THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY KRAUTUS BOGGS & Co.

PITTSBURGH: FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1847.

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Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Absence from home on the part of our customers, would be pardoned by every person present.

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JEREMIAH W. PAXTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

FOR SENATOR:
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SHIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL DU ART SWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin Tp.

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
WILLIAM CATES, of Versailles Tp.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS E FRANKLIN, Lancaster City.
JOHN G RUNKEL, Dauphin County.
THOMAS DUNCAN,
JAMES MARTIN,
THOMAS G HAMBLY, York.
WILLIAM M'CLAYN, Cumberland.
DANIEL E SMYSER, Adams.
JOHN P WETHERILL, Philadelphia City.
JOSEPH R CHANDLER,
ROBERT T CONRAD,
THOMAS M'CLINTOCK, Philadelphia County.
WILLIAM LUTHER, Berks.
ROBERT M SAGE, Franklin.
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ANDREW J DOLE, Somerset.
BARNAB DENNY, Allegheny.
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango.
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D J HALL, Erie.
H D MAXWELL, Northampton.
T S SALISBURY, Susquehanna.
ELIJAH SMITH, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY E EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT P POTTS, Montgomery.

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

See Fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

REAL ESTATE OF PITTSBURGH.

We have obtained the following table of Assessments of Real Estates in the city of Pittsburgh, for the years 1845 and 1846, from the Duplicates of the different Wards.

It should be remembered that the Assessments made for the purpose of taxation, are no criterion by which to judge of the real value of property.—Every thing is given to the Assessor from one to three hundred per cent. below its actual value. The table is not published, therefore, to show the *value* of Real Estate, but to exhibit its *increase* in value within the last two years. For this purpose it is good authority.

The great fire of 1845, which devastated a large portion of the 2d ward, accounts for the very low assessments set down for that district. By an act of Assembly of that year, passed for the relief of sufferers by fire, property in the 2d ward, injured by the conflagration, was exempted from the payment of State and County tax for a period of four years. No assessment or valuation will be made on that portion of the city, (except for property not exempted by statute,) until 1849. This ward comprises a large portion of the most valuable real estate in our city corporation.

Property in the four new wards of the city proper, which came into the corporation within the last two years, and in Birmingham, Allegheny, Manchester, Lawrenceville, Sligo, &c., comprising a large proportion of the wealth and business of the city, it will be seen is not included in the table. There is, indeed, nothing but the *Really* in the five old wards. In the districts mentioned, Real Estate may safely be said to have increased in a much larger ratio than in the wards referred to. The city is extending, and rolling mills, foundries, rail cotton, engine and other factories, private dwellings, stores, &c., are rapidly constructing in the suburbs alluded to. Consequently there must be a corresponding increase in the value of property.

The increase in the value of Real Estate for the last two years, arising alone from the rapidly extending business of Pittsburgh—not from labor, or money expended upon the property itself, *is upwards of twenty-five per cent.* We venture the assertion that no city in the Union will exhibit, from tabular statements, so great an advance upon capital invested in this kind of property in the same length of time.

We are not given to boasting, and without it can safely state that Pittsburgh is increasing in wealth and population more rapidly than any city in the West, save, perhaps, one or two, and as rapidly as these. Three years ago, nearly the one-half of the most wealthy and business portion of our city was but a heap of ruins. She has arisen, as by magic, from ashes and flames, and is now in the full tide of prosperity. Notwithstanding our energies were crippled for a season by this great calamity, the value of Real Estate has been steadily on the increase.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

Wards	1845 Real Estate	1847 Real Estate	Increase
1st,	$1,576,710	$1,668,259	$ 91,549
2d,	914,696	1,160,311	246,115
3d,	1,003,325	1,454,034	450,709
4th,	1,040,850	1,533,460	492,610
5th,	685,822	753,970	65,248
Total,	$5,223,603	$6,550,034	$1,336,831

For the purpose of exhibiting the increase in the value of property in the new wards, where trades-s, buildings and improvements are rapidly extending, we give the assessments for the last and present year. They fully warrant the remarks above, that property in the new wards and adjoining villages, is increasing in a much larger ratio than in the old wards of the city. The *increase* of valuation for one year is upwards of *thirty-eight per cent.*

Ward	1846 Real Estate	1847 Real Estate	Increase
6th	$296,934	$426,741	$129,517

The seventh, eighth and ninth wards came into the corporation since the assessments of 1838, when they were assessed in townships. Hence we have no duplicate to compare with the valuation of the current year. The following table will show the present assessment in three wards.

Wards	1847 R. Estate	1847 Per. Property	1847 Occupation
7th	$151,605	$26,337	$27,265
8th	120,150	1,531	21,305
9th	97,725	1,050	16,965
Total,	$423,480	$28,818	$65,536

The following table shows the amount of County and State Tax for the several wards of the city proper, for the current year:

Wards	County	State
1st	$3,083 05	$3,050 29
2d	455 15	528 77
3d	3,995 84	4,668 34
4th	3,489 22	5,132 07
5th	1,911 69	2,517 39
6th	573 45	741 66
7th	407 52	556 35
8th	417 56	566 68
9th	236 86	387 96
Total,	$18,800 34	$18,073 53

The reader can hardly realize the cost of labor in the figures of a short article like this, until we assure him that it occupied one man nearly four days to arrive at so simple a result from the mass of figures and papers in the office of the Tax Collectors.

☞ All of the property in this ward is exempted from taxation by act of Assembly, made for relief of sufferers by fire. The amounts for the comparatively small amount in this very large ward of the city.

CHEROKEE ELECTION.—On the first Monday of the present month an election was held by the Cherokee Indians for principal and assistant Chiefs, National Council and Sheriff. The returns received seem to leave little doubt of the election of John Ross as principal Chief, and Gregory Lowrie as Assistant. The Ross family have long been Chiefs of that Nation.

JUDICIAL POWERS.—Judge Willard, of the Supreme Court of New York, has decided that it is competent for the Justices of common pleas to sit in the Supreme Court, and transact, at chambers, the powers and duties which before the new constitution were exercised, at chambers, by the county judges of the district of commorancy or by the Supreme Court. The supreme court is now composed of four judges, and the common pleas of the city and county of New York of five judges. Each of these judges can sit at chambers, and thus the business of the Supreme Court is greatly facilitated.

Something from the Army.

We have had so many mishaps from the Army of late, and known so little of what had transpired at the seat of war for the last sixty days, that the past seems almost a blank, to be written upon at some future day. We have had rumors of war and rumors of peace, Guerilla fights and hair breadth escapes by flood and field, messengers cut off and recruits moving on, marching armies and armies standing still. Since the battle of Cerro Gordo an infinite deal of nothing has been done at Washington and in Mexico. We know that much of what should be made public has been concealed, and feel sure that the future will a tale unfold that will stir the blood and hopes of some of the wire pullers at Washington, who with just wit enough to get the country into a foolish and wicked war, have not the skill to get us out.

The Washington Union gives its own version of the past, and for want of more reliable information, we publish the following from the Army and from Mexico:

Letters have been received in the city by the last arrivals from Vera Cruz. Among them is an interesting letter, (which we have seen,) from Puebla, of the 28th July. Gen. Scott had sent on a flag of truce on the subject of prisoners. It went forward on the 15th, and with it Lieut. R. Semmes, of the navy, who had been sent on some time since to Gen. Scott's camp, for the purpose of effecting an exchange for Midshipmen Rogers, of the navy, and if necessary, threatening retaliation in case the Mexicans should treat him as a spy.—The flag, however, was stopped by the Mexican authorities a couple of miles beyond the Rio Frio, and some thirty five miles from the city of Mexico. They refused the flag any admission into the city, and the despatches were necessarily sent on by the Mexicans themselves. A reply had been received from the Mexican government, agreeing to exchange *Mr. Rogers*, with the other prisoners; but the terms of exchange had not yet been settled, but probably would be in a few weeks.—In consequence of this reply, Lieut. Semmes had deemed it most prudent to withold Com. Perry's peremptory letter.

This letter from Puebla, farther states that Mr. Trist, who had been endeavoring for a month previously to open a negotiation with the Mexican government, had abandoned all hope of success at least for the present. Mr. Buchanan's letter had reached Santa Anna, through the courteous offices of Mr. Bankhead, and, as we have seen it repeatedly stated in the papers, was referred by Santa Anna to the Congress—a session of this body being called for that purpose. After many delays and much apparent unwillingness to meet, the Congress assembled with a quorum of 74 members on the 13th of July. It immediately took the subject into consideration, and, as we have seen it stated, adopted a report and resolutions to the following effect, viz: that it belonged to the executive, under their constitution, to receive all ministers and other public agents, and to make treaties of peace, alliances, &c.; that the functions of Congress were limited to the approving or disapproving of these treaties when made; and that, consequently, until a treaty should be submitted to it in form, it could take no constitutional action on the subject. Accordingly the Congress returned Mr. Buchanan's letter to Santa Anna, and adjourned on the same day it had met. The letter states there had been no meeting since, most of the members having run off: It goes on to state that, upon the receipt of this report and these resolutions, Santa Anna issued a proclamation, stating that Congress, on the 20th of April last, had passed a decree declaring that any Mexican in authority, who should listen to any proposition for peace from the enemy, should be declared a traitor and treated accordingly; and that until this decree was repealed, he (Santa Anna) said, he could do nothing; adding, at the same time, that as Mr. Buchanan's letter was courteous, it was due to the character of the Mexican nation to give it at least a polite reception and consideration. Thus, says the letter, the matter stands—neither Santa Anna nor the Congress daring to take the responsibility of treating with us, and leaving to us no other alternative but to march to the capital, subdue and occupy it. "It is barely possible, when Santa Anna shall be again beaten and his troops dispersed, that he may be overthrown by a revolution, and that the new party may take peace with us." The writer, however, thinks it quite likely, considering the dogged obstinacy of the race, that they will reject the olive branch for the present, and compel us to prosecute the war with a greater and a more sweeping vigor."

The letter states that Gen. Scott was only waiting the arrival of Gen Pierce, who was expected in about ten days, to move forward. Many were expecting a great battle on the plains of Mexico, as Santa Anna is said to have 25,000 troops, and has fortified the city and its approaches.

Since the date of this letter, it appears, from an interesting article in the N. O. Picayune, that Santa Anna had made another appeal to Congress to rescind its decree of April last, and pointing out the consequences of it refusal, but at the last dates, no action had been taken by the Congress.

We have seen, also, other letters, but of more recent date than Vera Cruz. One is dated on the first of August, and states that the British Minister had arrived the day before from the city of Mexico, and that the writer had the perusal of more than twenty letters received from the city; that it would appear as if the peace party were augmenting, "although war had been breathed out in torrents by the government power" but that on the 29th—the day on which the mail left—it seemed to change its tone and expressed itself in favor of an immediate meeting of Congress to hear what were the *terms* of the United States; and if Congress should approve them, to settle the matter. It further states that old Valencia had reached the city with some 5,000 troops and some artillery, and that these, in conjunction with the troops already under Santa Anna, would amount to 20,000 or more; that some persons expected they would march out and offer Gen. Scott battle; and if they gained a victory, then they might negotiate for peace. But the writer shakes his head at this, and expresses it as his opinion that they would not venture another battle with our troops. He states that the time has passed when they might have attempted to destroy Gen. Scott's army. Once the Commanding General had only 2,000 men with him at Puebla, and had the Mexicans possessed courage and patriotism enough they might have mustered in large force, and attacked him; but the opportunity has passed for making the assault, and the writer doubts whether they will ever attempt the experiment.

We have seen a *later* letter from Vera Cruz—viz: on the 7th August. The writer *then* indulges more hope of peace—the dawning of which, as he states, the British minister speaks of in his letter to the British consul at Vera Cruz. And even some officers of distinction in Mexico had expressed to their Mexican friends in the city the same opinion. This letter also states that Col. Wilson had just received a letter from Gen. Soto, the Mexican governor of Orizaba, saying that he will exchange Lieut. Whipple, recently taken by the guerillas, for a Lieutenant colonel, who is now in Vera Cruz, and also give four other American prisoners into the bargain; but the Colonel is rather scrupulous of undertaking the responsibility of the exchange.

Two hundred mules laden with sugar and other articles from Orizaba and above, had just arrived at Vera Cruz, which is the first opening that a trade with the interior has experienced. The writer feels confident that, as they have now a body of 300 cavalry in the town, they can act on the offensive, and drive the guerillas back from the sand hills; and as soon as Col. Hughes should arrive with his corps of cavalry, &c., they would have no difficulty in opening the road at least to Jalapa. The idea of such an event was calculated to inspire every body, and especially the foreign merchants, with the hope that foreign importations would increase, and specie come down to the city. It was said that there was about six millions in money and bullion waiting for the opening of the road. The writer confirms the intelligence of 1,100 troops leaving on the 6th inst. to join the main army under the command of Col. Wilson, (of North Carolina,) who had arrived there a day or two previous; but he was unable to join them, in consequence of an attack of the fever.

We have not yet sufficient data to calculate the chances of peace or war; but as Mexico is famous for her dilatory policy and her inconstant counsels, and as from her character we should suppose that she may employ negotiation with the idle hope of gaining time, so we cannot doubt that our military operations will not be seriously suspended until the ratification of a treaty of peace. We presume our propositions, if they should be submitted, are drawn so clearly and distinctly as not to admit of much evasion or delay. We dare to venture another suggestion—that the administration is preparing for either fortune, and that additional preparations are making for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, if such a necessity should be imposed upon us.

RED LION HOTEL.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the present Lessee of the "Red Lion Hotel" has refitted his establishment and is prepared to accommodate the public. Mr. Christy is one of the most kind, attentive and accommodating landlords to be found in the city. Travelers and strangers will find his house a pleasant home while tarrying in Pittsburg, and we take pleasure in commending his house to the public.

RAILROAD IRON.—The Bureau from Congress have such a demand for their time that they have arrived there a day or two previous; but he was unable to join them, in consequence of an attack of the fever.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

MINERAL COAL AND IRON OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Some days since, we published an article on the subject of the mineral wealth of the Western section of our State, in which we had occasion to refer to the vast resources of our Commonwealth in these articles, and of its capability to supply neighboring States, through proper means of communication. Since that time we learn that the stock of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Rail Road has all been taken, and that the Company is now organizing for effective operations.

When the above road is completed, the coal and iron fields of Eastern Pennsylvania will have a direct connection by Rail Road through New Jersey to New York bay.

Capitalists of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Boston, as well as a portion of the stockholders of the Hudson and Delaware Rail Road, are engaged in this enterprise, and give assurance of the speedy completion of the work.

Connecting links are now formed from our Eastern mining districts, through Easton, across New Jersey to the vicinity of New Brunswick, and from thence to the Hudson river, opposite New York.

The Easton Whig says that by this route the coal and iron resources of the Lehigh and Little Schuylkill regions will reach the waters of the New York Bay by as short a line of transportation as now exists or can be made to the tide waters of the Delaware.

By the Rail Road, New Jersey, the Eastern portion of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut may be supplied with coal from Pennsylvania at a less price than they are now paying for fuel. By the New York, Elmyra and North Branch of the Susquehanna improvements, the middle section of the State of New York receives her coal and iron. Through the Erie Extension and Cross Cut Canals, Western New York, Canada, Northern and Western Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, the Northern portion of Illinois, and all the cities bordering on the great chain of lakes, are now supplied, and by the waters of the Mississippi Valley, Southern States are also indebted to Pennsylvania for their mineral wealth.

RAIL ROAD MOVEMENTS.

The citizens of Wellsville held a meeting on the 12th, and appointed delegates to the Canton Convention, held on the 26th instant. The Wellsville claim was urged with great ability, and in a manner which showed a deep and abiding interest in the subject. The Wellsville Patriot says that hands are now at work on some sections of the recent letting of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Rod via Wheeling.

A meeting was held at KELLYSBURGH on the 14th, for the purpose of selecting a route for the Central Rail Road, via Crooked Creek. The Right of Way was tendered to the Company free from all charge, except when damage should be done to buildings. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Rail Road Directors.

MR. CLAY'S RECEPTION in Delaware was one of the same enthusiastic character which has attended his movements, every where. Some three or four thousand persons met him at New Castle upon his return from Cape May. An immense number of persons left the Cape in company with Mr. Clay. The U. S. Gazette remarks of the separation of Mr. C. from his Philadelphia friends.

As the Ohio drew nigh the wharf at New Castle, the Philadelphians, through their Committee, who had attended Mr. Clay to the Island, took leave of him. Their farewell was pronounced by Mr. McMichael; and was responded to by the distinguished patriot in terms of eloquence and pathos, which cannot be described. Deep emotions was displayed on every countenance; and many a tear fell from eyes heretofore unused to the melting mood.

Mr. Clay will soon be in the bosom of his own family and upon the soil of his own noble Kentucky. Pleasure to him, most there be, the remembrances of the past. Who has had such friends, and, to their shame be it spoken, such bitter, personal, malevolent, slanderous foes. But all this malice and calumny has been more than atoned for by the love of thousands, yes millions we may say who have been ever ready and eager to serve one whose very name awakens an enthusiasm, such as no other living man can inspire. What are Official honors compared with the warmth of a popular and truthful affection, bestowed like the good gifts from a higher than human power, and as a free offering, to one who has naught to return but the afections of a grateful heart. All the gold of the universe is not so precious as these unbought honors.

The breeze, fragrant with the perfume of perennial flowers, bears no such charm as the breath of popular favor which spontaneously does homage to the idol of the heart. There is a magic in Mr. Clay's name, and one feels an inch taller in his presence. His great good nature, and sterling honesty of purpose, is reflected in every one around him. Those who have seen him, the mark for every archer, and with the eyes of a score or two of enemies, fired like so many hawks upon him, each ready to peck or claw him, if they could but catch a word, or look, or gesture, that would tell to his disadvantage, will not marvel that he has friends, or such friends. A poor and pitiful ambition may elevate demagogues above such a man, but living as he does, enthroned in the hearts of his intelligent countrymen, he has reached a position loftier, far, than the highest office can bestow. *"I had rather be right than be President."* This is Henry Clay, at home, abroad, in public service, in private, every where, and with every body.

MR. CLAY was received at Baltimore on Tuesday night, at 11½ o'clock, with a welcome worthy of the Patriot and Statesman he is. Amidst fire works and every demonstration of gladness, he landed and proceeded to Barnum's, where, at midnight, he was called out and bade the crowd good night.

He left on Wednesday for Ashland, via Winchester.

News Items.

MR. RAPP'S SUCCESSORS.—Charles L. Baker and Jacob Henrici have been appointed trustees of the society at Economy, Pa., since the death of Mr. Rapp, the patriarch of the society. So we read in the Philadelphia Bulletin.

A LARGE SALARY.—The Rev. Dr. Hawk's joint salary, as Pastor of Christ Church, New Orleans, and professor in the Louisiana University, amounts to $10,000 per annum.

MARTIN HARR, who eloped with Miss FOX, has been discharged from prison, as no criminal action can lie against him.

LIBERAL.—Thirteen hundred dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Boston for the relief of the survivors of the ill-fated barque Iduna.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—It is now positively announced that Gov. Brown of Mississipi, has appointed Col. Jefferson Davis, a senator of the United States, made vacant by the death of Gen. Jessee Speight.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ICE TRADE.—They write us from Batavia, says the Paris Presse, that the commerce in ice, but recently commenced in the burning climate of India and the Indian Archipelago, has already become to the United States, who principally carry it on, one of their most lucrative articles of export.

To give some idea of this new equatorial commerce and its importance we need only mention the house in Boston, which, in a single year has sent to India 101 vessels with cargoes of ice, which have yielded eighteen millions of florins. This is almost as much as the product of the whole wine harvest of Bordeaux.

THE FIRST STRIKING CLOCK.—In the time of Alfred the Great, the Persians imported into Europe a machine which presented the first rudiments of a striking clock. It was brought out as a present to Charlemagne from Abdallah, king of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem, in the year 800. Among other presents, says Eginhar, was a horologe of brass, wonderfully constructed by some mechanical artifice, in which the course of the twelve hours *ap clepsydræ vertebatur*, with as many little brazen balls, which, at the close of each hour, dropped down on a set of bells underneath, and sounded the end of the hour. There were also twelve figures of horsemen, who, when the twelve hours were completed, turned out of twelve windows, which till then stood open, and returning again, shut the windows after them. It is to be remembered that Eginhar was an eye-witness of what he here describes; and that he was an abbot, a skilful architect, and very learned in the sciences.—*Scientific American.*

CITY NEWS.

YOUGHIOGHENY NAVIGATION STOCK.—We are pleased to see that a number of our citizens have subscribed for the stock of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company, and that there is every prospect of the work being completed.

It has been computed that the Monongahela Navigation Company, by regulating and cheapening the price of coal, has reduced the aggregate cost of that one article consumed in the city of Pittsburgh alone, at least $240,000 per annum. Two locks and dams will carry the improvement up to West Newton, and open not only to Pittsburgh, but to the Southern market, one of the richest coal regions in the Western country.

Her rivers and her coal give to Pittsburgh the pre-eminence she enjoys in point of manufactures over all other towns in the Western country. We cannot do better than to improve our rivers, by which our coal fields are rendered accessible.

The annual reports of the Monongahela Navigation Company show the immense and growing business and profits of that improvement. There can be no doubt that capital invested in the improvement of the Youghiogheny, will be equally productive.

The books will continue open at the house of B. Weaver, till September 3d, and subscriptions received till that time.

WOOL.—Mr. McKee, a heavy wool dealer of Salem New York recently sold *three hundred thousand pounds* of crossed and pure Saxon wools to a company in Lowell, Massachusetts. The same Company have purchased from other individuals over a million and a half of pounds, of very superior wools. This is good evidence of the entire confidence reposed in present prices.

The company alluded to have lately doubled the size and capacity of their factory, and now manufactures six thousand pounds per day. At this rate they will give *two thousand four hundred yards of cloth* as the daily yield of their factory.

The immense consumption of Wool by this and similar establishments, speaks volumes to the capitalists of Western Pennsylvania. The Wool of Allegheny, Beaver, Mercer, Washington, Fayette, and the adjoining States of Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, and others, which seek a market in Pittsburgh, if manufactured here, would not only give assurances and confidence in the permanancy of a *home market* for this great staple, but would be a great saving in the price of Woolen goods to Western consumers. It would also give employment to many laborers, and be a source of larger profit to the manufacturer.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We announced the arrest of a horse thief, below Beaver, by a couple of our police officers, on Monday last. We have since been informed that information was sent to our Police by Magnetic Telegraph, of the larceny in Ohio, together with a description of the thief.—The officers went on board the first Beaver boat, and a few miles below Beaver, met and boarded a steamer, on which the criminal, together with the property, were found. The man is now in our Jail, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Ohio.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—Mr. Morehead, we are gratified to learn, has received between six and seven hundred dollars towards the erection of the Washington Monument, and has some of the wealthiest portions of the city to visit. This is a good beginning, and we hope will lead to a good end.

THIRD STREET.—A friend informs us we were in error in stating that workmen were employed to pave Third Street between Wood and Smithfield. This may be,—we saw persons engaged on the Street, and we took it for granted they were placed there by the city authorities for the purposes mentioned. If property holders employed workmen in front of their buildings, we can only say they did well—but the street commissioners would do better to pave the street alluded to at once.

We are happy to announce that Mr. KENNEDY's Gazetteer having arrived, he will in a short time resume his interesting exhibitions. A large and fashionable audience attended at the Odeon on Tuesday evening, and we were, in common with many of our friends who were present on the occasion, sorry that Mr. K. could not lecture on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, as he originally intended.

We hope to state more definitely in to-morrow's paper, the time and place of his next exhibition.

THE CLOSING LECTURE.—Dr. Colton gives the last of his interesting Lectures this evening, and also exhibits the Court of Death. Those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to view this magnificent work of art, should improve this opportunity.

STEAMER COMET.—On her downward trip from Brownsville to this city, the steamboat Comet ran against a snag, filled and sank above the boiler deck, on Wednesday night. The accident occurred near Monongahela city. We heard of no accident attendent except to the boat.

PITTSBURGH GAS WORKS.—The Stockholders in the Company will remember that a meeting will be held this afternoon, between two and four o'clock, at the office of the works, for the election of six trustees. A punctual attendance is requested.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Col. Robinson is erecting a new block of dwellings, fronting on Locust street, and immediately in the rear of his other large row. Such buildings are much needed, and we are glad to see them going up. We understand he has also contracted to have another block at the end of the old Allegheny bridge, on the spot where McBride's lumber yard now is. This also will be an advantage to the place.—*Alleghenia.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The American says it is believed no advance can be made by the company west from Cumberland without an extension of time by the Legislature of Maryland—the time limited for the completion of the road in the charter granted having expired.—This is thought sufficient to suspend operations until after the Charter Election of October. The citizens of Baltimore will then have an opportunity to dictate upon the disposition of the city stocks of $3,000,000

BONAPARTE.—A LESSON OF WISDOM.—Count Montholon's book on Bonaparte has lately been republished. We are indebted to the good taste of the editor of the Boston Post for an extract from it, which he has lately spread before the readers of that paper, which cannot fail to awaken feelings that all ought to cherish. The extract we refer to is one of those conversations, in which Bonaparte not unfrequently indulged, well calculated to open the window to his heart, and in which, we may feel well assured, he spoke with the utmost sincerity:—*Springfield Republican.*

What recollections (said he) crowd upon my memory, when my thoughts are no longer occupied here (St. Helena), with political topics and local vexations. I am carried back to my first impressions of the life of man. *It seems to me always, in these moments of calm, that I should have been the happiest man in the world with* 12,000 *francs a year, living as the father of a family, with my wife and son, at our old house at Ajaccio.* You remember its beautiful situation. Happy hours!—the native soil has infinite charms. Memory embellishes it with all its powers, even to the odor of the ground, which one can so relieve to the senses as to be able, with the eyes shut, to tell the spots first trodden by the foot of childhood. Come place your hand upon my bosom!—See how it beats! (And true it did beat with great rapidity.) It is like the sound of a bell (added he),—there is none here (St. Helena)—I am no longer accustomed to hear it. The sound of a bell never strikes my ear, without carrying back thoughts to the sensations of my youth. The Angelus bell led me back to pleasant reveries, when in the midst of earnest thought, and burdened with the weight of an imperial crown. I heard its first sound under the shady woods of St. Cloud; and often have I been supposed to be revolving the plan of a campaign, or digesting an imperial law, when my thoughts were wholly involved in dwelling upon the first impressions of my youth."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—By an article in the Lynchburg Gazette, it appears that Wm. L. Pickar, Esq. was elected as a representative to the General Assembly of this State, last fall, but that B. F. Pauling, Esq., was returned and served the entire session. This seems to have been the result of most reprehensible carelessness on the part of the returning judges.—Some of Mr. Pickar's friends advise him to serve Pauling such a trick, at the next election as to leave no doubt on the subject.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26, 10, P. M.

The Southern mail is in but brings no later news from the seat of war.

The deaths at New Orleans from Yellow Fever, for the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 18th, 40—at Charity hospital, up to the evening of the same day, 20.

The New Orleans Delta of the 19th says there are no signs of the fever abating, but that it is rather on the increase, and may now be said to equal the epidemics of 1837 and 1839. It is extending over the surrounding country and is even worse in Lafayette than in Orleans. The heat is intense, but somewhat moderated by sea breezes.

The Picayune says the fever has driven strangers and business men from the city, and dullness now reigns supreme.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26, 7 P. M.

Sales of Western flour have been made to day at $5,75 a $5,87½. Prices are again on the decline and with a disposition to sell rather than to buy.

Corn Meal was sold for $3,25

Rye Flour, $3,50.

Wheat—Prime Red is held at $1,24 a $1,27

Corn—Prime Yellow inferior now Southern, 75 a 78c and dull of sale.

Whiskey continues to sell at 28 cents per gal.

The Cotton market is quiet.

Provisions and Groceries do not vary in price—the demand being steady and prices as before quoted.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Aug. 26, 7 P. M.

Flour—Howard street brand is held at $5,75 per bbl, at which rates no buyers are to be found. Sales of City Mills brands at $5,87 per bbl. Market dull, with a falling off in demand.

Wheat—Moderate sales of Prime White at 120a125c, and of an extra quality at 135c per bu. Prime Red is in demand at 110a115 per bu.

Corn—Limited sales of Prime White at 68a70 cents per bu.

Provisions—Dull, and prices unchanged.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 27½c per gal.

Groceries—The market is well supplied, and prices unchanged.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Aug. 26, 4 P. M.

Flour—Genesee Brands selling at $5,75c per bbl—Sales of Western at $5,50a5,62½ per bbl—Moderate sales continue at previous prices.

Grain—The receipts of corn are light; prime White, of a mixed quality is sold nominally at 71a73c per bu—The Wheat market is somewhat active, without however any change in prices—3000 bushels of Rye were sold at 92c per bu; market active.

Provisions, are unchanged in prices, through somewhat increased in demand.

No change in the other articles usually quoted in this market.

Letters by the Cambria state that previous to her, sailing, Western canal flour sold in England at 25s per bbl.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Aug. 26, 10 P. M.

Flour—Market dull, and no sales worth reporting.

The Grain market is without change.

Mess Pork—Moderate sales at 8¼ per bbl—The article is held generally at $14,12½ per bbl.

Lard—Sales of 800 bbls at 9c, and of 1500 kegs to arrive, at 9½c per bbl. Sales of No 2 at 8½c per lb.

Bacon—Sales of Western Shoulders at 6¼a 6¾c per lb. Western Sides are selling at 9¾c per lb.

Killed Hogs—Sales 10,000 head at prices ranging from $3,50 to $4,25 per 100 lbs nett, deliverable in October