# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 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 before five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to the one the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.


FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

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

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City

FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS C. J. ROBILS, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SHIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL SHARTZWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LABOR, of Millin Tp.

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

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

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THEODORE FRANKLIN, Lancaster City.
JOHN H. SUNKER, Dauphin County.
THOMAS DUNCAN, " "
JAMES MARTIN, " "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York.
WILLIAM M WATTS, Cumberland.
DANIEL M SNYDER, Adams.
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia City.
JOSEPH R CHANDLEE, " "
ROBERT T CONRAD, " "
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia County.
BILLIE LUTHER, Berks.
GEORGE M BARR, Berks.
THOMAS M T MCKENNAN, Washington.
ABRAM J GRAY, Somerset.
JAMES M BOYD, Allegheny.
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango.
GEORGE W RUSING, Westmoreland.
W J HALL, Erie.
H D McCREWELL, Northampton.
JOHN A BALDWIN, Susquehanna.
ELIJAHAH B. JUNE, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY B SYLVANUS, Clarion.
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

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

## MORAL OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The Administration, possessed of all the Power and Patronage of the General Government, has in vain made an appeal to the People to sustain its fortunes. From the result of the recent elections we have a right to come to the conclusion that its measures are condemned, and not only the measures, but the men and manner of administration. Appealing to the People to sustain the act of making war with Mexico, the People have condemned that act, and in a manner which carries open rebuke to the occupant of the White House. It is in vain for the party in power to change the issue and to infer, that because, the people are ready to make an honorable termination of the war, that they in any manner approve the conduct of the Executive in provoking it. We regard the orders given to occupy Mexico as especially rebuked, as we also do the gross assumptions of power conferred upon Gen. Kearney and Captain Stockton, by which these men, independently of all Legislative action, established Civil Government in New Mexico and Upper California. So has the wanton exercise of the Veto Power been rebuked. They who would not spare a dollar for Rivers and Harbors at home have had no compunctions in expending millions of dollars in Mexico. We have had plans for establishing a water communication between two great Oceans, and across a country not our own, even from conspicuous members of a party who deny the power to give a free egress to the Commerce of the Ohio and the Lakes. The Gulf of Tehuantepec has been a Constitutional Improvement, but to Lake Erie and the Mississippi the Constitution has cried "hands off." The Rio Grande could be drained and dredged, but not the Hudson nor the Missouri. It was lawful, too, for the President, aided by his Secretaries of War and Treasury, and sanctified, perhaps, by his learned Attorney General, to make a Tariff for goods imported into Mexico, and one from which all other Nations are receiving more benefit than our own,—but it is inexpedient and unlawful to protect our own Industry from the competition of the cheapened and pauper labor of Europe. So thought the Executive,—so thought his Advisers,—and so, in regard to the Tariff, thought a Congress, where the Administration had in the popular branch a majority of sixty members. But the People in their decisions for a new Congress, have stamped the authors and abettors of this disastrous policy with the marks of a most unqualified disapprobation. We regard the Sub Treasury law, and all the great party measures, in like manner rebuked.—Think of Mr. Polk's own State returning a Whig majority to the Legislature, and with the certainty of securing a Whig Senator in Congress. Think of a Whig Governor, elected in spite of State pride and the combined influences of all the power of the Government. And no man can well over estimate the magnitude of this power. It flows from the Capital as in a thousand streams, diverging from the great forks in Washington to all the extremes of the Union. Its message to one is *Possession*,—to another the *Hope of Possession*,—to a third *Intimidation*,—to a fourth, and for these content with vain show, empty honor,—to a fifth, reward in purse and the assurance of a public favor commensurate with private exertion.—There are the Army and Navy for those attracted by "the pomp of circumstance of glorious war." There are Civil offices, and thousands upon those made of them. The interior has its multitudes of Post Masters, Land Officers, Sub Treasurers and Collecting agents,—the Coast its Collectors, Inspectors, Surveyors, Navy Agents, and general officers.

To most all these, and overcome all these, is a moral triumph. It is the victory of the People over Power, and over men who have been faithless to their trusts in the exercise of Power. It is a triumph of our Institutions, which wisely refer all public questions back to those who are the true source of power, for their censure or approval. Pennsylvania, wronged, deluded, cheated Pennsylvania, has been the victim alike of Executive treachery and Legislative oppression. The present Administration, State and National, have contributed in no way to her prosperity. When she has asked for bread she has received a stone, and when she has wanted into existence those who have derived life and prosperity from her embrace, cursed like, those who should have been grateful, have been cruel. What Pennsylvania has done to the industry of her people,—an industry which, taken all in all, we venture to say is unsurpassed in the history of the country or the world. To this, her economy, her good habits, and above all the smiles of a kind Providence, which has blessed the labor of her hands, and enabled her to lay her workshops to create for others, and upon her soil to produce what others consumed, she owes what she has and what she is. We trust her free Sons, at the approaching struggle to sustain the right against the wrong, will participate largely in that Moral triumph which elsewhere has both redeemed the Government, and rebuked those who have abused the power once reposed in them by a too confiding people.

Agricultural Statistics.—From a New York paper we learn that the following is the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at this water during the 2d week in August in the years 1846 and 1847:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1847 | 71,500 | 47,411 | 191,556 | 2,245 |
| 1846 | 32,728 | 38,056 | 73,987 | 4,000 |
| Increase | 37,772 | 10,357 | 41,544 | 1,500 dec. |

Showing the entire receipts of the above articles, from the opening of navigation to the 21 day of August, during the years 1846 and 1847, were as follows:—Flour, 707,807 bbls. of Flour; 1,[illegible] bushels of Wheat; 3,123,414 bushels of Corn; and 158,[illegible] bushels of Barley.

Sabbath Schools.—Rev. [illegible] Mr. Kennedy of Ohio, with papers out of Pennsylvania, and the Eastern States, in the Ohio, for his exemplary [illegible] in the cause of Sabbath Schools, [illegible] the Sabbath School Convention.

## HENRY CLAY AGAIN.

Mr. Clay has been overwhelmed with invitations since his visit to Cape May. One of the warmest and most direct came from 250 citizens of the New York Commercial Metropolis. This number visited Mr. Clay at the Cape, and in reply to an earnest assurance of welcome from Nicholas Dean, Esq., Mr. Clay responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee from New York, and I may add, of other Committees, who, like like yourselves, have come upon a like occasion—range," and after trying one bank after another, they came to the Mechanics and Traders—formerly called the Commercial Bank, and for a long time the Government Pet Bank—but it was "no go." They would have none of it, and the unfortunate victims of the gold humbug were obliged to carry their "Benton mint drops" to a broker, and pay him a bonus for current money!

NUMBER TWO.

The St. Louis New Era says: Of the $100,000 received here on Friday last, from the Dixon Land Office, but $30,000 of it was American gold—the balance in thalers, sovereigns, and other foreign coin. Upon its reception at the Western Sub-Treasury, the amount was found to fall short about $500. The mistake occurred in adopting the value of the foreign to those of our own coin. The lesser lights of the mammoth humbug did not know the value of the coin they received. Any respectable Banker or Broker would have done better than this.

NUMBER THREE.

The following is the form of several Government Drafts, given for services honorably performed, and yet *repudiated* by the General Government:

No. 6282. War Warrant, No. 8573. [Eagle] $85 54 Treasury of the United States.

[Head of Washington.] Washington, 7 April, 1847.

At Sight, Pay to or order, Eighty five Dollars 54 cents.

W. SEARDEN,
Treasurer of the United States.

No. 6282. Registered April 7, 1845. $85 54.
R. H. GILLET†,
Asst. Treasurer U.S. Register of the Treasury
New York.

The draft was returned to Buffalo from N. York, protested, the excuse being that it had been drawn for more than 60 days, as limited under the Sub Treasury law. It was made payable to the order of a gallant officer now serving his country in Mexico, and was by him forwarded to his wife.

This Government, in the first place, sets itself up as *beyond* all transactions in paper money,—and in the second, it sends its paper money off into Mexico, to be retained for our officers and soldiers. By this delay the Government saves a little interest, and has the advantage of dealing in a kind of currency abroad which it repudiates at home. This money, when pay day comes, is seen by the above, is paid to our soldiers only to be dishonored when presented for cash payments. There is a double unkindness in all this,—a wrong committed, not only against the soldier, but against his family. The separation of the natural protector from one's family is bad enough, but the Government makes all this still more painful by their law's delay and the insolence of office. All this, however, is but part and parcel of the folly incident to the odious Sub-Treasury Law.

NUMBER FOUR.

The Sub-Treasury in New York has more than four millions in specie in its vaults—and the business men already feel the stringent effect of the law, and the inconvenience incident to the payment of all Government obligations in specie alone. Three four millions, along with millions, more are destined to find their way to New Orleans, and thence to Mexico. The twenty-five millions, we have received from Mexico, are thus in a fair way to find their transit to the enemy's country, and thence via Havana to England. Is not this a beautiful law, and a precious Administration?

News Items.

An effort is making to preserve Stratton upon Avon, the birth place of Shakspeare. The intelligent Miss Martineau has suggested that a penny subscription should be opened with the object of purchasing it.

The Secretary of War has left Washington for New York. The Secretary of the Navy will discharge the duties of his department till his return.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that quite an affray took place in Wall street on Friday between Col. Webb, the editor of the Courier and Mr. Lecompte, the Agent of the French steamer. Mr. Lecompte spit in Col. Webb's face. The Colonel returned the compliment with his fist, and then both clenched. Blows were freely exchanged, and the parties were finally separated by the bystanders. As Col. Webb is under bonds for his deal with Thomas F. Marshall, it is not likely that this affair will terminate in "pistols and coffee for two."

The Tribune says; that after Lecompte spit in Col. Webb's face, the Colonel struck his antagonist with a heavy cane twice. The second thrust felled him to the ground, breaking the skin of his head and drawing blood. The Colonel passed on and M. Lecompte washed the blood from his face, and in about fifteen minutes got into a carriage and drove home.

The Steamer Washington has gone into dock to be coppered, and will remain there for ten days.

The Cunard Steamers arrive at Boston crowded with passengers, and it is not easy to obtain berths in either line.

The Smoke Consumption.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 20, 1847.

Yours of the 17th inst., is received and contents noted. In reply, I would give it as my opinion that Williams' theory of combustion is based upon the scientific principles. Smoke—as typhony or doubtless smut—results from imperfect combustion, caused by a deficient supply of air. A sufficient supply of air cannot be admitted through the grate bars of a furnace to cause a perfect combustion of bituminous coal. To remedy this deficiency, Mr. Williams' is the simplest and best plan that can possibly be devised; viz: the surrounding a portion or the whole of the throat of the furnace with an air chamber communicating with the throat by means of a series of small apertures; through which apertures the air will pass in jets into the gaseous products of combustion, as they escape from the furnace, and mingling with the same, will convert all the smoke contained therein into flame.

I have no knowledge of Mr. Williams' "argand furnace" having been used in this country.—They are in almost universal use in Great Britain, and the most ample evidence of their perfect success, has been published in the Gazette of your city. Mr. Williams' invention has never been patented in this country, and consequently every one is at liberty to use it. I am not in any way interested in any method or process for preventing or curing the smoke nuisance. My only object in writing upon this subject, is the gratification of a desire to spread true and correct principles, for the great good that will result from their application.

Z. C. Robbins, Esq., of Washington, a gentleman who has taken much interest in getting rid of the smoke nuisance, has addressed a letter to Geo. W. Layng, Esq., of this city, of which the above is an extract. Mr. Layng is a member of the city councils and with commendable diligence is seeking information upon which to prepare a Report. We wish him abundant success in his efforts to impart the rightful remedy for a nuisance which is at once annoying, unnecessary and expensive.

The City Council of St. Louis has authorized the issue of $150,000 of twenty-year bonds to pay bonds which are now coming due. They are to bear 6 per cent interest.

Dr. Chuvoy will deliver his third lecture this evening. One of the experiments will be an engine propelled by means of electricity, and this, many believe will be the final upshot of locomotion.

"Flowers Immortelles."—Number 4 of this beautiful work, almost rivaling the beauties of Nature, has been received at Caldwell's Fort Office Buildings.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Clay said he was delighted to see the citizens of the Metropolis in his office to offer to him the hand of friendship.

Mr. Clay said he was overwhelmed with invitations since his visit to Cape May. One of the warmest and most direct came from 250 citizens of the New York Commercial Metropolis. This number visited Mr. Clay at the Cape, and in reply to an earnest assurance of welcome from Nicholas Dean, Esq., Mr. Clay responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee from New York, and I may add, of other Committees, who, like like yourselves, have come upon a like occasion—gentlemen of Trenton, of New Haven and of Philadelphia, for there are committees from all these places, and I don't know but from some others also. Fellow citizens, the eloquent address which has just been delivered, has had the effect almost to induce me to adopt the language which was used on a more solemn occasion, "Thou almost persuadest me to"—go to New York. (Great applause.) But in all that uprightness of my nature which I have ever endeavored to practice, I must tell you the object and motives which have brought me to the shores of the Atlantic. I returned to my residence after passing the winter at New Orleans, on the 23d or 24th of March last, and a day or two afterward, melancholy intelligence came to me. I have been nervous ever since, and was induced to take this journey, for I could not look upon the partner of my sorrows without experiencing deeper anguish.

[Here Mr. Clay was completely overcome with his feelings, and covering his face with his hand, remained silent several minutes. At length he continued]

Every thing about Ashland was associated with the memory of the lost one—the very trees which his hands had assisted me to plant, serve to remind me of his loss. Had the stroke come alone, I could have borne it with His assistance, and sustained by the kindness of my fellow-citizens, with meekness and resignation—but of eleven children, four only remain—of six lovely and affectionate daughters, not one is left. Finding myself in that theatre of sadness, I thought I would fly to the mountain top, and second to Saratoga, and by meeting with the sympathy of friends, obtain some relief to the sadness which encompassed me. I came for private purposes, and from private motives alone. I have not desired those public manifestations, but have desired rather to escape from them. Mr. Orchard and Williams (operator.) Mr. Mercer, will tell you, that in Virginia, in every section of the State of my birth, I have been implored to remain, if only for a few hours, to exchange congratulations with my friends, but I invariably refused, and only remained in each place sufficiently long to exhibit one exhibition for sport.

You may imagine that I made a visit to Philadelphia, but I was accidentally thrown into Philadelphia. When I arrived in Baltimore, I learnt that the most direct route to this place was by the Delaware. I had no public object in view in taking that route; yet, indifferent I am not, nor cannot be, to these manifestations of popular regard, nor to any which connects me with the honor, welfare and glory of my country. (Great applause.)

Gentlemen of the Committee of New York:—I have truly and sincerely disclosed the purpose of my journey; but I cannot but deeply feel manifestations of your respect and regard—it is received with thankfulness, and excites the warmest feelings of my heart, that I, a private and humble citizen, without an army, without a navy, without even a constable's staff should have been met at every step of my progress with the kindest manifestations of feeling, of which a President, a Monarch or an Emperor might well be proud.—(Great applause.)

No—I am not insensible to these tokens of public affection and regard. I am thankful for them all. [Applause]. To you gentlemen of the Committee of New York, who, in behalf of the 400,000 individuals whom you represent, have taken so much trouble, I am deeply thankful for this manifestation of your regard, but I must reluctantly decline the honor of your invitation; and gentlemen, to your fellow citizens of Trenton, New Haven and Philadelphia, I must beg of you to excuse me, and trust to their action to do so, for if I do not place myself on the affection of my countrymen, whither should I go, and where should I be—on the wide ocean without compass and without a guide. [Immense applause]—I must beg of you, gentlemen of all these committees, to retrace your steps, charged and unchanged with my warmest feelings of gratitude—go back charged with warmest thanks from me, and tell my friends that nothing but the circumstances in which I am placed, nothing—for we may as well mingle a laugh with our tears, and borrow the words of the Irish ambassador, "situated as I am, and I may say circumstanced as I am,"—prevents the honor of meeting you. [Laugh].

Tell them—and I hope this general response will be considered as a specific answer to each of the Committees, (for if you could see how my time is occupied here, you would know that it is impossible to write it) that you are charged with the expression of the best feelings of my heart. And you, gentlemen of New York, be assured that it will be long before this evidence of your regard will be forgotten—among the recollections of the incidents of this journey, this visit will be paramount, and the circumstances which led to it. I wish you an agreeable voyage on your return, and pray make my apologies for being constrained to decline your kind invitation.

The editor of the Tribune, in speaking of Mr. Clay's appearance at Cape May, says:

Tall and erect as ever, his noble countenance bears traces less of Years than of Sorrow, and when these are momentarily chased away by the tide of heart and generous emotion which accompanies the recognizing grasp of some friendly hand, he appears not perceptibly older than when he visited our city eight years ago—hardly so care worn as when last in Congress, battling with the whirlpool of calumnies and treacheries which began with and followed the death of Harrison.—His hair is just gracefully streaked with silver,—while his face is unwrinkled and his step has the elasticity and vigor of youth.

## CITY NEWS.

Liberty Convention.

The Convention met on the 24th at Temperance Hall. Thomas M. Carothers was called to the chair and R. C. Fleeson appointed secretary. The following ticket was nominated:

*Senate*,
Reese C. Fleeson.
*Assembly*,
Thomas Dickson, of Wilkins,
Robert Wallace, of Lawrenceville,
Alexander H. Burns, of Fayette,
Joseph Reed, of East Deer.
*Treasurer*,
Aaron Floyd, of City.
*Commissioner*,
John B. Sanderson, of Allegheny.
*Auditor*.
Nathan Means, of Mifflin.

The following Delegates were appointed to attend the Buffalo Convention, called to nominate a Liberty candidate for the Presidency:—

John Wetherill, James McMaster, Wm. E. Austin, Wm. Larimer, Jr.—

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Austin, urging the Liberty party to throw their votes for the Whig party, as a means of terminating the Mexican war and of carrying the Wilmot proviso which after debate were rejected.

A proposition was made to re-establish the Liberty paper. $125 were subscribed in the Convention, and the following committee appointed to receive further subscriptions:—

E R Lease, James McMasters, S McIntosh, H Williams, William Slade.

The Steamer Arrow, Capt. W. H. Gordon, has just undergone thorough repairs and re-painting, preparatory to entering the trade again at the return of low water. She will run to McKeesport twice a day, during the Camp Meeting, and those who are going that way could not do better than call on Capt. Gordon.

Camp meeting.—The Methodist society are about to hold a camp meeting, near McKeesport, on the Monongahela river. It will commence on Thursday, and three of our steamboats have advertised to run regularly from this city to the neighborhood of the camp ground.

Welsh's national circus, it will be seen by our advertising columns, will be here on the 16th of September next. This company gave general satisfaction to those who attended it, while exhibiting in this city one year ago, and papers from places where it has lately been, speak in terms of commendation of its performances.

Horse thief.—On Sabbath last, officers Robb, and Galagher arrested a man calling himself Robert Ramsey, for stealing a horse from a man residing in Washington co., Ohio. He is now in jail awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Ohio.

The Athenæum was well filled on Tuesday evening, and the audience delighted with the performance of the Arabs. Natives of the Great Desert of Arabia are sufficient of themselves, without any performance, to attract a full house.

Ohion.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Kennedy exhibited his Oxy Hydrogen Microscope at the Odeon. His lecture and experiments were highly entertaining to the numerous citizens who had repaired thither to witness them.

Burns Monument.—This piece of popular monument [illegible] Scotland, [illegible] to the effect to offer to [illegible]

## BERKELEY SPRINGS.

FANCY BALL.

Berkeley Springs have been unusually gay and crowded the present season, and on the 12th there was a grand fancy ball, the principle dancers in which are described as follows by one "Timothy Tugmutton" Esq., in the Martinsburg Gazette. The good people of New York will learn by this that the seaboard is not all creation, and that in the way of a fancy ball "something can be done as well as others."

Miss P———, of L———n, Va., in a beautiful costume, personated a Persian Princess

With eyes, dark as midnight time,
Yet lighted like a summer clime,
And silver bodice brow wagering,
To Hosts of an Eastern heaven.

Miss B———, of Virginia, appeared as a Shepherdess, and well the hat and flowery crook became her—in truth she looked little like a real Shepherdess, but more like one of those of whom poets delight to sing—

As sweet as the breeze o'er beds of balm,
As happy and gay as the gamesome lamb.

Miss K———, of Pittsburgh, wore the becoming costume of a Sorrentine Peasant Girl,

She looked indeed a daughter of that land,
Where the Poet's lip and the Painter's hand
Are most divine—

Miss L. P———, of L———r, Va., as a Roman Peasant—

O she was beautiful, and on her cheek
Glowed the rich tint of bright Italia's Girls,
And the dark tresses on her forehead meek,
In glossy curls

Shone like a Raven's wings spread o'er a vase of pearls.

Miss J———n, of Annapolis, as Swiss Peasant. This tasteful costume attracted much attention.

And then her face
So lovely yet so arch, so full of mirth,
The overflowing of an innocent heart.

Miss L———, of Martinsburg, wore an elegant Polish dress of crimson and white.

With swan like grace she moved among
The joyous dancer's gamy throng,
With fairy feet so light and free
And fell as mute on the earth below.

Miss S———n, of Baltimore, played the charming character of a large coquette.

Jeyons mirth lit up her face
Bright before with every grace,
Fun and frolic in large measure,
Mingled with love's witchery.

Miss H———, of Baltimore, as a Gipsey—a very pretty and becoming dress.

Beneath her velvet vest, the bright eyes glowed,
Like the stellar gems that sprangled night's blue throne

Miss J———, of Baltimore, as the Circassian Maid.

Beautiful as youth,
Waisted like Hebe; and with Diana's step,
As she with mantle newly laced would trip
To hunt the fawn through the wood of Thessaly.

Miss D———, of Hagerstown, as a Wood Nymph—

And never did Grecian chisel trace
A nymph, a maiden, or a grace
Of finer form or lovlier face.

Miss R———, of Baltimore, as a Spanish lady, was much admired.

Let them boast of the land of the olive and vine,
The minds of the Arno, the Ebro, and Rhine—
Yet all, the world to sell and manilla are far
more graceful when they clothe the fair brow and faultless form of an American beauty.

Miss W———, of B———, as a Fortune teller, looked uncommonly well and supported her part admirably, often did rosy lips whisper the question to her—

Say by what spell above, below,
Is stars that wink, or flowers that blow,
May I discover my right hand
Whether my love loves me or no?—

Miss H———, of J———b, Va., as Pocahontas.

A love'y Indian Girl, a fawn-like child
Of green savannahs and the leafy wild.

This was one of the most original and complete costumes of the evening, and was most becoming to the fair lady who personated the Virginian Princess.

Miss McS———, of Martinburgh, as a Spanish lady.

A foot more light, a step more free,
Ne'er from the wild flower dashed the dew,
And though in foreign garb arrayed,
Her own sweet character shown through.

Miss H———, of Hagerstown, wore a beautiful dress.

Tourney the maid the tasteful dress brought,
A robe in all the dyes of beauty wrought—
A rich brocade—

The gentlemen, as was to be expected, did not exhibit so much taste and ingenuity in providing themselves with costumes as their fair partners—there were several, however, worthy of notice

Mr. S———, of Martinsburgh, personated a Persian Prince. His costume and moustaches were very imposing.

Mr. H———, of London, V., wore a striking costume, and personated the Italian Brigand admirably.

Mr F———, of the Navy, figured as a Turk, and although hastily prepared, the dress was one of the best of the evening.

Mr. E———, wore a Sailor's costume and Mr. G———t, of Essex, appeared as an Italian Nobleman.

The hero of the evening, however was Major Jack Downing. The Major had stopped here on his return from Mexico. He wore during the dance, a remarkably tall cocked hat, with a corresponding plume, the Athenæum long sword—many persons not acquainted with the Major's phiz, mistook him for Gen. Pillow, at which he was very indignant.

The ball, which altogether was a very brilliant affair, broke up at eleven o'clock, and I was all the stellar gems that sparkled night's blue throne

Tale of heart and generous emotion which accompanies the recognizing grasp of some friendly hand, he appears not perceptibly older than when he visited our city eight years ago—hardly so care worn as when last in Congress, battling with the whirlpool of calumnies and treacheries which began with and followed the death of Harrison.—His hair is just gracefully streaked with silver,—while his face is unwrinkled and his step has the elasticity and vigor of youth.

## CITY NEWS.

Liberty Convention.

The Convention met on the 24th at Temperance Hall. Thomas M. Carothers was called to the chair and R. C. Fleeson appointed secretary. The following ticket was nominated:

*Senate*,
Reese C. Fleeson.
*Assembly*,
Thomas Dickson, of Wilkins,
Robert Wallace, of Lawrenceville,
Alexander H. Burns, of Fayette,
Joseph Reed, of East Deer.
*Treasurer*,
Aaron Floyd, of City.
*Commissioner*,
John B. Sanderson, of Allegheny.
*Auditor*.
Nathan Means, of Mifflin.

The following Delegates were appointed to attend the Buffalo Convention, called to nominate a Liberty candidate for the Presidency:—

John Wetherill, James McMaster, Wm. E. Austin, Wm. Larimer, Jr.—

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Austin, urging the Liberty party to throw their votes for the Whig party, as a means of terminating the Mexican war and of carrying the Wilmot proviso which after debate were rejected.

A proposition was made to re-establish the Liberty paper. $125 were subscribed in the Convention, and the following committee appointed to receive further subscriptions:—

E R Lease, James McMasters, S McIntosh, H Williams, William Slade.

The Steamer Arrow, Capt. W. H. Gordon, has just undergone thorough repairs and re-painting, preparatory to entering the trade again at the return of low water. She will run to McKeesport twice a day, during the Camp Meeting, and those who are going that way could not do better than call on Capt. Gordon.

Camp meeting.—The Methodist society are about to hold a camp meeting, near McKeesport, on the Monongahela river. It will commence on Thursday, and three of our steamboats have advertised to run regularly from this city to the neighborhood of the camp ground.

Welsh's national circus, it will be seen by our advertising columns, will be here on the 16th of September next. This company gave general satisfaction to those who attended it, while exhibiting in this city one year ago, and papers from places where it has lately been, speak in terms of commendation of its performances.

Horse thief.—On Sabbath last, officers Robb, and Galagher arrested a man calling himself Robert Ramsey, for stealing a horse from a man residing in Washington co., Ohio. He is now in jail awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Ohio.

The Athenæum was well filled on Tuesday evening, and the audience delighted with the performance of the Arabs. Natives of the Great Desert of Arabia are sufficient of themselves, without any performance, to attract a full house.

Ohion.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Kennedy exhibited his Oxy Hydrogen Microscope at the Odeon. His lecture and experiments were highly entertaining to the numerous citizens who had repaired thither to witness them.

Burns Monument.—This piece of popular monument [illegible] Scotland, [illegible] to the effect to offer to [illegible]

# BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Aug. 24, 6 P. M.

A fire broke out last night on 12th street, by which the Novelty Works, owned by Stillmore, Allen & Co., were entirely destroyed. Loss $40,000.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 7 p. m.

Flour—Western selling to-day at $5,75a5,87½, with decline in prices.

Grain—The Grain market is without change, and with only a small supply in market.

Provisions are also without change.

Cotton market without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 24, 6 p. m.

Flour—The market is quiet, and nothing has occurred beyond regular sales at $5,50a5,75 per bbl.

Wheat—Limited sales of Red at 118a125c per bu.

Corn—Sales of White, not strictly prime, at 75c per bu; of prime Yellow at 78c per bu.

Oats—Moderate sales at 62a64c per bu.

Provisions—There is less inquiry in the market.

Prime Pork—Moderate sales at $12,12½ per bbl.

Mess Pork—Sales at $14,62 per bbl.

Lard—Market quiet, with no change in prices.

Whiskey—Sales at 28c per gal.

Cotton—Sales of 1000 bales at previous prices.

The markets generally remain without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Aug. 24, 8 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Howard street are quoted today at $5,75; Baltimore city mills at $6 per bbl.

Wheat—We quote sales of prime white wheat at 132a135c per bu; white Wheat is held at 110c per bu, sales prime Red 110a122c.

Corn—Prime Yellow is held at 73c per bu prime White 71a73c per bu.

Oats—We quote sales at 40c per bu.

Whiskey may be quoted to-day at 26a27c per gall.

Beef cattle—We quote sales of beef cattle on the hoof at 7c5a2293½c per 100 lb.

Groceries—We have no change in market to day.

Cotton—Nothing doing in the market, moderate sales at previous quotations.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, Aug. 18.

Cotton—The market is quiet, and prices continue as last quoted.

Tobacco—The market is quiet, and sales confined to retail transactions.

Flour—Sales are quite unsettled, presenting no sales worth quoting.

Grain—The Grain market is at a stand.

Provisions—There is less inquiry in the market.

The foreign news had a depressing influence upon the market generally.

The Zanesville Courier, says the reason why the telegraph West has been interrupted is owing to the malignity of some rascal, who cut the wires and tied them in knots. Other mischief had also been done. The State Prison is the proper punishment for the offenders.

The ship Talma of Boston, with $32,000 in specie on board (insured at Amsterdam,) was abandoned at sea last April near Singapore.


PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

August 26—CONTENTS IN PART.

Thirtieth Congress—The Wheeling Bridge and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road—First Atlantic Steamer—Mr. Clay's Movements—Mexican Congress—Another letter from Gen. Taylor—General Elections to take place—Internal Improvements—Lord Palmerston and Relief—Imperial Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Foreign Miscellany—More of the Sub Treasury—Berkeley Springs—Moral of the late Elections—The Smoke Consumption—Agricultural Statistics—Fire in New York and Philada.—Liberty Ticket—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

Latest Telegraphic news, Foreign and Domestic. Congressional—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—Dogbite—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.



☞ A SECRET, WHICH BAFFLES THE INGENUITY OF THE most skillful chemists in the Union. *Rodway's Chinese Medicated Soap*. The many excellent merits of this valuable soap in removing from the surface, tan, sunburn, pimples, blotches, pustules, eruptions, effectually Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Rash, Tetters or Prickly Heat, has induced chemists in all parts of the Union to attempt to analyze its properties, but the scientific combination of this valuable soap baffles all their attempts. No matter how repulsive in appearance the complexion may be, the genuine Rodway's Chinese Medicated Soap never fails in removing all eruptions and rendering the skin soft, smooth and fair, pure, sweet and healthy. Sold for $25cts per cake, small cakes 12½ cents, by Wm Jackson 83 Liberty st, Pittsburgh, J & G RODWAY, 12 Courtland st, N Y.

☞ No Cure! No Pay! Piles! Piles!—Dr Jackson's Embrocation is the only medicine that will cure this so very common and troublesome disease. It not only immediately allays pain and inflammation, stops all bleeding, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures, in a very short time persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years.—Its application produces no pain, but rather an agreeable and pleasant sensation. If persons afflicted will call and hear of the great number of cases that have been cured, they will be astonished. A gentleman of this city, who had been under the knife of the surgeon for two or three times without being cured, has by using bottles of the Embrocation, been radically cured. It sells beyond precedent!—[Pub. Saturday Courier.] ☞ For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 79 Fourth street, near wood, and also at the Drug Store of H P Schwartz, Federal st Allegheny city. aug24dtw

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Testimony—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, 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 it will continue to render us general satisfaction, as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, Wm. Dean, M. D.

$5,00. BOOTS. 5,00.
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. They cannot be beat. Boot will be made to measure, and warrants them as represented, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS DASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. 1y24 W B KERNINP.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by *Dr. Collins's Indian Vegetable Panacea*, which they will find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have so been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to visit them at their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Walton, No 57, Market st. Philada. oc6

DIED.

On the 20th inst. at his residence in Mifflin Township, Allegheny county, Pa., Mr JAMES CALHOON, aged 62.

Hermans' Institute.

IN Penn, stove Hay street, under the care and direction of Misses LEGOU, will re-open on Wednesday, 1st September next. Pittsburgh, August 23, 1847. ad4dtw3tdkw1tF

FEATHERS—3000 lbs live Goose Feathers landing from S B Bunkum, for sale by CARSON & McKNIGHT 6th st between wood & liberty

BACON—19,000 lbs clear Sides for sale by CARSON & McKNIGHT

CHEESE—100 bxs prime W R landing for sale by CARSON & McKNIGHT

LARD—No 1 Grease Lard for sale by CARSON & McKNIGHT

LEAD—1 csk superior Red Lead, eastern manufactured, rec'd; for sale by: JOHN D MORGAN. 53½ wood st

SAL SODA—2 cake rec'd; for sale by J D MORGAN

CLOVES—1 bale just rec'd; for sale by J D MORGAN

CASSIA—1 bale received; for sale by J D MORGAN

CREAM TARTAR—1 csk rec'd; for sale by J D MORGAN

RED—4 qrs English Venetian Red rec'd; for sale by J D MORGAN

☞ Chronicle copy.

Re-Engagement of the POPULAR VOCALISTS.

ANDREWS EAGLE SALOON.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

NOVEL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT!

Quintette Night!

*This Evening, August 25, 1847.*

☞ THE Manager in consequence of the popularity of the vocalists who have appeared at his establishment for the past few days, has effected a new engagement with both companies, and they will unite their efforts for a few nights more in a diversified and choice selection of the best pieces of the day.

MISS BRUCE,
MRS. SHARPE,
MSS. PHILLIPS,
MR. ED