THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY CHARLES SHIRES & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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☞ Letters, Remittances, and Communications, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to the wishes, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

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(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH M. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL WATSON, of Elizabeth, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin Tp.

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

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

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

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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.

FOREIGN OPINIONS,
OF THE MEXICAN WAR, &c.

The London Times of the 9th inst. thus concludes an article on the Mexican war.

"That General Scott has been endeavoring to harvest himself with such pacificatory and harmonizing sarcasticns, and that the ravage of Vera Cruz would fain be received as the deliverer of Mexico, is clear enough from all that we have heard by way of the United States. But there is little room here for the operation of such addresses. There is no great oppressed or discontented party—no disaffected population driven to war by a despotic Government. The Mexicans are as free as anybody can make them, they change their rulers at their will, nor can the most seductive sp, eal of the invader offer them any increase of political power. The war, such as it is, is emphatically a popular war. It was not created by priests nor dictated by the President. The Mexican's hate the Americans chivalrously and instinctively enough, though they cannot resist them. They defy their addresses, though not their arms—They will not fight, but all the powers of the confederation cannot make them shake hands. And thus, when a sacred or quasi-sacred Congress may have signed a compulsory treaty, it is there will still be the sheathed and cold action of the entire people to reconcile it to overcome."

It is amusing and odious to see what the European press say of us, and to that end we copy the above, not concurring, however, in what is said of the war. We believe it to be an unpopular war.

There is much more philosophy and truth in the following from the London Chronicle of the 8th July:

Supposing a peace to be shortly patched up, we shall in all probability witness in a year or two a repetition of the same victories on the part of the States, and the same incapacity and cowardice on the part of their opponents. The Mexicans will again be thoroughly thrashed; but this peculiarity will be found to attend on what we may term the passive resistance which is their mode of fighting. The more they are beaten, the less they are hurt. The less shots of resistance they make, and the more promptly they run away, the more of their skins and lives they preserve intact. Their opponents get the glory—but what of that? There they are, alive and jolly, fine material for future generations, whenever it shall please their rulers to make the second peace as ineffectual as the first. And so it may go on, *ad infinitum*, as far as human eye can reach. It will be the French game of Algeria (with the exception that the Arabs fight), played over again in the western hemisphere, rather an expensive amusement, as the French know by this time.

Foreign Indebtedness.

Lord Palmerston, whose mind is predisposed to trouble, whose hostility to the United States has been long continued, and of a most marked character, and whose elevation, therefore, to the Prime Ministry of England, we have sadly deplored, we observe at his old pranks again. If Lord Palmerston would remember the old maxim, that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," he would have seen the faults of others lying at his own door. Wilful repudiation we regard as the deadly political sin, and England, we think, in times past, has been guilty of this. She has borrowed money which she has never paid, and imposed a value upon her own money issues altogether beyond their intrinsic worth, and which her creditors, under pains and penalties, have been compelled to receive as good money.

We regret, deplore and condemn Repudiation at home, as a disgrace to the State and persons who would resort to it; but when England threatens, we laugh, and when her Prime Minister indulges in passionate like the following, we turn to the history of his own country, and in the pointed language of holy writ, respond:—"Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee, thou wicked servant."

We have but room for extracts from Lord Palmerston's speech, which was a continuation of a debate started by Lord George Bentick, who argued at length that it was the duty of the British Government to compel Spain to make provision for her debts, or the debts of her subjects, due to Englishmen. In this Lord Palmerston agreed with him, but thought the enforcement of the law a question of time and expediency.

Lord P. said:—I am quite sensible of the great importance of this question to a vast mass of her majesty's subjects. These debts are owing to them on a serious amount. They have been contracted with an immense number of persons of most limited and contracted means—men who have invested the savings of an industrious life, or the small remains perhaps dispersed, fortunes of some more convivial member of society, relying on various grounds, sufficient [hear, hear] to the high rate of interest promised them, but a great number really acting from generous impulses resulting from having seen those countries struggling in difficulties, or engaged in conflict for that liberty which we enjoy [hear, hear] I am persuaded that beside the inducement of high interest there took an speculation; and generous impulses operating upon a great number of the persons who have advanced their money in these loans. [Hear, hear.] And sir, that undoubtedly adds to the baseness of the governments who have broken their engagements and never fulfilled their pledges [cheers] I cannot, sir, retract that expression [renewed cheers]—because *there is hardly any one Government included in this manner to British subjects* which might not have paid, if not the whole, *at least some portion of the interest upon the debts which they contracted* [hear, hear.] They go on squandering their resources, and allowing their revenues to be plundered and pillaged in the collection. [hear, hear]—even allowing the members of the administration to amass fortunes for themselves by the misapplication of the public funds [hear, hear] One-half of their revenues which is collected is misapplied on its way to the Treasury, and the greater part of the other half goes to illegitimate purposes connected with the interests of the country; and then they come, in the form of paupers, and tell us they are unable to meet their engagements [hear, hear].

It must be admitted that many of the South American States have been in a state of internal confusion which has affected some excuse for the neglect of an indisputable obligation. I remember talking one day with a very intelligent subject of one of the States in the North, American Union, who made an observation which I believe to be as perfectly true as it is undoubtedly striking. "The difference," he said, "between us and the South is, that we in the United States, and the South of Europe belong to the same class—they rattle all their money by the cartridge box, while we settle ours by the ballot-box" [hear, hear.] "We," he added, "think the latter is an infinitely less troublesome and more convenient method of adjusting our various interests; although [hear, hear] I am sorry to say that the South American States are happy to say that the cartridge box. Some of them have set a very good example to the others in this respect, as a very few years ago, and I have also not still more lately [hear.] And if a great example is set by them, who have been long in the habit of dealing with the cartridge-box, I should hope it would not be lost upon those who deal with the ballot-box. [laughter and hear from Mr. Hume.] *But the Northern American States, who really are able to pay, and who have no internal revolution, no military dictator to enrol new to justify their breach of faith* [hear]—*I should hope would not wait for the example of their Southern brethren, but would, themselves wipe from their history that blot which must for ever be considered a stain upon their national character* [cheers.] I do not differ from my noble friend, as far as this goes, and if it were the policy of England—the wise policy of England—to lay down a rule that she would enforce obligations of a different kind, I think we should have a fair and full right, according to the laws of nations, to do so."

"I do not desire in any way to qualify or do away with the sound I have given to the general principles advanced by my noble friend [hear, hear.] Although I entreated the House, upon grounds of public policy, not to impose at present upon her Majesty's Government the obligations which the proposed address would throw upon them, yet *I would take this opportunity of warning Foreign Governments who are debtors to British subjects that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patiently* [hear, hear] *under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects of this country* [cheers from all sides]. *I would warn them that the time may come when the British nation will not see with tranquility the sum of 150 millions due to British subjects and the interest not paid* [loud cheers]. And I would warn them that if they do not make proper efforts adequately to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country, whatever men may be in office, may be compelled by the force of public opinion, and by the voice of Parliament [hear] to depart from that which hitherto has been the established practice of England, and to insist upon the payment of debts due to British subjects [loud cheers]. That we have the means of enforcing the rights of British subjects I am not prepared to dispute [hear, hear]. It is not that we are afraid of the States, were they all united together [cheers], that we have refrained from taking the steps to which my noble friend would urge us [hear, hear, hear]. England, I trust, will always have the means of obtaining justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth [cheers].

But this is a question of expediency, and not a question of power; therefore, let no foreign country, who has done wrong to British subjects, deceive itself by a false impression either that the British nation or the British Parliament will forgive, or remain patient acquiescents in the wrong, or that, if called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, the government of England will not have ample power and means at its command to obtain justice of them. [Loud cheers from all sides of the house.]

Mr. Hume approved of this:—

And said among other things, he trusted the terms used by the noble Viscount would have their due effect on some of the States of the North American Union who were indebted to this country. He had always taken deep interest in the United States of America. He thought he perceived in them a rising prosperity from the policy of a wise and honest Government, but he was sorry to observe in latter years that, notwithstanding all the means which they had to satisfy all their creditors, they had allowed their claims to fall into arrear. The United States had thus lost the high character which they once had; but he trusted the sentiments of the noble lord would reach them, and that ere long their credit would be restored.

Lord George Bentick had leave to withdraw his motion.

The people of this country are not accustomed to be moved by threats. Every intelligent Englishmen knows, or ought to know that in these United States, the General Government has no power to compel a state to meet its indebtedness. Practically, indeed, the Government at Washington has no power to enforce payments due itself from defaulting States, and we remember that the 28th Congress, resorting to to the only power it had, passed a law retaining the two per cent. Land fund from Arkansas, Mississippi, Illinois, and other defaulting States, in order to secure payments due the National Treasury.

We know how difficult it is for a stupid and stubborn Englishman to comprehend the peculiarity of our system of Government, but surely enlightened English Statesmen know that to be impossible, which they so constantly proclaim to be necessary and practical. Our States, in some respects, are sovereign, and they are altogether so in the control of their internal affairs. Whatever persuade or shame the bad men in authority to a sense of justice towards others, but the British Government has not always power to do even this.

Chicago Convention.

Abbott Lawrence has addressed the following letter to Charles King, Esq. It is important to the Executive Committee of the Chicago Convention, indicated by us. We hope the meeting will be numerous on the 15th of September:

"Boston, July 23th, 1847.

SIR,—I have received a letter from the Honorable Edward Bates, President of the Convention lately held at Chicago, informing me that I was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee, charged with presenting the objects for which the Convention was assembled, to the consideration of the Government of the United States. In accordance with the above understanding, and in carrying out the views of the Convention and its constituents, I have appointed a meeting of the Committee, to be held at the Astor House, New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time you are requested to attend, and oblige

Your faithful and obedient servant,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The following proceedings we find in the St. Louis papers, signed by Thomas Allen:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Convention, held at the Merchants' House, in Chicago, July 7th, 1847, on motion of Mr. Allen, of Missouri, Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Michigan, Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, was chosen Secretary.

For the purpose of enabling the Committee to act with the greatest efficiency in the discharge of their duties, it was proposed that the country should be divided into convenient districts, and that certain members of the committee should be specially assigned to the duty of collecting and preparing the information required by the resolution of the convention in its district. It was

Resolved, That the district of Buffalo and Lake Ontario be assigned to J. C. Spencer.

That the state of Lake Erie, from Cleveland to Sandusky Bay, to J. L. Wetherby, of Cleveland.

The ports of Michigan to David A. Noble and Joseph R. Williams, of Michigan.

The ports on the Lake shore of Illinois and Indiana to Jesse B. Thomas, of Chicago.

The Lake ports of the territory of Wisconsin, to Rufus King, of Milwaukie.

The above persons respectively to obtain the information required by the resolution of the convention in their respective ports and districts; for that purpose, to employ such and so many subagents as may be necessary; the information to be communicated to the chairman by the first day of January next.

That the gentlemen designated for Cleveland, Michigan, Chicago and Milwaukie, be requested to meet at such time and place as shall be agreed on by them, or appointed by Judge Thomas, somewhere in November next, to compare their results, and reduce them to form.

That Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, James Hall, of Cincinnati, T. J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh, James Guthrie, of Louisville, and Wm. B. Ewing, of Iowa, be a sub-committee to collect all the facts required by the resolution of the convention, so far as relates to the Mississippi and its tributaries, and report the same to the Chairman in a form to be presented to Congress by the first day of January next.

That Mr. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, Alexander Duncan, of Rhode Island, John Page, of New Hampshire, Thomas W. Williams of Connecticut, Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, Littleton Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey, S. O. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas B. King, of Georgia, be a committee for the like purpose in reference to the rivers and harbors of the Atlantic; and that they also prepare a separate report in relation thereto.

The Secretary was requested to reduce the proceedings of the committee to writing, and to transmit a copy thereof to each member.

[Attest] THOS. ALLEN, Sec'y.

The London Daily News, we observe, has had its eyes upon the Chicago Convention, and the following is a recent paragraph in its columns:

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The circumstance that such a Convention may be able to unseat the present Government, and change its internal policy, is, perhaps, its least important feature. The improvements contemplated by those who have been instrumental in bringing about the Convention, would accelerate the development of the numerous mineral region which has yet only been scratched at Pittsburgh and Wheeling; and the additional power which the management of those improvements would vest in the executive of Washington, would go far to support points such as by the Congressional Globe.

MR. BENTON'S LETTER.

Mr. Kelly's letter, a complement of so many parts of Ohio, and we believe by all intelligent and disinterested persons. It may serve many purposes, but by its effect shall be to explain as far as it will the whole subject of a Rail Road connection West, we shall be well satisfied. We have referred to the Report of Mr. MITCHELL of Ohio, as an ocular witness against one partial and hostile to a great public enterprise, and we are now induced to ask Mr. Kelly, if personally he has ever seen and examined the route through Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, &c., which he pronounces "impracticable," and not having seen or examined it, is he competent to give an opinion of its impracticability. We answer his insinuation, with the FACT, that in the most difficult part of the route through Columbiana county, the grade does not exceed thirty two feet the mile.—From Pittsburgh to Massillon there has been a survey for a road, and all along the practicability of the route was demonstrated.

An able and timely communication in the Massillon Telegraph puts Mr. Kelly right, or rather wrong, upon some subjects, and we therefore give place to it with some extracts from Mr. Mitchell's Report.

The stream is very serpentine in its direction and winds its way among hills which rise upon either side to the height of perhaps 500 feet. In most instances there is a narrow bottom of land skirting the edge of the water; and it is upon this bottom that our line is located. Owing to several sharp bends in the course of the stream, it becomes necessary to cross it at several points; but as most of the crossings are low, a cheap construction for viaducts may be used so as to make the additional expenses of those miles upon which they occur, little above the average cost per mile.

From New Lisbon to the Ohio Canal at Massillon, the Engineer describes the route as follows:

Leaving the town of New Lisbon, we still continue on the hill side of the creek; and ascending at a grade of 33 feet per mile, we reach the Beaver dam summit, distant about four miles from Lisbon. Leaving the Beave dame, our course is then westward, over a fine level and open country, nearly six miles. We then pass a gorge in the hills, of remarkable formation; and fall immediately into the valley of the Mahoning creek, which affords a very fair prospect for a cheap location. This valley is pursued until within one mile of the village of Georgetown, distant about 14 miles from New Lisbon. Passing Georgetown, the ground becomes broken and hilly, and so continues for about six miles. The excavation may, however be so regulated as to make the necessary embankment.

The next nine miles presents a variety of ground; the most part of it may be graded at so expense little above the average. At the house of Mr. Loutzenhiser our line crosses the "old Thomas Road;" and thence to the town of Canton the route is remarkably direct and favorable. The whole distance from New Lisbon to the court house in Canton is measured, 36 miles and two chains.

Leaving Canton, our line continues westward, crosses the west fork of Nimishillen Creek, taking a direct course to the Buck Bridge summit, which is crossed with short cutting of about eight feet average. The ground then descends for half a mile, the rise gently to the summit, near Rex's house, presenting a surface that will be easily graded. Passing the summit, we fall into the valley of the "Crooked Run," which leads us by a direct course, and a gentle descent, to the Ohio Canal, at the town of Massillon. Having thus completed a description of the line of the whole route, it may be well to present in this place some general remarks upon its different divisions.

Down the Ohio river, and up the Beaver creek, to the Beaver dam summit, a species of sandstone occurs in the greatest abundance. The use of this stone will render the construction of culverts and viaducts, which occurs most frequently in this portion of the route, comparatively cheap. After leaving the Beaver dam summit, there is found little or no rock formation upon the surface for the remainder of the distance. In no instance has the grade been reversed, to exceed the limit of 33 feet per mile; which presents a favorable view to the transportation of a given load by the same power from one extremity of the route to the other. The curves which have been adopted have, in no instance, a radius less than one thousand feet, which will permit the maximum velocity of locomotive engines. In general a report, more than general estimates of expense can be expected; and as these must vary according to the different mode of construction adopted, I shall here only state that the average cost per mile, upon the whole distance, may be made to vary from 18 to 30 thousand dollars.

In conclusion, I may remark, that the route is one of at least ordinary practicability. The whole distance from Pittsburgh to the Ohio Canal is less than one hundred and eight miles; from whence it appears our route is remarkably direct. Taking into consideration the immense advantages which must flow from such a connection, and the rich and fertile country thro' which it passes, we may be warranted in the belief, that stock held in the same prove as productive as upon any route of the same length in any part of the United States.

After reading the foregoing extracts from the report referred to, it is to be hoped you will *reconsider*," whether it is not due to yourself, to admit that your statements to Mr. McLane, are erroneous; or if you eschew all selfish considerations, whether it would be any more than an act of justice to a large portion of the people of the north part of the state, whose interests are or may be seriously affected by your opinion, thus expressed, for you to admit, that at least once in your life you have unjustifiably and wrongfully intermeddled in business of which you knew nothing.

The statements contained in the above report, only relate to the practicability of constructing a Rail Road from Pittsburgh to Massillon, and of course do not present your opinion touching the practicability of such a road west of Massillon, through Wayne, Ashland, and Richland. The error into which you have fallen in relation to this part of the route is so gross and palpable to thousands, who have passed over the country, that we deem it scarcely worth the labor of writing a word to set you right on the subject. The face of the country from Massillon, in a west course, through Ohio, if not to the Mississippi river, is so unusually level—and the obstructions to the making of a road of any kind, so few, that it is quite safe to challenge the Union, to furnish a territory of like extent, offering equal facilities for a railway to be constructed and kept in repair with so little expense. No person of intelligence, who will pass over this route, and witness the improvement and fertility every where exhibited will be disposed to controvert the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell, "that such road would present as favorable a railway as any route of the same length in any part of the United States."

News Items.

WHEELER'S WEEKLY.—A practical farmer in our County says he is one of an expedition he is in keeping off the scourge of our Wheat fields, which proved entirely successful. Last year his crops of Rye and Wheat were in adjoining fields, and he noticed that the Wheat next the Rye field was apparently untouched by the Weevil. He is raising part of his Wheat this month.

Rev. A. A. PERRY died last night at the residence of Rev. E. D. Moore, in Rodney, Mass., to which place he came from Castine, Me., a week since.—*Boston Traveller, July 26.*

TORONTO AND MONTREAL TELEGRAPH.—The Corbet Chronicle announces that the Electric Telegraph between Montreal and New York, via Toronto, was to be put into operation last Monday. GEN. CUSHING, now in Mexico, is proposed, in the Boston Post, as the locofoco candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, at the next election.

MRS. SIDDONS is yet remedless, in the matter of that robbery, which took place, while she was addressing President Polk, at her beautiful residence in Hartford. The suspected person goes free, for lack of proof against him, we see.

RICHARD HILDRETH, Esq., of Boston, has been retained by Elmer Wright, to move for a new trial and thus for the acquittal against Judge Wolf's charge, on the ground that *the whole law of libel is unconstitutional!*

The Paris Presse announces that the Emperor of Russia had determined to construct forthwith a vast line of railroads to connect the three capitals of St. Petersburgh, Moscow and Warsaw.

The bill to prevent Seduction had been withdrawn in the House of Lords, after a declaration by several eminent legislators, that as drawn up, it would do more harm than good.

Mr. McQueen stated in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons last month, that in the course of the last 25 years, England has paid, for Cotton alone, to the United States $80,000,000 sterling or $1,200,000,000.

A mammoth boat is building at the Freedom yard, in the neighborhood of the city—keel 250 feet, beam 60 feet, and with a capacity of 1500 tons. She is designed for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. At the Shousetown yard a boat is building of 240 feet keel, designed for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade. She will take the place of the Wisconsin, "post guron one of the swiftest boats on the river.

WATER ITEM.—There is a mammoth of Water Cure infirmary upon at New Brighton, Beaver County, 30 miles below Pittsburgh.

Suppose our freedom is selling the liberty of saying a few words to you on the subject of making a Lock Navigation on Youghiogheny River,—at least so far as Robbstown. I believe the advantages of Locking the Youghiogheny is not yet fully taken into consideration by the manufacturers in Pittsburgh. What is so likely to make the steam manufacturing establishments flourish as to have a full supply of coal at a moderate price? This object will be insured if the river is improved. I believe it is generally known that the coal on the Youghiogheny is of a superior quality, and also very abundant and easy of access.

I have no hesitation in saying that in two or three years after the completion of the Lock Navigation on the Youghiogheny river, McKeesport will take her stand among the principal manufacturing towns of the West. It cannot be otherwise, because her location for manufactories of all kinds is very advantageous. She is surrounded with coal, and it can be delivered at about one half what it can in other places now more prosperous. She is surrounded with water on two squares, and is also favored on all sides by a wealthy, virtuous and industrious population.

I have now attempted in a few words to bring before those gentlemen who manufacture by steam power, some of the advantages of having a full supply of good coal at a moderate price. I might also say a few words on the advantages of water power over all other power to drive machinery.—Its machinery is more simple and easy to keep in repair. There are also many other advantages which it has. If this enterprise of Locking the Youghiogheny should succeed it will bring under the control of the Company some of the best water power in this State, which they may either occupy or dispose of. This of itself, I believe, would be a compensation for erecting the dams without taking into consideration the immense quantity of coal that would pass through their Locks. We fail to describe all the advantages that would arise to this section of our Western country, if the Lock Navigation of the Youghiogheny was completed but to Robbstown. Passengers could then be conveyed either to Chambersburgh or to Cumberland. The distance between Robbstown and Cumberland is the same as between Brownsville and Cumberland—I believe not one mile difference—and the Robbstown route much the most level.

Our prosperity of course interests us greatly. I believe, on our bringing these facts before the public, that they may consider the advantages connected with this enterprise. ADAM COONS.

CITY NEWS.

INCENDIARISM.—A shop belonging to a man by the name of South, on Bower street, between Ohio and Water streets, Allegheny city, was set on fire on Monday night. Fortunately, it was discovered in time to be extinguished before much damage was sustained. The shop was surrounded by frame buildings.

GARRETT KELLY, who was committed by the Mayor on Saturday, for having caused the death of Benj. Wilson of this city, was brought before his honor, Judge Lowrie, on Monday, and admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000, to appear at the next Court and answer to the charge of homicide.

A HISTORY of the march of Gen. Wools's Division in Mexico, from its departure at San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas, until it arrived in Saltillo, with an account of the Battle of Buena Vista, is about to be published by J. W. Bouhup, who has lately returned to that city from the army.

PITTSBURGH CASE.—Two hundred coal boats have passed the locks since the recent rise. Their cargoge will average $600 each at Cincinnati, or $1200. New Orleans. At $600 the aggregate value would be $120,000.

RIOT.—Several of the Germans who were in carcerated for the disturbance in the 5th Ward, Boyardstown, made information on Tuesday, before Justice Steel, against Joseph Baiber and a man by the name of Beck, for a riot. A hearing will take place before the Justice on Thursday next.

The Councils of Allegheny have instructed the committee on city property to inquire into the city title to Nelson's island.

The Allegheniens is seriously directing the attention of the people of our sister city to the importance of a Public Library.

The WATER COMMITTEE of Allegheny it will be seen have issued Proposals for their new Water works.

The FOREIGN NEWS by the steamers presents an unusual variety. The wretched victim of official corruption in France having been found out made two attempts to commit suicide in prison.—The only person who visited M. Teste, after his retirement to the apartment, was his son, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies. This has given rise to the report, that the loaded pistols were thus supplied to him. A report is mentioned in Galignani's paper, that as he was leaving the court on Monday evening, he was heard to exclaim, *"Je vais en hommes perdu."*

What a commentary upon vice, and in the end what retribution. Fine, imprisonment, loss of money, of titles, and lasting disgrace.

In Spain, too, what a picture of an unhappy marriage is seen in the daily walk of the King and Queen. We find the following in a Madrid letter of July 8:

The royal pair have not seen each other now for some months; meanwhile, however, appearances were kept up by the continued residence of the father and elder of the two sisters with the queen, and their appearance with her wherever she went into public. All this, however, was brought to a close a few days since; when to the astonishment of all Madrid, the Infante, Don Francisco de Paula, the father-in-law and sister-in-law of the queen, were suddenly ordered to quit the palace and to leave Madrid.

The queen is now left without a single relative or one of her kindred about her, and is surrounded only by officials. Her mother is exiled—her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, dare not return—her husband refuses to sleep under the same roof with her, and says she is so innocent, amiable a girl of only seventeen.

The Pope, we are sorry to say, finds it an uphill work to stem the tide against him. We fear he is ahead of the Italians in his efforts to improve the people.

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Discovery.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dana, of Whitesville, 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, bearing the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"Sir: I have in my practice been in the habit of 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. DANA, M. D."

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the attendance cases of Scrofula performed by Dr. Collins's Galvanic Fluid Liniment, which the Sheriff has presented in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to visit them at their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr James Brandt, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of Reward & Walton, No 87 Market st. Philada. aug4

☞ 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.

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF FORT PITT ALLEY.

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of Job Printing, such as large Posters, Broadside 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.

$5,00. BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 69 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 to seem stand, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them.

jy30 W B KERSHNER.

BRANDIS is in progress at home, as well as with the United States. The death of the crown Prince has been followed by serious disturbances at Francfort, and Brazil is likely to have its hands full, if she makes a quarrel with the United States.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—The Keokuk Register says that the walls of the Mormon Temple at the Carthedral, has failed, in consequence of some defect in the plan. The Catholics have purchased Parley Pratt's house, with the intention of converting it into a church.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst. in Sharpsburgh, WM. W LEWIS, in the 31st year of his age. His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, (4th inst.)

The friends of the family are invited to attend will out further notice.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

IS published here in the City of Washington, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Sunday excepted—and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore; the same evening, at 25 cents a week, payable to the Sole Agent for the Whig, C. A. Gillchrest, Esq. for his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for $4 per annum; or $2 for six months; payable in advance.

Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for $1 one week for $1 75, two weeks for $2 75, one month $4 two months $7, three months $10, six months $16; one year $30—payable always in advance.

The National Whig is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon ALL the measures and acts of the administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of politics or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given, including reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

The Weekly National Whig.

One of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of $2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The speech of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication.—They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed to supply calls for back numbers. CHAS W FENTON,

Proprietor of National Whig

Washington, June 3, 1847. jel0-1aw3m

NEW WORKS.

RECEIVED at M A Miners—The Duke and the Cousin, by Rice Grey, author of the Gambler's Wife, etc etc.

Illustrated Life of General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Mexico, embracing a full description of the Capture of Vera Cruz, &c &c.

The Bandits of the Osage, a western romance, by Emerson Bennett.

Darnay, or, the Sieges, by the author of Lafitte, &c &c.

The Secret Passion, by the author of the Youth of Shakspeare.

Ellen Penton and the Secret Poisoner.

Chambers's Cyclopedia, No 14

Dombey & Son, No 10. Also, Dombey & Son, vol 1, comprising the first 10 numbers, for 25 cents—20 numbers complete the work.

Father Clement, a Roman Catholic Story.

The Union Magazine for August, established superior to Sally No—Fashion Plate extremely good.

For sale at M A MINERS, Smithfield-st. 3d door from Second. aug4

Harper & Appleton's New Publications,

JUST received and for sale by J L READ, 4th st.

The Civil History of the United States, by J. D. S., with notes &c.; by Jas P Holcombe.

A Compendium of Mercantile Law, by the late Jno. Wm. Smith, greatly enlarged from the 3rd and last English Edition, by Jas. P Holcombe and Wm. T Gholar.

Part 1st, Lords XIV and the Court of France in the 17th century, by Miss Pardoe, author of the city of the Salian, etc, beautifully embellished by numerous engravings, portraits, etc.

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 Thos. C Upham. aug4

Renewal of Concerts at the Eagle Saloon.

First appearance of MRS. SHARP and of MISS CLARA BRUCE.—Re engage-
ment of MR KNEASS.

THIS evening, a Grand Concert will be given at the Eagle Saloon. Wood-st. Performances to commence at 8 o'clock in the evening, in four parts.

☞ Tickets 25 cents aug4

New Lot of Elegant Pianos.

H. KLEBER has just received the following new Pianos, which will be sold lower than can be bought in the east.

One elegant mahogany, 8 octave, made by Nunns & Clark, of New York, of great power and sweetness of tone—extremely low priced.

One elegant rosewood Piano, made by Chickering, Boston, and of which he has the best instrument of the class in his factory—price very moderate.

Besides, a number of others of all prices and styles, forming the most extensive selection ever offered here. No 83, 3rd-st at J W Woodwells. aug4

J. JUEL,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER,
No. 166 *North Third Street,*
ABOVE NEW STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAS on hand, and manufactures to order, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Tarlatan, and Face Caps. Ladies' Dress Caps, Borders, Chinese, &c.

And every description of Fancy Goods, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

N. B.—Feathers dyed, cleaned, altered, and shaded aug4-3m

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at OAKLAND (the late residence of M S Lowrie, Esq.) situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, and within 2 miles of the Court House.

The tasteful mansion is new, and is improved with a dwelling house which is spacious and convenient built in modern style, with 8 ordinate rooms, a stable and carriage house, spring house, &c &c;

The grounds are under good cultivation and contain upwards of one hundred young and choice fruit trees.

This is considered one of the most desirable country residences in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, especially for a gentleman doing business in the city, as it is easy of access at all seasons of the year, by the 4th-st. turnpike.

For terms apply at the store of the subscriber, No 131 Wood st. aug4-dawtf H CHILLAS & CO

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Water Committee of the city of Allegheny, until Monday, 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for excavating about 6000 yards of material for the Water Chambers and foundation for the Engine House. Also—For laying about 3000 perches of stone Work. The bids to specify the price per yard for stone work, and the price per perch for stone Work.—Proposals to be sealed and endorsed 'Proposals for Water Works,' and left with Mr. R Moore, Engineer, at Kirkpatrick's Water Works, where plans and specifications can be seen and any information obtained.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE,
Chairman of Water Committee.

aug4-td

Property in Sewickley for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two large FRAME TENEMENTS, with 72 perches ground, with stabling and other necessary accommodations, situated in the village of Sewickley, 14 miles from Pittsburgh.

The above ground is on perpetual lease.

For further description and price, apply to the subscriber on the premises. PHILO GOFF

Sewickleyville, August 4, 1847-aw3t*

DOCTOR R. W. MORRIS & CO'S

NEW BRIGHTON WATER-CURE INFIRMARY

Afflicted persons will find this a spot at once agreeable and attractive where they can have the water cure treatment skillfully and judiciously applied. aug4-1m*

Five Dollars Reward.

COW LOST.—A red Cow having no horns with a white stripe upon her back, feet all white, one ear split and one bitby a dog, was sent on the 1st of June. Whoever will return the same to this office shall receive the above reward. aug4d1

OATS and CORN.—130 sacks Oats;
40 do Corn; in store; for sale by aug4 JAS DALZELL, 91 water st

MACKEREL.—25 barrels Large No. 2 Mackerel; just landing from canal; for sale by aug4 JAS DALZELL, 91 water st

CHEESE.—25 boxes prime Western Reserve Cheese received and for sale by aug4 W & R McCUTCHEON, 124 liberty st

PIG METAL.—40 tons Anne cold blast metal, for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO aug4-2t 69 wood st

DUCK.—7 bales heavy twilled Lowell Cotton Duck, just received; for sale by aug4-2t MURPHY, WILSON & CO

BAGGING.—