THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 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, strictly in advance.

☞ Notice to Advertisers.—Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. A failure to do this, on the part of our customers, would be pushing their request beyond reasonable bounds.

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(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH WATSON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

FOR SENATOR.
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS G. J. VIELE, of Wilkins Tp.
CHRISTIAN SVEELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL McCARTEWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Millin Tp.

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

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

FOR AUDITOR.
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

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

WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The Summer solstice is passing away, and with it must the few remaining time our languor of body and coldness of spirit. Autumn is upon us with its bright and changing hues, its elastic health, its life-giving spirit to mankind. It is the proper occasion for the Whigs to shake off the sluggishness that now rests upon the party in the State, and to prepare for the coming contest. October will decide a great question for Pennsylvania, and for the country. All eyes are upon us, and the Whigs of the Union expect there will be no faltering at a moment like the present. The present National Administration has been two years in power, and in that time it has done nothing to command itself to the suffrages of the people. It has unnecessarily brought on a foreign war, the end of which is not yet, and the cost of which no man can foresee. It has made war upon the Domestic Peace and Industry of the country, by the establishment of a system of Revenue Laws more in harmony with those of Great Britain than our own. Like the Mother country in the days of Colonial oppression, it has refused to sanction laws the most necessary and wholesome for the public good, while it has enacted laws most oppressive for the People and of peculiar advantage to the Office Holders themselves. It is expending millions in war, and refusing the smallest pittance for Peace. It can destroy life abroad, even our own soldiers and citizens, and refuse to save life at home. It can distinguish in favor of Foreign Commerce, and discriminate against the Rivers and Lakes of the West. It can pay tribute to the Millionaires, and impose burdens upon most of small means. What was done without cost, under a Whig Administration, has been done with heavy taxation under the present. The Sub Treasury law has equally demonstrated its folly as to its extravagance, and yet, with evidence of all this, it is persisted in with a pertinacity only to be reconciled to a stubborn adherence to error. What good has it done? What good has been done by the tariff of 1846? What has been gained by the President's Veto? What by his war, with Mexico? What by the orders given to our Army to advance into a country with which we were at Peace? We ask any fair minded man, to lay his hand upon a single National Measure, or system confirmed upon the American people by the present Administration. What State,—what interest,—what great principle of private virtue or public good has been benefited by its measures or its men?

And what good can come from supporting such men and such a party? None, none whatever, and each, we have reason to believe, is the sentiment placed upon it by the American People—Most signally has it recently been rebuked by the American People. Its Congressional majority has been turned against it, and with a tide of opinion so overwhelming that we should suppose men would be disheartened from lending it further aid. The *sixty majority* in the last Congress will be found less substantial than "the baseless fabric of a vision" in the next. Such is the judgment of the people upon Mr. Polk, his Veto, and Congress which passed the Tariff of 1846 and the Sub Treasury Act. Even Mr. Polk's own State has rebuked the acts of the Chief Magistrate, and what a condemnation is that when neither pride of place, power of position, nor social influence, can command for a man the suffrages of those who know him best. *"Weighed in the balances and found wanting"*. This is the sentiment of nearly all New England, of the great Middle States, of Virginia and North Carolina, of Florida and Georgia, of Ohio and Kentucky, of Indiana, and, as we believe, of the vast majority of the American People.

Every section of the country has joined in this popular rebuke, and the voice of condemnation comes up from every hearth and from home back to the Capitol, but to the cost of the Executive. *We have toiled your and found you faithless to your professions and your duty.*

The people at home, and the army abroad upon a hard and distant field of service, alike participate in this rebuke. The Administration has failed with the lives and interests of both, and to a contempt which calls for the signal rebuke of the people of Pennsylvania.

We have spoken of the National Administration, and it must be remembered that the State Executive and his political associates at Harrisburg, are part and parcel of it. They have given and will give support to the party in power, notwithstanding its broken promises and bad faith to overwhelming interests. It could seem almost as if men gave up their cause, and were willing to be put down by the power of wind and drawers of water for party leaders to use, but were ever ready to stab every honest and virtuous man for the sake of conciliating favor with the National Administration. The People of Pennsylvania, we hope and believe, will not submit to a proper occasion to rebuke this time-serving spirit.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—There is an elaborate notice in the North American of the 18th, of the Central Rail Road. The writer has recently passed over the road between Pittsburgh along the Ohio and Beaver, and over the Rail Road from the latter place to Philadelphia, and speaks of the whole route, that when travelling across the mountains, in those regions of the Middle country which were known as the "back woods" a few years ago, and visiting the busy towns and villages on the Ohio, and the populous and flourishing districts of the Eastern portion of the State, he could not help feeling that we could be prepared to defend ourselves against any enemy, which is a large sum said for the citizens of the Metropolis of Pennsylvania.

CITY NEWS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A friend has directed my attention to an article which appeared in your paper in reference to the chicago report of last year of the Pennsylvania Improvement.

From the manner in which the article is written, and in justice to the highly respectable gentlemen engaged in the transportation business, I deem it my duty to point out its errors, plainly.

You probably were not aware that *all articles* cleared at the Collector's office in Philadelphia, no matter how far or near their destination, are classed as "Going West."

In regard to the errors, they are simply this: The amount of pounds of salt was returned as bushels, as instead of bushels of 56 pounds—which is reduced to bushels, 80 pound to bushels would be as near 34,000 and of this quantity very little if any may have been destined for your city.

The error in regard to corn shipped West, consists in the Printer placing the pounds of Cotton returned, upon the original sheet, to the next line, thereby, reading *Cotton reed Corn.*

In regard to the quantity of Cotton it is well known, it has been an increasing business for several years, and in all probability the quantity shipped this will fully equal if not be greater than the last season.

Up to the last season, in the article of Dry Goods was included "Boots, Shoes, Looking Glasses, Brass Mouldings, Bagging, &c. In the last report these were all separated, which if added to Dry Goods as returned, will not exhibit a very great falling off.

The largely increased receipts of the present over the past season, has been mainly owing to the low prices of Flour, Grain, &c., since the close of the last fiscal year. In no former season has there been so heavy a business done in the winter as the last. Every car upon the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway, was fully and actively employed.

Had the state been fully supplied with Trucks for the transportation of Section boats over both Railways the receipts would have been very largely increased over the already large amount.

JOHN S. CRAIG,
Late Collector Penn. Railway, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1847.

We give the answer of Mr. Cash to our exposition, with pleasure, and shall be too glad if it proves that no fraud has been committed upon our Canals. The explanations, however, do not satisfy us, but may persons better informed than we are. Even if the Printers have been so negligent of putting "pounds of Salt" for "bushels of Salt," and of the double negligence of inserting "pounds of Corn" for "bushels of Corn," still we are not satisfied with the explanation given in regard to Dry Goods. Gentlemen engaged in the trade assure us it is impossible that there could have been any reduction in 1846 under 1845. The Coffee item is equally astounding. In a total import to the United States, of 132,611,596 pounds, 10,-273,806 are put down as passing over the Pennsylvania Canal. We hope, sincerely, the Report will prove true in this respect, for it will show something of the amount of business done upon the Canal, and of its advantages as a great thoroughfare between the East and the West. We were led to doubt the accuracy of this statement, and all the more, when we saw such immense shipments of Salt and Corn, all paying low duties, and a large reduction in goods paying a high Canal duty.—From such a state of facts, what is a fair inference?

In regard to salt we do not think the act of Assembly (see Dunlop's Digest Penn. Laws, page 874,) warrants the assertion that all salt shipped must have "80 pounds to the bushel." The act defines three weights, 95, 70, and 56 pounds to the bushel, according to the quality. Mr. Cash seems to have hit upon a number not put down in the law.

We have been careful in investigating this subject, to make no charges, and less of all against gentlemen of such undoubted reputation as those engaged in the forwarding business. We do not believe there is one house in Pittsburgh who would knowingly participate in any frauds. It becomes, therefore, all the more necessary to probe the matter to the bottom, and to lay the sin at the doors of those who are guilty. The Legislature is the proper party for investigation, and the public will expect of it such a service. We hope to see a body of men elected who will be fearless in the discharge of every duty to the State and their constituents.

LIEUT. THOMAS WHIPPLE, of the U. S. Army, who was taken prisoner near the city of Vera Cruz by three Mexicans, and carried off into the interior, was alive at the last accounts, and in daily expectation of being exchanged. Lieut. W. has a kind word to say of those of whom we hear so much good. Writing from near Cordova, to his friends he says a kind word for those among whom his lot was cast.

The New Orleans Delta, speaking of Lieut. W.'s letter, very justly remarks—

His statement adds one other testimony to the irrefragable evidence already furnished, of the womanly tenderness, the Christian kindness, which the women of Mexico, in every instance, evince towards Americans.

We quote the following from one of his letters:

"In my case all that has been said of Mexican cruelty has been wholly falsified. I was placed in the house of the Signora Augustina Fernandez. She has treated me with the utmost hospitality. I have received at her hands the kindness and tenderness of a mother. To-night I cannot devote time to particulars, but I earnestly desire all may know her kindness to an American prisoner. But this is only a beginning. You will be astonished to hear that all the inhabitants of this village have extended to me more than the usual civilities of refined life—they have received me cordially at their houses—they have given me assistance with a delicacy and propriety which no American community can excel: for instance, the Signora causes me to be furnished with a clean linen shirt, and has all my dirty clothes (thanks to life in camp) washed.

The Catholic Padre, Manuel de Silva, furnished me every comfort, and crowned all his attention to me by communicating in Latin that my friend Barnes had been heard from and was alive. He walked with me arm and arm about the village, visiting the sick, a most benevolent and kind-hearted man, and the principal places in the place, and his church among others, and gave me money and clothes to dress as a citizen, and save me the mortification of going to Cordova in American uniform, all at his own suggestion.—He has done me the kindness to propose to carry or cause this letter to be sent to Vera Cuzz, and in every thing been truly to me a friend and a Christian—God grant his example may be imitated by all clergymen.—By means of the Latin, I could learn and communicate most that I could be made to understand. Can be conversed in English.

Capt. Prindle, a citizen here, bestowed on me every attention, and gave me money with a delicacy so exquisite as to make it impossible to decline with grace, though of course I did so. Others made me similar presents, and one young gentleman, Jose Maria Villegas, of talent and excellent heart, insisted to exhaust his ingenuity in making me happy. As to comfort, I assure it never in my life was more consulted by my most intimate friends. From some reason, all who approach me, particularly of the white or Spanish blood, become upon me more favors than I can name, and in a manner which I cannot refuse. For instance, the young woman above named, since I commenced writing this, came as I sat at table handed me a dollar.—Of course, I declined. He gently put his arm around my head, clasped it to his bosom in a manner so tender and a countenance so full of entreaty, that to say a word more would have been sheer brutality. Another young man very coolly came in since I commenced writing and laid three dollars down on the table, with a sort of business air, and when I began to decline, seemed so inclined to be offended that I said no more. This gentleman is called Estevo Pomal Camp. There are two beautiful and interesting young ladies who have honored me with every attention that my situation required.

In short, I cannot describe to you the generous treatment I have received at the hands of this people—never shall I forget them—I would go from Vera Cruz to visit the lady Signora Fernandez for her kindness to me—God bless her and her bosom-hold, is my fervent aspiration—but it is late and I must close. Let this account of the kindness I have received, be published in justice to the Mexicans themselves, and that if our arms are ever turned upon this, those I have named, and all the inhabitants may be remembered in mercy. My health is first rate; to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, I start for Cordova. The Senora sends one of her servants to see me well there, and Marianna Fuster, a fine young Castilian, has kindly volunteered to accompany me—so you see I am kindly treated in more ways than I can describe.

I am informed I shall be kindly treated at Cordova as a prisoner of war, and exchanged in due time.

NAME OF THE LOCO FOCOS.—The Loco Focos in Ohio are defending the name of the infamous fellow of the Army who murdered Spencer Cherrie in effigy. This, if possible, is worse than the original offence. Like the Locos, it is a name of reproach, for who have placed the name of the infamous fellow upon the ticket.

SHIPWRECK.—A Telegraphic despatch from Boston received of New York on the 18th instant, gives fuller information of a most distressing shipwreck, which occurred on the 9th inst. The ship Shawsney, Patton, from Liverpool to Boston, bound to New York, with two hundred and six persons on board. The barque went down in thirty minutes carrying with her *one hundred and seventy-two persons!* Every effort was made by the Captain of the Shawsney, to save life but he succeeded in rescuing only thirty-four. Among the drowned was the Captain of the Island; the crew were principally saved. The vessel left Hamburg on the 3d of July.

It appears from an official return that, there are not fewer than between 300,000 and 400,000 chimneys in Paris. It is proposed to put a tax on them as will yield about £150,000 per annum. A tax upon chimneys would not do here and yet the chimneys, by the smoke and dirt they vomit forth as from so many active volcanoes, are the heaviest tax the people pay. They tax the owners for the coal wasted, the city for the nuisance committed, and everybody for a consumption of clothing and family expenditure, in extra service necessary for cleanliness, to an amount beyond all the State county and city taxation imposed upon the people of Pittsburgh.

MR. WEBSTER, after one of his wise dinners, put forth the great Manchesterism, that the expenses of the war were half a million of dollars each day.—*Post.*

Here is another unfounded assertion in regard to Mr. Webster. His declaration was made in open Senate and not after one of his wise dinners, nor upon his own authority, but on the authority of another gentleman in himself at the moment the Government had ordered some of its regular troops to Mexico by land and not for the purposes of the war.

THE FOURTH WARD.—We understand the Democratic Committee of the Fourth Ward have nominated Mr. Peter Shaffner for Assessor, and Mr. Wm. Hamilton for Assistant Assessor. Both gentlemen are Democrats of the right stamp, and will receive the support of the party generally.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Important Documents from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations—Santa Anna's views disclosed—No understanding between him and Polk—Determination to prosecute the war, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADA., Aug. 20, P. M.

The New Orleans papers of the 13th publish further important Mexican documents. Two circulars dated July 7 and 17 from Pacheo the new Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Governors of the Mexican states. The New Orleans Picayune considers them the best exponents of Santa Anna's opinions.

The first of the circulars abounds in fulsome panegyrics upon the character, bravery, military skill, statesmanship and patriotism of Santa Anna, declaring that antecedent to this war his whole course of conduct had been such as to warrant the belief that his life, and the glory of his name, are indissolubly connected with the welfare of his country in the present contest with the United States. It denies that he has any understanding with President Polk, or any plan and preparations for concluding peace, but wishes the Legislatures and Governors of States first to encounter the enemy, and have their share of the honors.

The second circular intimates that the civilized world are favorable to the Mexican cause, and that the opinion is equally general that the United States cannot triumph in the present contest, except by intrigue and dissension in the Mexican Republic. The Government of her Britanic Majesty, through her loyal and friendly Minister, have signified their determination not to recognize any Revolutionary Government which may spring up in Mexico, but only that legitimately established. Should the chances of war compel the government to leave the city of Mexico, a letter from Lord Palmerston, dated 11th June, assures the Mexicans, that it will be the duty of the English resident Minister to follow and maintain relations, in whatever part of the territory said Government may fix its residence.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.

The number of interments from Yellow Fever, in the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 12th inst., in New Orleans were 49. From the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock in the evening, 13 deaths.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20, 4 P. M.

Flour is held at previous prices, the market is unsettled, and no sales to report.

Wheat—Sales of prime Red Penna. Wheat at 124 per bu. Sales of 1500 bu Southern Wheat at 125 per bu.

Corn—Prime White is held without buyers at 76c per bu., market quiet.

Cornmeal—Held at $3,25 per bbl—no sales.

Oats—Sales of new Southern oats at 38c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 28c per gall.

Groceries and Provisions unmoved.

Rye Flour—Is held at $5,75 without buyers.

Cotton—Less activity in the market, but no change in prices.

Wool—Market firm, but little doing.

The market generally unsettled.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Aug. 20, 4 P. M.

Flour—Howard street flour is sold at $6, per bbl.—City mills at the same. Not much doing in the article. Dealers are awaiting the receipt of private letters. The steamer's news has unsettled the market.

Wheat—Sales of prime White wheat at 125a127c per bu, sales of prime Red at 116a119c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime White are made at 67a70c per bu.

Oats—Moderate sales at 39a41c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 26a27c per gall.

Tobacco—Market quiet, with limited sales.

Provisions—Market dull, with no change in prices to note since our last.

Stocks—The market dull, with a downwardsdecay.

The Market generally is without any important change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Aug. 20, 4 P. M.

Flour—There is an increase in demand—Sales of Genesee flour at $5,62½ per bbl, sales of Oswego at $5,50 per bbl.

Corn—Large sales of mixed corn, at 71a73c per bu.

Wheat—The market is quite dull, presenting no sales worth reporting.

Oats—Sales at 50c per bu.

Markets generally very dull.

By the Western Magnetic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19, 3, P. M.

The mails from the south and west are in, but contain no news.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM SANTA FE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20—9 P. M.

Several days later news has been received from Santa Fe. The attack upon the Eastern emigrants has been confirmed. Lewis still battling at Fort Mann. The report that it was destroyed by the Indians is contradicted, but it is about to be abandoned for want of men sufficient to defend it.

The Indians are in large force and well mounted, infesting the roads. Some of the soldiers have become very disorderly.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, August 19, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales have been effected to-day at $4½, a$5 per bbl—the demand is falling off.

The grain Market is without change since last quotations.

Lard—We quote sales of 1,000 kegs at 10¾a 10¾ per lb.

Provisions are without change, since last quotations.

Molasses—We quote sales of 2,000 bbls N. Orleans molasses at 34c per gall.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.

Flour—The market is dull, and sales are made at $5,12½ per bbl. The receipts in the market are light.

Whiskey—Sales at 17½c per gal.

Provisions—The market is quiet and without change in prices.

Lard—Sales at 10a10¼c per lb.

Bacon—Sales sugar cured Hams at 8a8½ to 10c per lb. Sales of Sides at 8¼c per lb: of Shoulders at 6¾a6¼c per lb.

Molasses—Sales of N. O. Molasses at 33½a34½c per gal.

Butter—Sales at 10c per lb.

Mess Pork—Sales of 15,000 lbs Western No. 1 at $14 per bbl.

Prime Pork—Held in store at $12 per bbl.

Coffee—Sales of 300 bags Rio at 7¾a8¾ per lb.

Sugar—Sales of N O sugar at 7½c per lb.

Whiskey—Sales of prime Red at 76c per bu.

Corn—Sales of 1000 bu at 30c per bu.

Oats—Sales at 22a25c per bu.

MEXICO.—A correspondent of the *Patria* states that the troops in the city of Mexico amount to 28,000, of whom 20,000 are regulars, the rest national militia. The artillery numbers 117 pieces of every calibre.

TANNERIES.—It is said that the Loco Foco have carried the Memphis District by one vote, and re-elected Stanton. We hope better things.

We are glad to learn that J. K. KENNEDY will give an exhibition of his splendid Telescope, with some experiments, next week.

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

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Gentlemens Fashionable Boots, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boot will be made to measure, and warranted to wear to rights sealed, at the very low price of, FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. JOHN M'CLELLAND.
1y26

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. Colden's Fashion Vegetable Panacea, which they will find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have so been pronounced by many of our most honorable physicians. The different cases and others interested, are requested to visit them at their several places of residence and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr James Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the store of Steward & Walker, No 27, Market st, Philada. eo2g

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

August 21—CONTENTS IN PART.

Something Marvellous, giving an account of two voyages into empty space—Letter from Baltimore—C. M. Clay—Gen. Taylor—Santa Fe—Presbyterian Church—Life at Saratoga—Potato Rot—Rail Road Investments—Duty and Interests of Pittsburgh—Lieut. Thomas Whipple—Whigs of Pennsylvania—The Cliff Mine—Letter from Mr. Cash—Canal frauds—A queer character—Bribery in Elections—Favoritism—The Slave Trade—Sketch of the Life of Richard M. Johnson—The Chinese Junk—The Parker Testimonial—Military Brevity—Constitutional Law—Toledo to Pittsburgh—Articles on Internal Improvements—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road—The Smoke Preventive, &c.—Interesting Correspondence—Cumberland and New York Correspondence—The Woolen Manufactories—Memory of Washington—General Taylor—Late from Mexico

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.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers. Price 6 cents single copy.

Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance.

☞ No Cure! No Pay! Piles! Piles! Piles! Dr Jackson's Embrocation is the only medicine that never fails to cure the most common and troublesome disease. It not only immediately allays pain and inflammation, but in a few days, satisfies that intolerable itching, inquiring whether the four seamen who accompanied Lieut. Parker on the night of his successful and daring enterprise, in burning the brig Creole, are at present attached to the Gulf Squadron, in order that the Silver medals prepared for them, may be forwarded.

DEATH OF COL. ARMSTRONG.—The member of the Pittsburgh bar, held a meeting on Friday in the forenoon, at which the Hon. Charles Shaler Presided, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. George Armstrong, long a member of the bar in this and adjoining counties.

The resolutions signify the regret of the members of the bar, their determination to attend the funeral of the deceased at 4 o'clock, P. M., and the appointment of a committee to make the arrangements necessary to a procession.

CANAL BASINS.—Something should be done by the city authorities to abate the nuisance caused by the stagnant water in the Canal basins at the head of Penn and Liberty streets. The state in which they are, is sufficient to cause disease among the residents in their immediate vicinity, and is highly offensive to all who have any thing to do in the neighborhood.

The tunnel through Grant's hill, and the canal and Locks from that to the Monongahela cost the State upwards of $300,000, yet they have been suffered to decay and fill up to so great an extent as to prohibit the passage of boats, or even a drain of the Canal. But it strikes us that with little cost a drain might be cut through the tunnel of sufficient depth to pass off the water freely and keep the basins pure.

THE PATENT IRON SHUTTERS.—The Post Master of Boston, Mr. Green in a letter to Mr. Wickliffe late Post Master General says he regards the shutters invented by Mr. Johnson as the most elegant and safe ever invented. They are placed upon the front of the Boston Post office and are generally used in Boston and the East for the store fronts to which they are particularly designed.

THE PITTSBURGH FEMALE INSTITUTE will open on the 30th inst. Mr. and Mrs Goshorn are engaged in the forwarding business. We do not believe there is one house in Pittsburgh who would knowingly participate in any frauds. It becomes, therefore, all the more necessary to probe the matter to the bottom, and to lay the sin at the doors of those who are guilty. The Legislature is the proper party for investigation, and the public will expect of it such a service. We hope to see a body of men elected who will be fearless in the discharge of every duty to the State and their constituents.

FRANK FAIRMAN, who was struck by Mr. Hartley with a tumbler at the Theatre Recess, in the bottom, and to lay the sin at the doors of those who are guilty. The Legislature is the proper party for investigation, and the public will expect of it such a service. We hope to see a body of men elected who will be fearless in the discharge of every duty to the State and their constituents.

LIEUT. THOMAS WHIPPLE, of the U. S. Army, who was taken prisoner near the city of Vera Cruz by three Mexicans, and carried off into the interior, was alive at the last accounts, and in daily expectation of being exchanged. Lieut. W. has a kind word to say of those of whom we hear so much good. Writing from near Cordova, to his friends he says a kind word for those among whom his lot was cast.

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We quote the following from one of his letters:

"In my case all that has been said of Mexican cruelty has been wholly falsified. I was placed in the house of the Signora Augustina Fernandez. She has treated me with the utmost hospitality. I have received at her hands the kindness and tenderness of a mother. To-night I cannot devote time to particulars, but I earnestly desire all may know her kindness to an American prisoner. But this is only a beginning. You will be astonished to hear that all the inhabitants of this village have extended to me more than the usual civilities of refined life—they have received me cordially at their houses—they have given me assistance with a delicacy and propriety which no American community can excel: for instance, the Signora causes me to be furnished with a clean linen shirt, and has all my dirty clothes (thanks to life in camp) washed.

The Catholic Padre, Manuel de Silva, furnished me every comfort, and crowned all his attention to me by communicating in Latin that my friend Barnes had been heard from and was alive. He walked with me arm and arm about the village, visiting the sick, a most benevolent and kind-hearted man, and the principal places in the place, and his church among others, and gave me money and clothes to dress as a citizen, and save me the mortification of going to Cordova in American uniform, all at his own suggestion.—He has done me the kindness to propose to carry or cause this letter to be sent to Vera Cuzz, and in every thing been truly to me a friend and a Christain—God grant his example may be imitated by all clergymen.—By means of the Latin, I could learn and communicate most that I could be made to understand. Can be conversed in English.

Capt. Prindle, a citizen here, bestowed on me every attention, and gave me money with a delicacy so exquisite as to make it impossible to decline with grace, though of course I did so. Others made me similar presents, and one young gentleman, Jose Maria Villegas, of talent and excellent heart, insisted to exhaust his ingenuity in making me happy. As to comfort, I assure it never in my life was more consulted by my most intimate friends. From some reason, all who approach me, particularly of the white or Spanish blood, become upon me more favors than I can name, and in a manner which I cannot refuse. For instance, the young woman above named, since I commenced writing this, came as I sat at table handed me a dollar.—Of course, I declined. He gently put his arm around my head, clasped it to his bosom in a manner so tender and a countenance so full of entreaty, that to say a word more would have been sheer brutality. Another young man very coolly came in since I commenced writing and laid three dollars down on the table, with a sort of business air, and when I began to decline, seemed so inclined to be offended that I said no more. This gentleman is called Estevo Pomal Camp. There are two beautiful and interesting young ladies who have honored me with every attention that my situation required.

In short, I cannot describe to you the generous treatment I have received at the hands of this people—never shall I forget them—I would go from Vera Cruz to visit the lady Signora Fernandez for her kindness to me—God bless her and her bosom-hold, is my fervent aspiration—but it is late and I must close. Let this account of the kindness I have received, be published in justice to the Mexicans themselves, and that if our arms are ever turned upon this, those I have named, and all the inhabitants may be remembered in mercy. My health is first rate; to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, I start for Cordova. The Senora sends one of her servants to see me well there, and Marianna Fuster, a fine young Castilian, has kindly volunteered to accompany me—so you see I am kindly treated in more ways than I can describe.

I am informed I shall be kindly treated at Cordova as a prisoner of war, and exchanged in due time.

NAME OF THE LOCO FOCOS.—The Loco Focos in Ohio are defending the name of the infamous fellow of the Army who murdered Spencer Cherrie in effigy. This, if possible, is worse than the original offence. Like the Locos, it is a name of reproach, for who have placed the name of the infamous fellow upon the ticket.

SHIPWRECK.—A Telegraphic despatch from Boston received of New York on the 18th instant, gives fuller information of a most distressing shipwreck, which occurred on the 9th inst. The ship Shawsney, Patton, from Liverpool to Boston, bound to New York, with two hundred and six persons on board. The barque went down in thirty minutes carrying with her *one hundred and seventy-two persons!* Every effort was made by the Captain of the Shawsney, to save life but he succeeded in rescuing only thirty-four. Among the drowned was the Captain of the Island; the crew were principally saved. The vessel left Hamburg on the 3d of July.

It appears from an official return that, there are not fewer than between 300,000 and 400,000 chimneys in Paris. It is proposed to put a tax on them as will yield about £150,000 per annum. A tax upon chimneys would not do here and yet the chimneys, by the smoke and dirt they vomit forth as from so many active volcanoes, are the heaviest tax the people pay. They tax the owners for the coal wasted, the city for the nuisance committed, and everybody for a consumption of clothing and family expenditure, in extra service necessary for cleanliness, to an amount beyond all the State county and city taxation imposed upon the people of Pittsburgh.

MR. WEBSTER, after one of his wise dinners, put forth the great Manchesterism, that the expenses of the war were half a million of dollars each day.—*Post.*

Here is another unfounded assertion in regard to Mr. Webster. His declaration was made in open Senate and not after one of his wise dinners, nor upon his own authority, but on the authority of another gentleman in himself at the moment the Government had ordered some of its regular troops to Mexico by land and not for the purposes of the war.

THE FOURTH WARD.—We understand the Democratic Committee of the Fourth Ward have nominated Mr. Peter Shaffner for Assessor, and Mr. Wm. Hamilton for Assistant Assessor. Both gentlemen are Democrats of the right stamp, and will receive the support of the party generally.

Auction Sales

Honduras Mahogany

WILL be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25th, on the wharf near the Mahogany Saw Mill, 20 Logs of large size and superior quality. Cabinet makers and dealers are requested to examine the lot previous to sale.

Terms of sale—all sums under $100 cash, over $100, three months with approved endorsed notes

Catalogue will be ready previous to day of sale.

ROGERS & BROTHERS
Cincinnati, August 19, 1847. 3t

J. McKenzie, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of Valuable Building Lots Suitable for Private Residences at Auction.

ON Tuesday, August 31st, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the premises, 41 Building Lots and Buildings thereon, beautifully situated for private dwellings in front of the Mansion House and grounds of the Allegheny Cemetery, extending from the State Road to the Allegheny River, on land adjoining the Borough of Lawrenceville, near the United States Arsenal. At the same time, sundry machinery and tools connected with the rope making business. It is the most valuable and handsome property offered at auction for several years.

Terms of sale, one-fourth in cash at the time of sale, the remainder in one, two and three years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. A plan of the lots can be seen at the warehouse of Geo Cochran and McKENNA'S Auction Rooms.

GEO COCHRAN
Attorney in Fact for Bank of Pennsylvania
JAMES McKENNA, Auct
a17

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer

ON Monday morning, the 23rd inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and 5th sts, will be sold an extensive assortment of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, among which are 60 pieces rich style fine quality prints, 40 pcs bleached and tableted muslins, 35 pieces Kentucky jeans, tweeds, flannels, checks, suspenders, hosiery, vestings, ginghams, super mous de laines, table cloths, sewing silk, patent thread, &c.

At 12 O'Clock, P. M.

A quantity of groceries, queensware, glassware, tinware, hardware, Japanned ware, cutlery, tobacco, segars, matches, shovels, hand boxes, paper, &c. An extensive assortment of new and second hand household furniture, embracing nearly all the variety of articles wanted by housekeepers and others, carpeting, looking glasses, mantel clocks, Franklin stove, cooking utensils, &c.

At 7½ O'Clock, P. M.

A large collection of choice and valuable books in various departments of literature, blank books, letter and cap writing paper, pen and second hand watches, violins, accordeons, flfes, piano music, ready made clothing, variety goods, &c. 3t

☞ American copy.

Sale of Books by Catalogue.

ON Saturday evening the 21st inst. at 7½ o'clock at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and 5th sts, will be sold a large collection of Books, embracing an assortment of Standard Medical Works, Miscellaneous literature, &c., Family bibles, prayer books, music for the Piano, &c, blank books in great variety, letter and cap writing paper, gold and steel pens, &c. Catalogues are now ready for delivery.

JOHN D DAVIS, Auct
a20

Pittsburgh Female Institute.

THIS Institution, under the care of Rev. J. M. GOSHORN AND LADY, in which all the solid and ornamental branches of a finished education are taught will be open for the reception of pupils at

No 58, Irwins Row, Liberty Street, between 3d and 4th streets. The Second Session will commence on Monday the 30th of August, and it is important that any who may desire entering should be present as far as practicable by that time.

They have secured the services of Professor RHOMBERG as teacher of Music on the Piano and Guitar, who is too well known to need recommendation. A competent French teacher will be employed.

Prof. HINGHAM will have charge of the Department of Vocal Music.

Prof. SUMINSKI will have direction of the Artistic Department, and will give lessons, in drawing, sketching, and painting, both in oil and water colors. Prof. S is a competent teacher, and has recommendations from the first men in Europe and the United States. He also has been a teacher in the first institutions of the country.

For terms apply to the Principal.
a21tf

JOHNSON'S PATENT REVOLVING IRON WINDOW SHUTTERS.

THE right to manufacture and vend the above superior Shutter in any of the Southern and Western States, may be purchased on favorable terms. To the young and enterprising mechanic who may wish to embark in a safe and profitable business, or to the machinist who may desire to extend his business, no opportunity is here offered which is rarely to be met with. This Shutter is vastly superior, in every point of view to any other now in use; it is entirely different in appearance and construction from all other shutters, and its many advantages will secure for it a general adaptation wherever they can be had.

But for the benefit of persons at a distance, it may be well to state that these Shutters are made of band iron, say two inches wide, by one eighth of an inch thick, fastened together with hinges or joints, and secured in grooves in the frames at the sides of the window—is raised or lowered from within, without raising the sash, by turning a small crank at the side of the window or door, by which the shutter is rolled round a shaft at the top, entirely concealed from view when open, and forming a neat blind when closed, and handsomely painted, thus obviating the trouble of lumbering the store or sidewalks with wooden shutters, or of locking them back. They are a beautiful article for Dry Goods and other Fancy Stores, as there is no danger of breaking the glass in opening or closing, and they are a perfect safeguard against fire and burglars.

They are so arranged that the entire front of a store, however large, may be opened or closed, at once operation, by a small box in two minutes; They are simple in their construction, and will last as long as the building itself. This Shutter is equally calculated for dwelling houses, to which it imparts a remarkably neat finish and a protection against burglars, as when down in exposed