THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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Notice to Advertisers.

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

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(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

"THE BRITISH TARIFF."

The Tariff of 1846, framed by Messrs. Polk, Walker and the Agents of the British Importing Houses, who passed one or two winters in Washington, and backed by a Report from the American Secretary of the Treasury, who received special honor in a British House of Lords, receives about an equal amount of commendation in England and the United States. The Administration are its friends here and the British Manufacturers in Great Britain. Much more has the present law been a subject of congratulation upon the other side of the Atlantic than upon this, and much more good will it confer upon British interests then our own. We find in the last received number of the London Economist, a noted British free trade paper, a passage extolling, in the very tone of the Union, over the vast extension of British shipments to America:

"To the United States alone, (says the Economist,) the increase in the amount of our shipments in the present year *will exceed anything on record*. On a few of the leading articles the comparison for the first six months is as follows

Exported to the United States in the first six months of.		1846	1847
Cotton thread	lbs	314,342	433,769
Plain calicoes	yds	4,116,325	23,571,486
Printed do	"	7,242,250	23,914,551
Woollens, all kinds,	£	792,224	1,042,161
Silks,	yds	88,192	124,123
Linens,	"	11,476,950	13,559,211
Do entered only by valuation	£	5,190	20,847

Besides these, there is an equally large increase in cutlery, metals, and every variety of goods, for all of which the orders continue to be upon a very large scale."

Wilmer & Smith in like manner rejoices over our dependence, and remarks as follows:

Making allowances for large quantities of goods which have doubtless been dispatched in vessels to America on freight, there can be no doubt of the vast increase which this branch of commerce has thus suddenly obtained. It is satisfactory also to hear that large orders for the fall trade, embracing other articles of manufactured goods, continue to arrive. Thus, so far, the wisdom which has dictated in the United States so considerable a modification of their tariff is as completely illustrated by the above returns, as that our own measures of free trade exhibit, up to this period, the most gratifying proofs of success.

Yes, and this excess of exports from Great Britain to the United States, is just so much of an abstraction of goods which ought to be manufactured at home. Look at the enormous increase of English Calicoes,—*fourteen millions nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-five yards of the Plain, and sixteen millions two hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and thirty-one of Prints!* Look, too, at the great increase of Woolens in a country which ought to be wholly independent in the production and manufacture of a fabric like this. The party leaders seem delighted with such a state of fact, and talk exultingly of our large imports. The effect of these imports are two fold, and both alike disastrous:

First. It tends to create the dependence of which we complain, and to throw capital out of use and laborers out of employ at home, and

Secondly. It adds so much to our foreign indebtedness as to be the just cause of alarm to all who would wish to preserve the balance of trade.

When Europe was starving for our Bread and Provisions, we could counteract and control this glut of foreign fabrics by an equal shipment of provisions and flour,—but now, with smiling weather and plentiful harvests, the balance of trade will be against us. Foreign Exchange has run up from a premium of four and five per cent. to eight and a half and nine per cent., and a very little advance upon these rates will require us to send specie to Europe.

Then again; to obtain the same amount of Revenue under the Tariff of 1846, we have to import a vast amount of additional goods, the lower duty requiring the excess of import and increasing the foreign debt.

Even the Treasury is not benefitted by this state of fact, nor are the consumers, nor, indeed, is any body but the European capitalist, who has the means of driving our people out of employ, and compelling them to submit to prices and wages imposed by those who have no interest in the Government beyond what they derive from the pockets of our people. We appeal to every candid man, capable of reflecting upon past events, if the influence of the Tariff of 1846 would not have been disastrous but for the physical inability of Europe under a severe state of famine to produce her own food. Lord Ashburton, in a speech made in the city of Edinburgh a few years since, took the ground that England should manufacture for the United States, and that the United States should supply England with her necessary provisions. We have done this to some advantage under famine, but with no power to reciprocate, unless England and other countries shall forever be afflicted by Providence,—a state of things most undesirable to all who wish well to their country and to mankind. We hope at least not to see our country legislating in reference to such physical causes as have produced such dire misfortunes in Europe, for experience has shown that famine may be followed by plenty.

England now wants none of our Breadstuffs, and yet we are compelled, under a partial and anti-American law, to receive vast quantities of her goods. She is well satisfied with this state of fact, and the Administration at Washington, in common with British Manufacturers, seek to make us glory in our chains and dependence.

England in the meantime talks of *reciprocity*, but in her system of reciprocity she alone reaps the advantage. She talked in like manner of reciprocity when Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to England, sacrificed American shipping to that of England in a treaty which has proved eminently disastrous to our carrying trade. She talks now of free trade, and young as we are, and young as our manufactories are, she has made us take a step which she would not assume for herself. She has been the dupe, and our bungling authorities the duped. We have sacrificed our business interests to her pretensions, and alike in ships, tonnage, imports, discriminations and protection, we have suffered her to bear the palm to the great injury of our own interests.

THE WELCOME TO GEO. M. DALLAS.

We wonder what the good people of the United States would have thought, for the first thirty or forty years after the adoption of the Constitution, if they could have seen the anomaly of a Vice President of the United States, upon the eve of an important State Election, making a regular electioneering tour, in order to bolster up the waning fortunes of an unpopular National and State Administration. What a spectacle of a want of confidence in the People,—in their wisdom to learn of themselves what is right, and to discern what is wrong,—in their capacity to find out what is true, and false, and in their judgment in discriminating between the true and the false, whether of Government or men.

We know Mr. Dallas well as a public man. He is one of your "all things to all men" politicians, ever ready to catch the breeze of popular favor, and to blow or be blown, withersoever the winds may carry him. He can plead with tears in his eyes, for the re-charter of a Bank of the United States, when the re-charter is a popular question, and himself a Bank Attorney,—or he can argue like a logician, and adorn like a rhetorician,—in favor of the highest protection, whenever the Protective Policy is the order of the day. He is for *low* duties now, and for the Sub Treasury now, and for any thing and every thing, as unlike as possible to the doctrines he advocated, as a citizen at home, and as a Senator of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States. It was in front of Mr. Dallas's own dwelling that the following beautiful effusion was sung, during the Canvass of 1842:

"Oh poor Coony Whigs,
What makes you look so blue,
We will have Polk and DALLAS,
And the Tariff of 1842!"

We do not know that Mr. Dallas helped to "make night hideous," by joining in the chorus of this sweet song, but he was a looker on, and an endorser of the sentiments therein embodied. As in 1832, no man went further for Protection, so in 1842, no man was a more zealous supporter of the Whig Tariff. Under the Polk dynasty, however, he was ready to sacrifice opinions, votes, character, consistency and all. He gave his casting vote for the Tariff of 1846, in a speech, prepared for the occasion, and from his Seat as the presiding Officer of the body! Never was there such a spectacle before, never so lame an apology, or so bad an act. Pennsylvania had spoken at the Ballot Box, through the Legislature, and unanimously in both houses of Congress, for the Tariff of 1842. George M. Dallas was alone recreant to his solemn pledges, to his previous conduct, and to common expectation. He was ready to wound where he could heal, and to kill where he could save. Let it not be forgotten that it was the casting vote of George M. Dallas which destroyed the Tariff of 1842.

THE RECEPTION.

Mr. Dallas was escorted from the river to the St. Charles Hotel, not by the citizens of Pittsburgh, but by a small body of his own party.—Curiosity swelled the numbers, and the music drew together quite a crowd, the large majority of whom were Whigs. In front of the Hotel the party came to a stand, and Mr. Dallas stood uncovered, as Col. McCANDLESS addressed the crowd, and welcomed, from the balcony of the Hotel, the Vice President "in the name of the People, the masses and the Democracy of Allegheny," and as he sneeringly added from these, the *ruins*, (not of the terrible fire of 1845,) but from the ruins of the Tariff of 1846. Of Mr. McCandless's speech of welcome, we have nothing more to say, than that so far as it was intended to convey the impression that Mr. Dallas's welcome was a popular one, it was enormous.

The welcome originated with thorough-paced uncompromising partisans and was consummated by them alone. The people were not even invited to partake in the welcome, nor were many of the people even aware of the coming, until Mr. Dallas was on his way to the city. With what propriety then could Col McCandless welcome his guest and his party's guest to the hospitalities of a city when no such welcome had been previously invoked, and not even now except through the organ of a party. But enough of this.

Mr. Dallas expressed himself personally grateful to the citizens and the Democracy for their warm welcome to him in visiting a city where he had not before been for the space of thirty years. All was as new and beautiful, to his eyes, and there was no ruin here. Rain indeed was the text and comment of the Speech, and with many references to the "casting vote" to which we have already referred. We hope to see this speech in print, *verbatim* and especially the figures relating to the Tariff. We shall then answer Mr Dallas in Pittsburgh by the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, and before going any further we must ask Mr. Dallas what he meant when he asserted in the presence of a thousand people *that the duties on Imports for the first three quarters of the present year were* TWENTY SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

So far from this being the fact, we shall show that it is not even an approximation to truth. We hope Mr. Dallas does not esteem Pittsburgh so benighted as to be incapable of learning the truth, or of drawing correct deductions from a true statement.

We are told, too, that the Tariff of 1846 will yield a revenue of THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS during the present year. If this be the fact, it is a most alarming one, for an aggregate of imports which would yield such a revenue would bring into the country foreign dutiable goods to the amount of more than the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS. To this add the free goods, which amounts to $7,076,656 from December '46 through July '47, (eight months) and we have

Dutiable imports	$138,000,000
Free "	10,614,999
Total	148,614,999

All this will go to Europe in the shape of exports or money, and bring back to us the scenes, as under the Compromise Act, when the foreign goods imported in one year exceeded $16,000,000

We must leave Mr. Dallas for this evening, and we do so very reluctantly, and only to renew our acquaintance with him in the morning. The Vice President must not expect to drown the truth by the shouts of his party friends, nor to hush it by the sweeter sounds of music. It is more potent than all these, and will survive all these.

Had Mr. Dallas visited Pittsburgh in any other capacity than as a traveling politician he would have received the courtesy due to his high office, but having thrown himself into the embraces of a party and made a *stump* speech in the public high way in defence of the Tariff of 1846, and his casting vote in the Senate, he may expect such a response as his conduct merits. Old Allegheny will show that she knows how to esteem such official intermeddlers, fed at the public crib, when thus they run from public duty to teach the People the value of their own business.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The carelessness of the Government at Washington in providing means for the defence of the Army, is doing great mischief to the public service and causing great expense.

The correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune discloses the following facts in reference to the destitution in the American army at Puebla:

"Contrary to all expectation, the train which came up to-day did not bring any money, and hence the poor providers for the absolute wants of the army are worse off than ever. Although as *fifteen per cent.* has been paid *to-day for money* to defray the expenses of the short march from this city to Mexico, and some of the holders have are chaffering for *eighteen!* Such are the straits to which our quartermasters and commissaries, abandoned as they have been by the Government at home, and driven. Nor is clothing brought, nor are any of the necessaries of life for the well-being of the army, to say nothing of the comfort, sent hence all is to be purchased at rates which amount to ruinous extortion.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says:

"I am informed that the Navy Department has assigned the second class side wheel for the new war steamer, now building, at Kittery, to Mr. Carey, of Boston. The second class paddle, for the vessel at New York, is taken by Messrs. T. F. Secor & Co. of that city."

SINGULAR MARRIAGE CASE.—By the arrival of late foreign papers, we learn of a most extraordinary trial in the Criminal Court of Downpatrick. In order to understand the nature of the case, it is necessary to state, that persons wishing to be married by the Registrar, (he being always a layman,) must give notice of intention. This notice must be read by the Clerk of the Guardians of the Poor, at three consecutive meetings of the Board, after which the parties, by swearing that there is no legal impediment, can immediately be united in marriage.

In 1845, a man named Beadnel was married to Anne Bright, who died in May 1846. In November of that year, he was married by the District Registrar, on notice and oath, to Anne Bright, *the mother of his first wife!* A prosecution was instituted against Beadnel for perjury in swearing "that there was no legal impediment to the marriage."

The Prosecutor failed in bringing home to the prisoner a knowledge of the degrees of affinity.—His Lordship charged the Jury, that to constitute perjury, the person charged must know that he was taking a false oath at the time of giving evidence. There was no doubt a false oath had been taken, but had it been taken wilfully and corruptly? The Judge thought not. The Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

Beadnel has one daughter by his first wife, and another by the present. The relationship is singular. The grandmother of the first girl is mother, and the second child is aunt to her elder sister.

In Scotland another singular marriage in respect to the age and condition of the parties, occurred recently. John Hyslop, the oldest tenant of the "bold Buccleuch," and the proprietor, as he says of a nice bit laird-ship, lost his partner with whom he had lovingly dwelt for 60 years, and who died at the advanced age of 90 years. Soon after this Johnny, as he was familiarly known, an enfeebled old man seemed to "renew his youth," and instead of having to be taken to the fields in a cart to superintend the work, like a "gay Lothario," went a "wooing." After trying several of his own degree, and with refusals, he at last proposed and was accepted by a buxom widow of sixty, one of the parish paupers; and, after three weeks courtship they were married. Their united ages amount to 150 years. On taking their departure for the High Calm they were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd. Rich and poor, old and young, went to witness this singular marriage, and it is said more curiosity could not have been excited by the Royal visit, than was evinced on that occasion.

THE Peer denies what we have asserted in regard to the fall of Breadstuffs during the existence of the Tariff of 1846, or during the few months past. The Union does the same thing pretty much. The farmers know very well the prices they have received, and the prices they are receiving, and can judge as well as we can whether the Tariff of 1846 elevated the prices, as was contended by the Pennsylvania and Nashville Union, or whether there has been a depression or not.

The following makes what we have said upon this subject entirely good.

From the North American.

There has been a depreciation in grain, ever since it was found there was not going to be a second failure of crops in Great Britain, a depreciation in flour of some $4,50 a barrel—for flour has been $10 a barrel, and now it is only $5,50.—No depreciation, indeed! when it is known that our exports of grain to Great Britain, have, on a sudden, entirely ceased, that the English journals, in view of the teaming harvests of Britain, boast that they need no more foreign grain, and congratulate their readers on their escapes from dependence on the foreign husbandman! "The shipping interests and freights are not wanting!—What new ships for shippers, who have seen freights on flour sink from $4 a barrel to 14, 34 and now find their vessels moored in docks, with no flour or grain to carry,—or none, at least, to Eng land—that vast and invaluable foreign market, which our farmers were told, was to buy their whole surplus crops.

From the Daily News.

THE TARIFF of 1846—*How it works.*—When flour was selling for $10 a barrel, and wheat for $2 a bu, the Pennsylvanian gravely informed the farmers of Pennsylvania, that these high prices were solely to be attributed to the workings of the Tariff of 1847—to the liberal commercial policy pursued by the governments of Great Britian and the U. S. Thanks to the successful exertion of the Colden and Calhoun, of both countries flour is now selling in Liverpool at from $5,25 to $6,25, per bbl, and wheat and corn in proportion; and the Caledonia brings advices that ruinous as these prices are to the agriculturalists, the markets have not yet retrograded to anything like the point to which they appear destined to fall. Will our neighbors of the Pennsylvanian now state the causes which produced this sudden and disastrous reaction.

THE WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION, held at Cleveland a few days since, passed Resolutions in favor of Internal Improvement, Protection, and Domestic Industry, Sound Uniform Currency, Opposition to Sub Treasury, Liberal Appropriations for the Lakes and Rivers, and resistance to Executive Encroachments. Also that the Annexation of Texas, consummated by the present selfish Administration, was the original cause of the present lamentable war with Mexico: and that the end and aim of the war is a still further extension of the area of human bondage. Also that Slavery is a great moral and political evil, and that they would do what constitutionally could be done for its removal, and under no circumstances consent to its further extension.

The following Resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That while we regard the "Wilmot Proviso" as the 'freeman's platform,' we at the same time declare the Whig doctrine to be still broader, namely, unqualified opposition to any further annexation of territory to this Union—that upon this ground the Whigs of the North and South, East and West, should unite and do battle against all attempts to bring in any more territory, either by purchase or by conquest, or under the cunning pretext of payment of the expenses of the war.

Here is sound Whig doctrine, and an exposition of political principles under which all Whigs should rally as one man.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The extract you gave us on Saturday from James Buchanan's letter, ought to be deeply pondered by every freeman. While it betrays the fears of the party at headquarters, it evinces a degree of hardened presumption in the man who has been dubbed by the faithful, "*the favorite son of Pennsylvania*," seldom to be met with. This *dyed-in-the-wool-democrat*, from the ranks of the old liberal party, begins to feel the weight of responsibility resting upon his own shoulders, for the agency he has had in bringing on the unrightteous and calamitous war, under which the country is now weeping and wailing, and bleeding at every pore. He is alarmed, and hopes he may be able to calm and soothe his awakened conscience, if he can only be able to refer to the vote of Pennsylvania in the coming month to sustain him.—There is no man in the United States on whom a more fearful responsibility rests for the annexation of Texas, and the war which has followed, than James Buchanan. He was the file leader, the great champion of the "*dough faces*," but for him, it would not have taken place at the time and in the manner it did. Had he and his colleague (but I need not refer to the *shadow*,) been true to the free States, true to their constituents, true to the Constitution, the nefarious scheme of extending the boundaries of Slavery, and perpetuating in the hands of Slaveholders the control of the Government, could not have been consummated. If I recollect rightly, the joint resolution of annexation finally passed the Senate by a majority of only two votes, and (only think of it!) those two votes given as the voice of *free Pennsylvania!* and now "*the Democracy*" are called upon by the guilty party to endorse the act. Where is the freeman who will not rebuke such impudence at the BALLOT BOX?

Our correspondent is right. It was Mr. Buchanan who made one of the small majority of two (27 to 25) who passed the Texas Resolutions in the Senate. Upon him a fearful responsibility does indeed rest, and if he does not glory in his shame, he must feel it. That vote, and his course of conduct attending the discussion, made him Mr. Polk's Secretary of State, but it lost him many personal friends and that public respect which ought to have been more precious to him than all the gold of the Government and all the honors in the gift of the President.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The annual parade of the different Fire Companies of the city, will take place on Saturday.

The Responsibility.

The following passages are from an article in a late number of Brownson's Quarterly Review. It will be seen that the writer speaks out in plain language in relation to the Mexican war—the responsibility—and the violation of the Constitution:

The course the President should have pursued is plain and obvious. On learning the state of things on the frontier, the critical condition of our army of occupation, he should have demanded of Congress the reinforcements and supplies necessary to relieve it, *and secure the purpose for which it was avowedly sent to the Rio Grande;* and if he believed it proper or necessary, to have in addition laid before Congress, a full and truthful statement of our relations with Mexico, including all the unadjusted complaints, past and present, we had against her, *accompanied by the recommendation of a declaration of war*,—he would then have kept within the limits of his duty, proved himself a plain, constitutional President, *and left the responsibility of war or no war to Congress, the only war making power known to our laws.* Congress, after mature deliberation, might, or might not, have declared war—*most likely would not*; but whether so or not, the responsibility would have rested with it, and no blame would have attached to the President.

Unhappily, this course did not occur to the President, or was too plain and simple to meet his approbation. By declaring that this war already existed and by the act of Mexico herself, the President relieved Congress of the responsibility of the war by throwing it all on Mexico.—But since he cannot fasten it on Mexico,—*for war did not already exist, or if so, by our act, and not here*,—it necessarily recoils upon himself, and he must bear the responsibility of doing *what the Constitution forbids him to do*,—*or making war without the intervention of Congress, in effect therefore, he has trampled the Constitution under his feet, set a dangerous precedent, and, by the official publication of a palpable falsehood, sullied the national honor.* It is with no pleasure that we speak thus of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, *for whose elevation to his high and responsible office we ourselves voted* But whatever may be our attachment to our party, or the respect we feel to be due from all good citizens to the civil magistrate, we cannot *see the Constitution violated, and the national honor, sacrificed*, whether by friend or foe, from good motives or bad, without entering, feeble though it be, our stern and indignant protest.

MRS. BIRNEY—*The Somnambulist Preacher.*—In the Presbyterian Advocate, of Wednesday, we find the following account of a somnambulist preacher, Mrs. Birney, of Harrison county, Ohio, written by one of the Theological students of the seminary in Allegheny city.

Mr. Hughs states that he heard her preach on the 8th of August, and gives a statement in the article alluded to, of her conduct and discourse—She has been afflicted with periodic neuralgia for the last eight years, and on every other Sabbath, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the affection occurs she sets erect in her bed, makes a prayer, takes a text, discusses and exhorts from it, sums up her argument, and closes with prayer. Apart from the introduction of extraneous matter, the writer says her performance would not have disgraced many who have been set apart "by the laying on of hands."

Immediately after closing, she falls back upon the bed, foams at the mouth and gives evidence of great pain, in a few minutes, however, she recovers her natural faculties. Crowds attend to hear her discourses—some from novelty and others for devotion. She has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Her own testimony added to other facts convinces the writer that she is unconscious, while in the Somnambulic state, and that she has no recollection of what has passed, when fully restored to reason.

FRUIT GROWERS.—A Convention of the Fruit Growers and Nurserymen, has been appointed to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the 29th and 30th of this month, for the purpose of collecting new varieties of fruit, noticing and correcting erroneous names, to consult on the kind adapted to the different soils of Ohio and the adjoining States,—to prevent and cure diseases of fruit trees, and to discuss generally all matters interesting to fruit growers and nurserymen.

Those engaged and interested in the growing of fruit, and in nurseries, are invited to attend, and bring specimens, with the names of the fruit.

The Columbus Horticultural Society have furnished their aid to the Convention. Who hope the public will not forget the approaching meeting of our own Horticultural Society. There are few Societies in which the public ought to feel a deeper interest, and none calculated to confer more benefit upon the farmers, or greater pleasure to the community.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The Passenger train on the Cumberland road was interrupted, on Wednesday, by an accident on this side of Herper's Ferry, which seriously injured several of the passengers, and detained the mail due in this city from Baltimore on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, till 1 P M, the next day.

The accident was occasioned by spreading or sinking of the rails whereby the cars were thrown from the track. Five persons are said to have been more or less injured—one dangerously.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—Here is the Proviso, which was proposed as an addition to the Three Million bill:—

"*Provided*, That there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the Continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired or annexed to the United States, by virtue of this appropriation or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, *Provided always*, That any person escaping into that territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such persons may be lawfully reclaimed and carried out of such territory to the person claiming his or her service."

GEN. TAYLOR AND ILLINOIS CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Delegates to the Illinois State Constitutional Convention friendly to the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency of the United States, held in Springfield on the evening of the 30th of August, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention do, as individuals, nominate Gen. Zachary Taylor as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States."

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES took place at the University last evening, and the following gentlemen received their degrees:

Alexander Franklin, A. B.
Joseph C. McKibbin, B. L.
Robert Finney, B. L.
Robert Sterling, B. L.
Matthew Stewart, B. L.
Joseph R. Lowrie, B. L.

An address was made by Rev. Mr. Claren. Subject, knowledge:

FLOWERS PERSONIFIED.—W. S. Caldwell has received No. 5 of this beautiful work,—the Water Lily and the Myrtle being the embellishments,—two of the sweetest flowers in the great world and works of Nature.

Beauties of the Opera, containing Marches, Waltzes, Songs, &c., has been issued by Atwell, New York, at the low price of 50 cents a number, for some 16 pages of music.

LECTURE.—The Lecture on Wednesday evening at the M. C. Church, 5th st, was well attended, and we are informed, the Rev. T. H. Stockton handled his subject in an eloquent and masterly style evincing that earnest and pursuaive manner so becoming in Pulpit oratory. He spoke as though he *felt the importance* of religion.

WELCH'S NATIONAL CIRCUS is to commence exhibiting in this City to-day. They are said to be performers of extraordinary merit in their several parts, and those who are fond of such amusements will be gratified by attending. They will be in the city for several days.

The Washington Union chronicles the arrival of Paredes within 21 miles of the city of Mexico, and with no enemy in front. He is ere this in the city.

The Secretary of the Treasury, since the 1st of January last, has sent upwards of twelve millions of dollars to New Orleans on account of Army disbursements.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Telegraph is again in default and we have therefore nothing late from the South or East—This is exceedingly annoying at this time, when every reader is eager to learn the fate of the Army since its departure from Puebla for the Capitol of Mexico.

Within the last ten days, the Southern mail has failed six times in the East, to arrive when due, and twice in succession within the past two days. This throws us back in late Telegraphic despatches, and is a grievance of which the public may justly complain. We are anxious on our own account, as well as for the public, to receive late and regular news from the Army.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 7, P. M.

Flour—We quote sales in the market at $4 a$4,12½ per bbl.

Pork—Western, we have sale 1000 bbls, at $10,-50 per bbl, deliverable in October next.

Grain market without change.

Provisions—We have no change to note in the article of Provisions—they stand as heretofore quoted.

Lard—We quote sales of 3000 bbls Lard, at 9½c per lb.

Whiskey—There have been sales effected at 17c per gal.

Connneal—Selling at 150c per bbl.

¶There is 5½ feet water in the channel and rising.

The Western mail is in but contains no news.

News Items.

The first train of cars passed over the Providence and Worcester railroad to Woonsocket on Thursday.

The Harrisburg Argus, a Locofoco print, takes ground against a Locofoco National Convention.

As if were not enough that Mr. Polk's own State had decided against him, his own country has decided against him, and his own town has decided against him, and his own precinct has decided against him, and his own family has decide, against him—three fourths of the Polks of Tennessee being Whigs.

The Pope has changed the method of calculating time at Rome. It had always been customary to count up to twenty four o'clock each day, starting a half an hour before sunset. The clocks are now arranged in the ordinary European manner.

We have heard the question, "how much is a 'Horse Power," asked a great many times. The Scientific American says, "what is generally considered as constituting a horse power, is a power sufficient to raise one hundred and thirty pounds one hundred feet in one minute."

MADAME GREBEL, hearing that Jenny Lind was rehearsing the character of Norma, exclaimed in a tone of mingled surprise and petulence, *E una Norma ed io son la Norma!* (There is but one *Norma*, and I am that *Norma*.)

THE WILL OF A WEALTHY SOUTHERNER.—The N. Orleans Picayune publishes extracts from the last will and testament of Julian Poydras, late of the parish of Pointe Coupee, and of great wealth. The testator died in possession of six large plantations, and on each of them there are a great many slaves, who are directed to be sold at public sale, the purchaser to bind themselves to emancipate the slaves with their increase at the end of twenty-five years from the day of sale. The balance of the estate, after the payment of the legacies, is to be divided among a number of nephews and nieces of the deceased. To each of his god-children, Mr. Poydras bequeathed $500; to each of his negroes, large and small, he bequeathed $10. To Felix Bernard, Eustache Lebedel, Willis Alston and Madame Zacherie, he left each $2000. To Miss Frances Gallatin, daughter of Albert Gallatin, he left $10,000; to Mr. Lafitte, notary in New Orleans, $6000. To Joseph Bandoe of New Orleans, and Guy Richard of Pointe Coupee, his executors he left each $25,000. Rich bequests are made to all the charitable Institutions of New Orleans. To the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge, he leaves $30,000 each. The interest of this sum is to be employed in giving a *dowery to all girls of the said parish who may get married*, the unfortunate to be always preferred.

LUTHER'S MARRIAGE.—Catharine Van Bora was a beautiful girl, of noble birth, who having fallen in love with a poor student of Nuremberg, had been condemned by her parents to the cloister. Escaping, with eight of her companions, after some years, she took refuge at Nittemberg.—Here Luther became attached to her. Yet with a sense of justice rather unusual in a lover, he wrote to the Nuremberg student—"If you desire to obtain your Catharine Van Bora, make haste before she is given to another, whose she almost is. Still she has not overcome her love for you. For my part I should be delighted to see you united."

The student not responding to this offer, Luther married her. In this union he was most happy—the details of his domestic life are full of sweetness and tenderness.

A PREDICTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, ventures upon the following:

He that seeketh for a political sign shall soon find one. Judge Woodbury, of N. H., will no doubt be the democratic nominee of the Baltimore convention, for President, and Mr. Secretary Walker, of Mississippi, for Vice President.

We understand it is estimated from the official returns, that there are at least 2,000 additional troops at Vera Cruz, prepared to return to form another train. Besides these, there are other reinforcements *en rout.*—*Union.*

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.—The following general elections are yet to take place:

Maine,	Sept 6	Michigan,	Nov 1
Vermont,	Sept 7	Mississippi,	Nov 1
Georgia,	Oct 4	Louisiana,	Nov 1
Arkansas,	Oct 4	Texas,	Nov 2
Florida,	Oct 4	New York,	Nov 2
Maryland,	Oct 6	New Jersey,	Nov 2
South Carolina,	Oct 11	Massachusetts,	Nov 8
Pennsylvania,	Oct 12	Delaware,	Nov 9
Ohio,	Oct 12		

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail via Philadelphia, due, 5 A. M., closes 12 M.

Western Mail, Cincinnati and Louisville, due 3 P M., closes 5 A. M.

Southern Mail via Baltimore and Washington, due 3 P. M., closes 5 A. M.

North Western via Cleveland, due 10 A. M., closes 9 A. M.

Erie and N Western New York, due 3 P. M., closes 3 A. M.

☞ **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 inflamation, stops all bleeding, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures, in a very short time persons who have 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 2 bottles of the Embrocation, been eradically cured. It sells beyond precedent!—Phil. Saturday Courier.

☞ For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near wood, and also at the Drug Store of H P Schwartz, Federal st Allegheny city. sl4ddw

☞ **Salter's Ginseng Panacea.**—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Doan, of Withamsville 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 it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, WM. DOAN, M. D.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. *Cullen'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.

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

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

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

HAYDEN & COALE,
FLOUR, PRODUCE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 10, Smith's Wharf, Baltimore.

OFFER their services to Merchants and Farmers in the sale of Flour, Grain and Produce generally, in the Baltimore Market, and from their extensive acquaintance among purchasers and shippers, can safely warrant satisfactory sales. Correspondents will constantly be kept advised of the state of the Markets, &c.

REFER TO—Messrs. Wm Wilson & Sons, Isaac Reynolds & Son, Davidson & Saunders, Reynolds & Smith, King & Carey; Baltimore
Tinsley, Cadwell & English; Philadelphia.
Haggerty, Draper & Jones; New York.
Baltimore, June 24, 1847. jlyw6m

$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 Gentlemen's Fashionable Boots, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them.
WILLIAM VINCENT ROBERTSON,
Successor to W B ERSKINE.
sp11tf

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of Neville B. Craig, Esq. on Thursday morning the 9th inst. by the Rev. Francis Herron, D. D. HUGH W. WILSON, Esq. of Locust Hill, Washington, Penn'a, to Miss SARAH ST. NEVILLE, of this city.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

IS published in the City of Washington, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Sunday excepted—and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at 6¼ cents a week, payable to the Sub Agent for the Whig, G. L. Gilchrest, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for $4 per annum, or $2 for six months, payable in advance.

Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for $1 one week for $1 75, two weeks for $2 75, one month $4 two months $7, three months $10, six months $16, one year $