Adams's father lived to the age of 91, and if old age is not sorrow, we shall hope for as long a life for the son.

Labors appreciated.—We are occasionally in the receipt of such letters as the following, and much do they contribute to lighten the labors of a service more severe, we believe, than any branch of business in which mechanic or professional man is engaged. We are thankful for the remembrance of friends and of a stranger, as is the writer of the latter below, and have abundant occasion to acknowledge the attention and kindness, of both during our brief residence in the west.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Ellsworth Ohio, July 20, 1847.

Enclosed is seven dollars, for which I wish you to continue to send me your daily Gazette. I find it an invaluable paper. The three months I have taken it has proven to be worth some hundreds of dollars to me. Yours respectfully.

From another correspondent, also a stranger, we have other kind words complimenting us for our course of conduct, and from this we copy the following to regard to the duties of an editor:

An editor will never gain any laurels by pouring out abuse, where there is no occasion for a word. Let him watch his own interest with all the energy he can summon to his aid—let him use every honest endeavor to spread his journal far and wide—but let him keep his fingers out of his neighbor's business, for God and his conscience will deal with him as he deserves.

"What stronger treason—what more than a heart unstained. Twice it be stirr'd, that hath his quarrel just; And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

Prices of Breadstuffs.—The Locofocos find the fall in Breadstuffs sadly in contrast with their theories and promises made a few months and even weeks since. As one of these the Pennsylvanian has for several months been ascribing the high prices of breadstuffs, indirectly if not directly to Mr. Walker's tariff. Now, how even, when prices are falling, and humanity rejoices that famine and disease are abating in Europe, it grows lugubrious over depreciated prices, but still says:

"The summing up of the whole matter is, then that the crops of the present year, in wheat, will, at all events, equal those of 1846, and the price of breadstuffs cannot, with such facts staring us in the face, added to their depression abroad, fail to fall still lower than they now are."

This is philosophic at least, and we congratulate the Pennsylvanian upon finding any reason for the change.

The Secretary of the Treasury was in New York on Friday, on his way to Rockaway, where he will spend some time. Mr. Young, the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, will, in the mean time, act as Secretary.

With the Indians.—The Government forces on the Arkansas have had repeated engagements with the Indians. Several of the Camanche and Arapaho tribe have been killed. The Indians on the Arkansas are about as troublesome as the Guerillas in Mexico.

The Poor seem to stultify ourselves by acknowledging that to be true which our sense of reason and our acquaintance with persons teaches us to be false. We might do many things to gratify a friend but must be excused from this.

SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.—NO. VII.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Old Virginia has been called "the Mother of Statesmen," and in the better days of the Republic she was deserving of the eulogium. In later times under the misgovernment of a body of abstract politicians—men who measure the capacity of Governments by their limited statures as men, —the sceptre has departed from the Old Dominion, and Virginia, as was said of Scotland by Dr. Johnson, upon the occasion of his visit to the Hebrides, has become a good State——*to go from*. With vast and magnificient resources, washed by the Ocean and the Ohio, divided by noble rivers, with mountain treasures, with a productive clime a rich soil and wide spread boundaries, she is, what she is,—one of the oldest and largest states of the Union, and yet behind some of the youngest and smallest in wealth, in enterprise, and in public prosperity. Nevertheless Virginia has a history of which we feel proud,—a history identified with many of the best, and we are sorry to add, the worst Administrations,—from George Washington to John Tyler,—"Hyperion to a Satyr,"—the extreme of human greatness and the smallest of pigmy politicians. Virginia indeed as we read her, like some of the Republics of the old world, lives more in the past than the present. Still we remember the names of Washington and Marshall, the great Statesman and the profound Jurist, of Jefferson and Madison, the author of the declaration of Independence, and the great man in the Convention which framed the Constitution, of Monroe, the good President, of Benjamin Harrison, of Richard Henry Lee, foremost in the cause of Liberty, of Henry Clay, of William Henry Harrison, western men, though Virginia born,—and can never be indifferent to a soil where so many distinguished Patriots were born, and where the obsequies of so many have been performed.

The present war with Mexico recalls the name of another Virginian born, though early transplanted to the west and south. We speak of course, of Zachary Taylor,—a man who at an early age developed rare qualities of character, but who only recently has presented his name conspicuously and admiringly before the whole country. Associations are made to bring forth extraordinary qualities of character, as the war with Mexico has shown Gen. Taylor to be a man equal to the greatest emergency. Poorly supported at home, upon a distant scene of service, and with a host of enemies all around him, he has shown both a courage and skill quite unsurpassed in the military history of the country,—and may we not add, without boasting for our people, not excelled in the military history of the world.

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, in the year 1790. His father was a man for the times in which he lived,—a Colonel with a rank won in the State service, a man of great natural courage and great good sense, like the son, "rough" in his exterior, but withal "ready" for every office of service and of kindness. Col. Richard Taylor was one of the Pioneers to "the dark and bloody ground," and resided near Lexington until the year of his death in 1826. The old man had participated in many a rencontre with the Savages of the West, and it was in the rude school of almost Aboriginal life that Taylor received his early education.

Our present hero, with his brothers, received their early training from a private tutor, a New England man, still living, and who bears cheerful testimony both to the aptitude and integrity of his pupil. Patient to study, quick to learn, slowly but surely, the youth pushed his way to manhood. Boldness, fortitude and perseverance were early shown and were doubtless the ground work of that marked eminence of character since reached by the soldier and the General.

The Army was his chosen profession, for in imagination "he had listen a soldier in his youth," and longed

"To follow to the field some warlike Lord."

In 1808, incited partly by the war spirit prevailing in consequence of the audacious attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake, he sought a connection with that army. He has now seen nearly forty years of service. The stars and stripes were lowered to the cross of St. George, in consequence of a cowardly attack of a well armed force in time of peace, upon a vessel wholly unprepared for an engagement. The people were indignant and mortified, and Taylor, then capable of self-judgment, participated largely in the prevailing spirit to redress the outrage received. Entering the Army as a Lieutenant of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, Taylor grew rapidly in public favor and in a knowledge of the profession of arms. The wide and wild West become the scene of his exploits, and in 1812, his correct deportment and capability for service brought him orders to command Fort Harrison, in Indiana. He was breveted here as Major for his success in a fierce battle with the Indians,—and it was one of the most brilliant defences of the Indian war. It was Madison who conferred this brevet, and General Hopkins, who wrote to Governor Shelby that "Captain Zachary Taylor had raised for himself a character not to be affected by his eulogy." In 1832 our hero was raised to the rank of Colonel and his next scene of public labor after the war of 1812, was in Florida, where several battles were to be fought, great privations endured, and withal, few laurels to be won. But though, like all high honors, they were *low*, Taylor *did* win them, and from the swamps of Florida, where the very air was a pestilence, and from the midst of armed men, who, like the followers of Rhoderic Dué, sprung forth from every copse and glen around him. For the fame and health of the soldier Florida was worse than Mexico, but Taylor moved among the hammocks and everglades of the peninsula with unconcern, save for the mission upon which he was engaged. Incredible hardship was the necessary consequence of every forward movement, and fighting "Alligator" and "Sam Jones," was but fighting "Tecumseh" and "Ollawachica" over again. The battle of Lake-Okee Chobe was one of the most fierce and bloody our troops have ever encountered. Twenty-six were killed and 112 wounded. For six weeks a small body of troops had penetrated through an unknown land, and in pursuit of an enemy more *terrible* in their modes of battle than even the most refined cruelties of civilized or Christian warfare.

Colonel Taylor was complimented here with the rank of Brigadier General by Brevet, and after securing peace, and serving in Florida until 1840, he was transferred to the command of the South West.

His exploits for two years past, have been made familiar by recent events. He was at Corpus Christi—from August 1845, to March 1846, whence, under orders from the General Government, he commenced the lead of the Army, designed by the Administration for the invasion of Mexican territory. Leaving the borders of the Nueces on the 11th, he reached the Colorado on the 21st, where he received notification that his march would be resisted. Nothing daunted, the Rubicon was passed on the 22d, and war became inevitable. General Taylor was at Point Isabel on the 24th, on the 28th, on the Eastern bank of the Rio Grande, and from the margin of this memorable barrier he looked with the flashing of his own dark eyes, and the lightning of his frowning batteries, into the enemies country. For twenty-seven days, front to front, upon opposite sides of the river, with shotted batteries, and matches ready to be lighted, the Mexican and American frowned upon each other. As well could a thousand lions and tigers have safely faced each other as so many men armed to the teeth, from the two shores of the river.

The battles of the 8th and 9th of May, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, the siege and capitulation of Monterey, Buena Vista, the great triumph of the war, are occurrences that bring with the naming of them, the remembrance of the exploits performed, and their own proper reflections. General Taylor was the master mind which directed all this,—and whether in the midst of his columns upon the plains of battle, or in the tented field in the repose of peace, or quietly recording the victories of his army, or remembering the dead who have fallen around him, in joy for success, in sympathy for affliction, in the endurance of hardships, he has been a true man, and a true soldier. Modesty and bravery in all his conduct and correspondence, have ever shone conspicuously together, and we can say of him heartily and truly,—though he is not our best and favorite man for the first civil office in the gift of the People,—that no man ever performed his official duties with more promptness, with more grace and brilliancy, or with more success, than Zachary Taylor. As a soldier, he whom the poet has pronounced

"The foremost man of all this world."

was not above him, as a prompt, ready, skilful, honorable Chieftain. He is not as Cæsar was, proud, ambitious,—and what the Roman excelled him in genius, Taylor makes up in the mild behavior and humility of his character.

Spirit of the Mexicans.—Spanish obstinacy has been proverbial from the days of Columbus and Cortez, and a large share of it is infused among the Mexican people, particularly among that portion of the people who sprung from Spain, as did most of those in authority. A Mexican officer has replied to an Address from one of our army circulated among the Mexicans, and in his appeal to his own countrymen takes the following ground:

We find him urging the necessity of continued resistance to our arms by appealing to facts in the history of our own revolution. He points to the days when Washington having followed disaster, Washington found himself at the head of but a handful of men, and these without shirts or shoes, or provisions, and then asks—what would have been the result had the Americans, disheartened by these reverses, then abandoned the conflict? Clearly, he says they would have been to this day colonists of England. He applies this illustration to the circumstance of Mexico, and to the assertion of this principle, that reverses are nothing when a nation has resolved not to succumb before her enemies.

Again he urges that the very reverses of Mexico render peace at the present impossible. They were she to yield after repeated defeats only, she would be disgraced in the eyes of all Christendom. He defends his countrymen from the charge of stupid obstinacy by citing the uniform answers of the Continental Congress to the British Commissioners, that they would enter into no treaty until the British Government should withdraw its fleets and armies. Why, he asks, should history celebrate this reply as grand and dignified when made by the United States, and stigmatize it as stupidly barbarous on the part of Mexico?

Curiously stigmatizing the mission of Atocha as a now and unprovoked insult, he passes on to discuss the terms on which peace is possible. These conditions are he says the loss of Texas, of part of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Chihuahua, and of the whole of New Mexico, besides some 50 or 60 millions of dollars of expense incurred by the United States in the war. To this he answers: "And who will satisfy Mexico for the twenty millions of duties she has lost in one year, the vast expenses she has incurred in arming her troops, for the losses which her peaceable citizens have sustained in consequence of the military occupation of foreign forces, for the bombardment and destruction of her cities, for the misery and orphanage of the families of the thousands of citizens who have perished since the war began?"

And again he asks: "Supposing that Mexico submits to lose all this and to pay all that is demanded, with what is she to do that? What treasury, what revenue, what time would be sufficient to satisfy this debt? With what principle of justice and legality can she impose new contributions upon a people already ruined by civil foreign war?" "You yourselves see," he continues, "that the supposition of peace is not possible; that it is better for Mexico that the conquest should be consummated, that her cities should be laid in ashes, than to enter into terms which would evidently reduce the Mexican nation to a condition worse than if held as a colony of Spain."

There are many things which might be said in reply to all this, but there is no occasion for an answer. The extract of the letter given shows that a Mexican can both reason and feel as well as one of us.

Between Jalapa and Puebla.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier gives the following description of the country between the two places:

The only place of much notoriety between Jalapa and this city is Perote. It has a fortress mounting 96 cannon of various sizes—also some mortars—is constructed on a plain near the city and commands all approaches to it. Gen. Worth who preceded our division some weeks previous, met with no resistance here. He found a Mexican officer at the castle or fortress who exhibited an inventory of the public property and turned it over to him. To reach Perote we had to ascend 4000 feet—the mountain scenery was magnificent and the weather cold enough to make our overcoats necessary by day and particularly so by night. In fact we were marching above the regions of clouds, and very often witnessed them floating in the valleys blow us. The highest point we ascended was 7000 feet above the sea—and at this point, was in full view the snow-capped Mexitalo, "Orizaba," said to be 14,000 feet above the sea. The water along the route, with few exceptions, was clear as crystal, and of an icy coolness. We passed over Pine, Cedar and other barren regions to this magnificient city of Churches, Convents and Monasteries—fountains of cool water abound in this city—the streets and side walks are well paved and the houses generally two stories high. The court yard of every building is filled with vases of fragrant flowers. Our troops are quartered in monasteries. The officers are in some cases quartered with the troops, when the buildings will permit, but otherwise in private houses in the public square adjacent to the building occupied by the regiments. I am occupying a room fronting the square (near the Infantry convent) 25 feet long by 16 feet broad, my furniture consists of an iron bedstead, one bench and a pair of saddle bags—the walls of the apartment is papered, and indeed too elegant in appearance to be garnished with such poor trash as my effects present. The church property and that of the clergy of *this city* is estimated in value at 146 millions of dollars. Every square is decorated with one or more Cathedrals—these are ornamented with costly paintings and other decorations. There are two political parties in this city one for peace and the other hostile to us. The city of Mexico is about 70 miles in advance of Puebla. Jalapa is 100 miles in our rear. We shall go to the "Halls of Montezuma," whenever it may become necessary in the opinion of our commanding General.

News Items.

Specimens of Potatoes have been shown in England measuring 8½ inches in circumference one way 7½, the other. Two of these kind weighed 5¾ oz. The smallest of many hills weighed 4½ oz, and measured 7½ inches one way and 7½ the other.

Missionaries.—Rev. Mr. Brayton and wife, Miss Brayton, Miss Mason and H. C. Mason, Baptist Missionaries at Mergui, arrived in Boston on the 20th, in the ship Fanneil Hall, from Calcutta.

Ohio.—Several of the Whig papers are urging the nomination of Hon. Seabury Ford, of Geauga county, as the next Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Louisiana.—The Hon Isaac E Morse has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Loco Foco convention in the Fourth District of Louisiana. Mr. Morse is a "*consure Locofoco.*"

Lancaster Grain Crops.—The farmers of Lancaster county, the Union, of Lancaster, states have reaped a much better harvest than was anticipated a few weeks back.

Regulation of Labor.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, at their late session, passed a ten hour labor bill; probably in imitation of the British Parliment, or because they thought ten hours enough.

Death of Mr. Lockhart.—The Munch Chunk papers record the death of Alexander Lockhart, Esq., of that place, late a representative in the State Legislature, from Carbon County. Mr. Lockhart was from Luzerne County. He resided twenty-two years in Mauch Chunk, and was a transporting contractor in the employment of the Lehigh Company. His death was sudden, and the more affliction on that account to his friends.

Ex-President Tyler was in Philadelphia on Monday, *en route* for Newport, with his lady.

American Coins.—The coinage at the Mint for the last six months (namely from 1st January to 1st July, 1847) is $8,206,232—far exceeding the amount coined during any similar period of time since the government was founded. Foreign coin received by the government is at once transferred to the Mint, where it is recoined, and paid out as American coin—the only form in which it will circulate among the people.

Hon. Wm. Wilkins declines delivering an oration on the life and character of the late Hon. Richard Biddle.

The House in which John Milton once resided, known as Birkin Manor house, situated in the village of Horton, Bucks, about five miles from Windsor Castle and Slough, was recently put up at auction. The sum of two thousand and seven hundred pounds was offered for it, which was refused. The remains of the great poet's mother are deposited in the village church near Birkin Manor-house.

From the St. Louis Republican.

INTERESTING FROM SANTA FE.

On the 23d of May, Col. Price discovered that there were *instructions* from the War Department, which had been received by the last mail brought by Mr. Boggs, directed to the Colonel commanding in Santa Fe, in which it was announced that the President refused to sanction any of the acts of Gen. Kearney, so far as they confer any rights upon the citizens of the territory of New Mexico, as citizens of the United States; and Gen. Kearny, or the officer commanding, was directed not to permit to be carried into effect such part of the organic statute laws of the territory, as confess such rights. On the strength of these instructions, Col. Price officially demanded the release and remission of sentence of Antonio Maria Trujillo, convicted of treason against the government of the United States. The accused was thereupon set at liberty.

Fugitives from the valley of Taos, combined with guerillas and Camanches, are committing depredations beyond the Mora. A day or two ago, they ran off from Santa Clara, or the Wagon Mounds, 250 horses, killing one, and wounding two of the party in charge. This has occurred, doubtless, from the most culpable neglect of duty.

Col. Russell, the letter says, made a speech on the public square on Sunday, taking the Fremont side of the quarrel in California.

The writer, alluding to the condition of things in Santa Fe, says: "One thing must be done speedily. This military mob must be relieved, or we must be relieved of them soon: they become more lawless and insubordinate every day." "By the instructions lately received here, all the officers created under the Government for this territory, are declared *temporary*—to continue only until such time as the country shall be declared *annexed*, or its possession shall be renounced."

The Mexican news is provokingly contradictory. The mail of Saturday night brings intelligence that the Mexicans have rejected all proposals for peace, and the mail of this morning declares the report unfounded. A large body of troops were to advance from Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. under Gen. Pierce, but on the 9th Gen P. was taken ill with fever. Eight American prisoners (of the party who left Mexico on the 5th.) had escaped and arrived at New Orleans.

Some five hundred Americans under Col. De Revry had left Tampico to bring in the remaining prisoners who were detained 150 miles in the interior

We learn that a great deal of excitement existed at Vera Cruz, in consequence of the numerous deaths among those men of Gen. Pillow's command, that had broken down and been compelled to return to Vera Cruz, in consequence of the mid-day's, march, in the hot sun and burning sands, when they first left Vera Cruz.

The "Sun of Anahuac," printed at Vera Cruz, thinks that Gen Scott will not advance until he receives further orders from Washington, and is of opinion that the reply of the Mexican Minister to Mr. Buchanan, informing him that his letter will be submitted to Congress, denotes a disposition to deliberate upon the question of peace, instead of abruptly rejecting all overtures.

Remarkable Cave.—A correspondent of the Chronotype, writing from Jay, Vt. gives the following description:

We visited a cave located in a spur of the Green Mountains, famous in this vicinity as the 'Cognise Den,' ('Cognise' being the term used here to designate counterfeits,) and though I have visited most of the remarkable spots in New-England, I am fain to confess that this exceeds them all. It is composed of four compartments; the outer one being in the form of an Ellipse, 53 feet by 37 and 16 feet in height; the second compartment is somewhat smaller than the first and of a more irregular form; and so also is the third; the fourth is the grandest hall that ever I beheld and of a circular form, the diameter of which is 321 feet, overarched by a magnificent dome, the extreme height of which apparently exceeds the diameter of the floor; the walls are composed of brilliant iron ore, and the light of our birch bark torches was reflected in a thousand hues, lighting the whole with the brightness of a Summer's day. The regularity of the walls could not have been improved by art. In this cave the notorious Burroughs carried on his illegal occupation for some years. The villain had a good eye for the beautiful, there is no denying that.

The Nettle.—The nettle is generally considered by farmers and gardeners as a useless and troublesome weed; but it needs little argument to prove that the most common gifts of Providence are often the most useful to mankind. The common stinging nettle is one of the best medicines which is produced in the vegetable kingdom, and its medicinal qualities ought to be more generally known and appreciated. In the form of a simple weak infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint a day, it acts as an alterative and deobstructant in impurities of the blood. A strong decoction taken in the same quantity proves an admirable strengthener in general or partial relaxation. Applied as a fomentation or poultice, it relieves swellings and abates inflammations, and the expressed juice, taken in spoonfuls as the exigency of the case may require, in internal bleedings, is the most powerful styptic known. We may add that its leaves, when boiled, are converted into a tender, healthy, and nourishing aliment, grateful to the palate. And yet there are few plants whose appearance is viewed by the farmer with more disgust than the stinging nettle.

A Winter at Spitzbergen.—The interior of Spitzbergen has never been habitable. Last October a party set out from Archangel for this destination. It was composed of fifteen gentlemen, of sound constitutions, accustomed to cold, and excelent huntsmen. They established themselves in the small island of Barents, part of the northern group where no man yet had resided and which was only frequented by the more valuable of the animals of the country. In a short time, however six of them, in spite of their precautions and hardy constitutions, died from the intense cold. The remaining nine hardly arrived at Archangel with much booty, but all they had experienced the most intense suffering from various causes, the absence of daylight being one of the principal.

The rest have ownerships all over the country.

Accident.—On Tuesday, the accommodation train from Norwich, Conn., came in collision with freight cars which had become detached from a freight train. The Engineer, Mr. Joseph Adams, of the accommodation train, was instantly killed, and a Mr. Stackpole of Boston who was standing upon the platform of the forward car were seriously injured.

Mr. Stackpole is the first passenger who was ever killed on this road, and his life probably would not have been lost had he remained within the cars.

Fire in Rochester.—The Hydraulic buildings near the Falls, were burned down on the morning of the 21st inst. They were occupied by a Pail and Sash Factory, two Woollen Factories, and an Oil Mill. The property destroyed was partly insured. Loss from 12 to $15,000.

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

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

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

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

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Testimony.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Doan, 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 leading men of the profession, bursting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"Sir: I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can; as I expect if it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, &c. WM DOAN, M. D.

☞ We learn from the Camden (S. C.) Journal, that a proposition has been received in that place from several Boston capitalists, to subscribe $2,000,000 towards the construction of the road to connect the two States. The estimated cost of the road being $3,000,000; one third of the amount only will have to be subscribed by the citizens of the States interested. A convention will be held in Camden on the 28th instant, when the whole matter will be made public.

City News.

A person who had been bound over to the Quarter Sessions of Somerset to answer the charge of riot, was arrested at the Burnt District Hotel on Thursday evening last, and taken back to Somerset county, on a bailpiece.

Col. S. Churchill.—This distinguished Officer, whose gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista is so highly spoken of by Gen. Taylor, in his official reports, arrived in our city on Saturday, en *route* for Washington.

A boy named Riley, was drowned in the Allegheny, between Hand street and St. Clair bridges. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon.

Dinner to Mr. Webster in Boston.—There were no set speeches made nor "sentiments" given—"but sixty-seven subjects in the bill of fare were gastronomically discussed."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Rail Road Accident.

Philada., July 23.

Alderman Fletcher, acting for the Coroner, was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of James McLaughlin, who fell off, and was run over by the passenger cars of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road Company, near the "Blue Bell," about 2½ miles below Gray's Ferry, and was instantly killed. A small quantity of money was found upon him, besides a card, upon which was written "J. Williams, Buttonwood street, between Ninth and Tenth, No. 132." The Conductor of the cars arrived when the inquest was being held, and the information given to the Alderman that he understood the name of the deceased to be James McLaughlin, a Saleratus manufacturer at Pittsburgh, where his family reside.

Mr. McLaughlin has left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely loss.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Church Burns.

Philadelphia, July 24.

The Telegraph is in operation as far south as Richmond to-day.

During a severe thunder storm this afternoon, at ½ past 4 o'clock, the German Lutheran church, (St. Paul's) Brown street, was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down the steeple to the ground, setting the organ on fire, and the whole building was soon enveloped in flames. The steeple, roof, bells, clock, all were destroyed with most of the interior, including the organ.

The congregation had been dismissed only five minutes before the dreadful occurrence took place and the sexton had just left the building.

St. Paul's was a fine church, costing $20,000—$9 000 of which was covered by insurance. The rain fell in torrents during the conflagration. The building was surmounted by a beautiful steeple and was one of the ornaments of the city.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philada., July 25.

We learn the steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 9th inst.—No news. Mrs. Chase had received a letter from her husband at Tampico, stating that Gen. Scott was within 9 miles of the Capitol on the 30th, which is doubtless incorrect.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

July 24, 9 o'c P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee at $5,43¾ of Western at $5,25a5,37½, and of Baltimore brands at $5,50a5,62½ per bbl. The market remains firm at these rates—the supply is limited.

Grain—The supply is small. Sales of Red Wheat, not prime, at 112c per bu.

The market remains quiet at 52 to 54 the other articles usually quoted in the market.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 24, 6 P M.

Flour—Sales of Howard at at $5,00 per bbl, and of 500 bbls City Mills at $5,75 per bbl, at which figure prices are on the advance.

Wheat—Sales of Prime White at 120a123c per bu, of Prime Red at 112c per bu.

Corn—Sales of Prime Yellow at 67c per bu.

Oats—Sales are quoted at 42c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 24c per gall.

Provisions—There is less inquiry in the market.

No change in the prices of other articles usually quoted.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW ORLEANS' MARKET.

July 16.

Sugar—The supply in first hands is limited, and in good demand.

Molasses—Small supply in first hands.

Grain—Flour having declined in England, there has been a corresponding decline in grain here.

Cotton—There is an advance of ⅛ per cent in the article.

Tobacco continues in good demand.

Hemp—There is a good demand for the article.

Provisions—There is more demand in the market.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 24, 8 P. M.

Flour—Sales of fresh Western at $5,50a5,75, of common at $5,12½a5,31¼.

Wheat—Sales of prime White at 122a125c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 72a77c per bu.

Oats are selling at 37c per bu.

Rye—Sales at 75c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 25c per gall.

Meat Pork—Western No. 1 is quoted at $15,50a16.

Prime Pork—Sales of Western at $14,25a$15. per lb

Mess Beef—Sales at $14,50 per bbl.

Cotton—Sales of Upland at 11¼a13c per lb.

Groceries—No change in prices from last quotations.

Wool—Sales 100,000 lbs at last quotations.

Mining Companies.—The Lake Superior News contains the names of no less than one hundred and twenty-five "Associations formed for mining purposes" in the Lake Superior mineral region. The News, says, significantly enough, that it will not vouch a character for all of them. The following are among the places of ownership:

Pittsburgh, &c.,	6
Boston,	19
New York,	27
Detroit,	27

The rest have ownerships all over the country.

GIVE! GIVE!

The Sun gives over, so the Earth,
What it can give, so much 'tis worth.
The Ocean gives in many ways,—
Gives pearls, gives fishes, rivers, bays,
So, too, the Air, it gives us breath;
When it stops giving, comes in Death.
Give, give, be always giving:
Who gives not, is not living.
The more you give,
The more you live.
God's love hath in as wealth upheaped;
Only by giving is it reaped.
The body withers, and the mind,
If poet is by a selfish rind. (poet)
Give strength, give thought, give deeds give
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.
Give, give, be always giving:
Who gives not, is not living.
The more we give,
The more we live.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

July 24—CONTENTS IN PART.

The Reward of Exemplary Behavior—Washington a Farmer—Galvanized Iron—The Improved Smut Machine—Doubts of Conscience—The Dry Dock—The Central Railroad—The Lettings—General Taylor—Hospital Money—Cotton Manufactures in the World—Letter from a Young Artist in Italy—Correspondence from China—Thoughts on Children.

Curious and Scientific—Miller's Defence—Forgery—Political Neutrality—Gen. Taylor—Mortality at Vera Cruz—Important from Mexico—Important Rail Road Meeting—Singular Case—Soldiers Claims—City Finances and Hall—South Carolina and Slavery—The Mexican Tariff—Marriage—Highland Destitution—Health of the City—Commerce of St. Louis.

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

City News—Spirit of the Press—Copious Extracts from the leading journals on the interesting topics of the day.

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DIED.

At Sharpsburgh on the 25th inst., of Bilious Fever, and Inflammation of the Brain, at half past 12 o'clock, A. M., MARTHA ELIZA LEWIS, youngest daughter of Mrs. Susanna Lewis, aged 12 years. The friends are invited to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock P. M.

In Rochester, Dr AVERY, an amiable young man, after an illness of a few hours, caused by eating, too heartily of fruit, and drinking an excessive quantity of ice water. Also, Mr DOWNEY of same place, died suddenly, from handling ice and drinking cold water while overheated. Also, a laboring man in Chili, New York from same cause.

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1847.

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NEW BOOKS.—Life and religious opinions, and experience of Madame De La Mothe Guyon, together with some account of the personal history and religious opinions of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray. By Thomas C. Upham, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, in Bowdoin College, 1 vols. 8vo.

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