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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

WILMOT PROVISO ORDINANCE OF '87

The Pro-Slavery Democrats, whose name is Legion, are making open war upon this Proviso. In the Massachusetts Convention it was received with *hisses*, when proposed by an honest Democrat, who was not willing to commit his party, body and soul, to the Slave party. In Pennsylvania, though a number of the party rallied upon it once, they are abandoning it now, and under the lead of Buchanan and Dallas, both of whom are rivalling each other in their bid for Southern votes, the principle bids fair to be lost altogether. This Wilmot Proviso, it should be remembered, is but the embodiment of the principle set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Those who will read the Ordinance will find the sixth and last article to be in the following words:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

There are some other important provisions in this Ordinance. The whole of it embodies great principles of private right and public good. It was adopted previous to the Constitution, and is a sort of Magna Charta of the original rights of the People; and the duty of the General Government towards the People living North West of the Ohio river.

Pennsylvania was absent when this Ordinance was adopted, but Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were present. Philadelphia was the honored seat where this instrument was signed, and we trust there is no true Pennsylvanian who will see the principle sacrificed upon his own soil. It is passing strange that in this old Commonwealth, founded by the great American Father of Quakerism, a man distinguished for his probity and his love of liberty, the most distinguished leaders of a great party should so far run to the other extreme as to be the apologists and abettors of an Institution alike hostile to our own State and the whole country. We hope, however, that in Whig hands this Ordinance, the Wilmot Proviso, and every principle of virtuous Liberty and good order will be maintained.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

General ARMSTRONG has resigned his Consulship to Liverpool, and been made Brigadier General in place of General Hopping. This is another political appointment, and another evidence of Mr. Polk's fashion of "rotation in office." It would seem, too, to be necessary to borrow our Majors and Generals from our Diplomatic service, and as if Tennessee, and Mr. Polk's party in Tennessee, were the only place and persons fitted to officer the Army. We have just had *Major* Polk, the brother of the President, placed over the heads of more deserving men. Now comes General Armstrong, a brave man, but no braver than other men, and much less deserving of distinction than other men. Those who have borne the heat and burden of the fray surely are entitled to the honors and distinctions of Military success. The Army proper, and the Volunteers, from the start, have been most shabbily treated by the Administration. They have come out of severe engagements, only to be overridden by a set of zealous politicians, and Mr. Polk has honored such to the great wrong of more competent and more deserving persons.

The "Democracy" of Tennessee, we had supposed, were personally distinguished enough in their absorption of the Civil offices of the country. So many offices have been given to Tennessee, that some have supposed Mr. Polk lost his numerical strength in the offices bestowed upon the hungry partizans of his own State. So that as it may, one General, and he as *soft* as his name, though a *hard case* in all other respects, was enough for Tennessee. Indeed, if there are to be more *Pillows*, one might pray for fewer Generals.

Seriously, however, these partizans appointments are a great outrage upon the Army and the country, and as such they not only do great injury to the public service, but are a great wrong upon the country.

"GOVERNOR SHUNK'S CHARITY."—We marvel at the boldness of any one venturing to broach such a theme as this, particularly when it is addressed to Irishmen. It was the Loco Foco in the last Congress who defeated a bill proposing a half million of dollars for the relief of the Irish sufferers, and at the very moment their sufferings were most intense. It was Mr. McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who refused to call his Committee together to sit upon the Senate bill designed for Irish Relief. Even the bill allowing the use of two ships for the transport of Provisions, met with so many hard knocks that for a time its passage was despaired of. For all these great Irish Relief measures the Whig members of Congress fought manfully, and all could have been carried but for the opposition received from the friends of the dominant party. It was a Whig member of the House, (Mr. Hunt of N. Y.) who asked for the immediate consideration of the bill. It was a Loco Foco (Mr. Jones of Tennessee,) who moved to lay the bill upon the table. (See Congressional Globe, p. 557.) It was Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, who succeeded in a motion which consigned the bill to the tender mercies of a Loco Foco committee, who at once strangled it for the session. Mr. Carroll, a Whig member from New York, moved to require the Committee of Ways and Means to report back the bill, but all in vain.

Now, we do not propose to hold Governor Shunk responsible for all this Congressional delinquency, but when we see Irishmen appealed to, to sustain him because he officially recommended the transit of goods, free of tax, designed for Irish relief, we think it but fair the world should know something, not of the lip service, but of the real conduct of the two parties at Washington.

ALLEGHENY WATER-WORKS.—Messrs Knapp & Tomlinson have received the contract for supplying the engines and pipes of the Allegheny Water-works.

STATE INTEREST—WHIG FINANCIERING.

Governor Shunk's Cabinet officers are now, as they ever have been, endeavoring to deceive the public in reference to the financial affairs of the State, by publishing statements in partizan presses casting odium on those who are actively engaged in redeeming the credit of the Commonwealth. We despise that system of politics which countenances the practice of prostituting official station to party purposes—which compels cabinet officers to bring the weight of their official dignity to bolster up and give currency to falsehoods calculated to injure the faith and credit of the State, as well as great injustice to those who are entitled to credit for their financial skill and untiring industry in liquidating the public debt.

Gen Purviance, Gov Shunk's Auditor General, recently addressed a letter to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, through the columns of the Mifflin County "True Democrat," which has been cited for the purpose of deception, whether it was so intended or not. It lauds James R Snowden, late State Treasurer, and depreciates the services of Judge Banks the present incumbent.

When Col Snowden paid the interest upon the State debt in February, 1845—no matter by what honorable means—the Whigs were not slow in giving him credit, and never sought in the slightest degree, to detract from the mede of praise due him for his endeavors to sustain the Treasury of the Commonwealth. But when his partizans seek to build him up, that they may make political capital for Mr Shunk on the eve of an important election, at the expense of false accusations reflecting upon an officer in every respect his superior, and whose integrity through a long period of public service has never once been brought in question, it becomes us to inquire into the finances and see how they stood when these two officers came into power. We find the following table in the Harrisburgh Telegraph:

Col Snowden took charge of the Treasury on the 27th day of January, 1845. Mr Mann (then Treasurer) paid over to him on that day $901,703 32

On the 1st of February, 1845, there was in the Treasury $896,349 03

Showing a decrease of funds in four days of $4,353 29

The interest paid by him on the 1st of February, 1845, was $871,504 11

which proves that Mr Mann furnished him with funds more than sufficient to pay the interest on the first of February, 1845.

Gov Shunk, for whom the Locofoco State committee, through their chairman, (Dr Reily) claim great credit for the maintenance of the State faith, condition of the State Treasury, &c., *opposed* the payment of interest on the 1st of February, 1845.

In his special message on the subject dated January 29, 1845, he says, among other things, "It will be seen from this, that on the first of next month, the balance in the Treasury *will not* be adequate to the *full* payment of the interest falling due that day but will be deficient in the sum of $122,260 80! 1! to which must be added such additional sum as may be necessary to convert the relief funds into specie." See the Senate Journal of 1845, Volume 1, page 123 and on.

So much for the zeal and financial skill of Gov Shunk, and the credit due Colonel Snowden.—From that time till February, 1847, the interest was paid in a certain way; never, we believe, *when due*—but often, part of it, *weeks* after it was due.

On the first day of February, 1847, the interest due on the public debt was $934,091 29

Col. Snowden paid $730,881 12

Leaving unpaid $203,210 27

Of the above sum paid by Col. Snowden, he *begged* from the Banks $35,494 21

which does not fall due for 60 days after the 1st Monday of November, 1847!!! This was the state of affairs on the 11th of February, 1847, when Judge Banks took charge of the Treasury

The Governor informed the Legislature on the 16th of February last that:

"It now appears from information which I have received, that a *deficit* of about $300,000 had occurred, and that a portion of the interest which fell due on the first instant, has not yet been paid."

The Legislature, upon the above information authorised Judge Banks to borrow $300,000 to meet the deficit. He did so, and paid the loan when due in May last.

Governor Shunk *opposed* the payment of the interest due in February 1845, although Job Mann paid over to Col. Snowden more than sufficient for that purpose. On the first of February 1847, Col. Snowden failed to pay the interest and for ten days after, having, in the language of the Telegraph, expended all his "*financial skill*," which principally consisted in begging.

The interest on the State debt of Pennsylvania has been faithfully and punctually paid, since the Whigs have had charge of the State finances, without making drafts upon future resources. In January next, Judge Banks will be compelled to pay better than thirty-five thousand dollars borrowed by Col. Snowden, for the use of the Treasury department before he retired from office!

The Pa Canal, since the election of a Whig Canal Commissioner, shows a large increase in revenue, and that it is capable of materially adding to the resources of the State. There has been more economy exhibited by the superintendants of repairs, less frauds practiced upon the public by false manifests, and less sinecure places given out in reward of political services.

We cannot help reverting to other States, in connection with this subject, where the Whigs have the administration of the financial affairs, and see what has been done by them towards restoring the faith and credit of their States. In 1844-5, Ohio failed, under Loco Foco management, in paying the interest on her State debt, and many of her most influential Locofoco Editors and Legislators wrote and talked earnestly in favor of repudiation. Under Whig auspices, the interest of the State deficit has been paid, and a Sinking Fund in reserve, of some $300,000, for cancelling of State bonds at the close of the present fiscal year.

Maryland, too, we are glad to learn, will, under the present Whig Administration, be able punctually, to pay the interest on her public debt, and have a balance in the Treasury, above ordinary expenses, at the close of the present year, of better than $100,000.

We congratulate our neighbor upon his returning sense of rectitude.—*Post.*

We wish we could reciprocate the compliment by finding any evidence of a "returning," or an original "sense of rectitude" in the Post. It is content to remain convicted of the many untruths we have been compelled to expose. Here are a few of them copied from the Gazette of Monday.

You published, upon two different days, insinuations that Christian Snively, the Whig candidate for Assembly, was an Infidel. It is not true! You charged the Editor of the Gazette with being a Mason, and an adhering Mason. Neither statement was true. You said that a Whig gave utterance to the odious sentiment, "Let the rich take care of themselves and the poor take care of themselves." All of which is unfounded in fact. You charged Mr. Darsie with falsehood, because he stated that the State printing in one year had cost one hundred thousand dollars, and you stated that previous to 1840 it had never cost $50,000. This was not only an untruth, but a great wrong upon Mr. D. You stated that the Tariff law of 1846 was in operation in October and November of 1846, and such was not the fact. Now, most of these were personal untruths, affecting injuriously the persons referred to, and the "morality" of the Post has been such, that in no case has it made a frank confession of its wrong.

MADAME ARZANOWICK advertises her second and last Concert this evening. A full programme of her performance will be found in another column. If there is a Scotchman, or a lover of Scotch music, within hailing distance, let him hear the song of "McGreggor's Gathering." The selection of pieces is one of almost all others the lovers of sweet music would like most to hear. With the great and deserved admiration which Madame A. received at her first Concert, we cannot but doubt the house will be thronged this evening. We promise all lovers of Melody a treat, the like of which they have not enjoyed before.

We are informed that practical Engineers have pronounced the cylinders of the Pittsburgh Water Works in a very unsafe condition. On Tuesday evening the water committee of the Select Council, authorized the superintendent to contract for one cylinder immediately.

FROM MEXICO.

We give below the pointed correspondence between Generals Scott and Santa Anna. It will be remembered as forming the prelude to the recommencement of hostilities.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.
September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency the President and General-in Chief of the Republic of Mexico.

The seventh and twelfth articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ultimo stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reason for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the third article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice: However, I will give the necessary time for any explanation, satisfaction, or reparation. If these are not given, I hereby formerly notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before twelve o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the above letter Santa Anna made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
Mexico, September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

SIR: By the note of your Excellency, under this date, I learn with surprise that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles seven, twelve and three of the armistice, which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr Hargous, the agent desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals and not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has pretended the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged to me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with wool bales on the house of Clery, in the city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest.

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been afflicted by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives, and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural.

But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is, that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your excellency will be convinced of the weight of my reasons, but if, by misfortune, you should seek a pretext to deprive the first city of the American Continent of an opportunity to free the manacled populace of the honors of war, there will be left you no other means of salvation, but to repel, force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose on me.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's humble servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Capt. Phil. Kearney, who lost an arm at Churubusco, is a nephew of Gen. Kearney, and a native of New York. His private income is $30,000 per annum, and, like Taylor, he follows the wars for the love of the thing.—*N. Y. Globe.*

The Albany Evening Journal says that Captain Kearney, when on a mission to Europe, some years since, examining cavalry tactics, gave a banquet to the French officers, which cost him $50,000, said to be one of the most magnificent ever offered by an American in Paris. The Captain felt himself the representative of the American Army, and determined the feast should be worthy the American name.

SANTA ANNA complimented President Polk, in the City of Mexico, by forming what was called the *Polka* Guard, or *Gentleman* Soldiers. A Mexican letter, written by a young lady to her uncle, under date of August 21, say, "they run like cowards!" They did this, no doubt, in compliment to their master, and his great leagueмaker, at Washington, Mr. Polk, but for whom the Polka Guard would never have been formed to fight against Americans.

The WHIGS OF PORTLAND having addressed an eloquent letter to Henry Clay, inviting a visit at their hands, he replied as follows, from Ashland, on the 21st of September:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you most cordially for the sentiments of affection, of confidence, of condolence in a great affliction which has befallen me, and of friendly encouragement which you have deemed fit to communicate. If I could have had my full share of misfortune in public and private life, I have not been without signal blessings and great consolation in having my life so long spared in health and vigor, in the large number of my warm hearted and faithful friends in every part of the Union, in the prosperity of the Country under the system of Policy which I assisted in building up; and in the perfect consciousness which I feel, that in all the trials through which I have passed, I honestly and earnestly strove to do my duty, without the least regard to my personal interests. For these blessings and consolations, I am profoundly thankful to Him, from whose goodness and mercy they have flowed. And I cherish the hope that He will deign yet to prolong my days, to enable me to witness the restoration of the blessings of Peace, the dissipation of all perils to our glorious Union, and the establishment of our free institutions, and the prosperity of all the interests of our Common Country, upon the firmest and most incorruptible basis.

Adieu, Gentlemen, with many and fervent prayers for the health and happiness of all of you.

With high respect, I am your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENT DALLAS.—Pennsylvania can boast of a Spartan, who was willing to risk all his hope of political immortality, to overcome the power of associated wealth in another form, which sought to rule the country. Long will the Democracy of the whole Union cherish his name, and honor him for that display of true courage.—*Post.*

Mr. Dallas a Spartan! Hyperion to a Satyr.—Mr. Dallas's fashion of overcoming 'associated wealth,' was to support the United States Bank as long as there was one stone upon another, of the Institution. We give him credit, too, for his courage, for in all the land there was probably no other man bold enough to have asserted, in 1844, that the Tariff of 1842 was a "Democratic measure," and in 1847 have denounced the measure, before praised. Mr. Dallas, too, showed the courage of a reckless desperation, and of an unprincipled politician, when he falsified the record in regard to the revenue, made estimates calculated to deceive those who heard him, and finally added insolence to his bravery, by skulking behind a distant Chieftain and soldier, to find excuse for the folly and usurpation of the Executive. In all Sparta, was there ever such a hero!

FROM PUEBLA.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PITTSBURGERS.—By letters published in the Morning Telegraph on Wednesday, dated Puebla Sept. 12th, we have information relative to the Pennsylvania Regiments, who have not been heard from for a long time.

In reference to discharged volunteers, the writer says, letters have been received in the army, stating that discharged officers and soldiers were treated with little regard in the United States. In relation to these letters, received in the army, he says:—

"They even go so far as to say, that they are a set of cowardly hypocrites—cowards, because they did not remain with the army, and hypocrites because they feigned sickness in order to procure their discharge. If these things be true, injustice—deep and lasting injustice is not only done to the men in question, but great discredit is reflected upon the People of the Keystone State. It will not do to say that, because some of these men reached their homes in good health, or recovered soon afterwards. The moment a man enters the service of the United States, his whole mode and manner of living is changed, at the same time that he breathes an atmosphere not only new to him, but which is pregnant with disease and death.—And can it be a matter of surprise that men, who had all their lives enjoyed good health, should, after being thus transplanted from a *natural* to an *unnatural* climate, become sick and unfit for the duties and hardships of a soldier's life? Nor is it at all strange that some of them recover etc they reach their homes. The physicians give the sick man his discharge. This at once revives his hope of again seeing his home and friends. He reaches the States, breathes the health-giving atmosphere, receives the attention of kind friends and gets food fit for a sick man. He speedily recovers. Had he remained with the army, there were ninety-nine chances to one against his recovery.

I could name at least two members of the Jackson Blues, who were deterred by the very letters from coming home, from seeking their discharge at Jalapa, who now fill graves in a strange and hostile land. Can it be that the people of the United States require that a man must either return with his company or die in Mexico, to prove that he is not a coward!

In relation to the deaths, present position of the Pennsylvania Regiments, officers, &c., the writer says:

When we left the city of Pittsburgh, we numbered 94 men, twelve of that number now sleep beneath the sod of Mexico, and should the war continue much longer God only knows how many more of us will have a like fate.

Since my last letter seven of the Blues have been buried. John Spitsley died the day after we left Jalapa—Sergt. Hugh Bateman and Bernard Hoss at the Castle of Perote, Elphalet Barker, Samuel Black, William Sullivan and James Wright in this city. Three of them were citizens of Pittsburgh and two of them leave families to mourn their loss. James B. Wright was a universal favorite with all who knew him, and at Vera Cruz, when Gen. Cerro Gordo he was always to be found in the ranks of his company. His friends at home as well as those of Bateman and Barker have the consoling reflection that they died in the cause of their country. The following is a list of the commissioned and non commissioned officers of the Blues

Capt. Denny, Lieut's. Ferguson, Woods and Charleston; Sergts, Morton, H. J. Kennedy, Bayly and Bruton; Corporals Stewart McKee, Gibner and Wm. Kennedy. Sergt. Morton is acting in capacity of Sergt. Major for the detachment, and Sergt. Kennedy fills the post of orderly, a duty which he performs with honor to himself and credit to the company.

The friends of Charles Bruton, (and who in Pittsburgh don't know Charley Bruton,) will be gratified to hear of his promotion. He is a soldier of the right stripe. Wm H Barker, son of "Joe Barker," is our company commissary. He enjoys excellent health. All the present writing our boys, with one or two exceptions, are well and healthy. Our detachment, which consists of companies A, C, D, G, I and K, forms the principal garrison left in this city; Col. Childs is governor. It is an extremely disagreeable and dangerous post.

Three of the Blues, Hamilton, Hannon, and Edward, are with Steptoe's Battery, at Mexico, and three others left without leave. Wm. and C. C. McDermott, and Niles Brown and others, intended going, but Col. Black found it out, and took measures to prevent it.

When we last wrote you we remained at Puebla, a feeling of universal disappointment pervaded our ranks, and the Commanding General received many a hearty curse.

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—Mr Disturnell has left with us a beautifully executed map of the English and Scotch railways from which it appears that, at the present time there are—

Finished and in operation	3,505 miles.
In progress of construction	6,455 do.
Incorporated in 1846-7	4,618 do.
Total	14,578 do.
Area of England and Wales	57,800 sq. miles
Area of Scotland	26,014 do
Total	83,814 do

When the railways were first constructed many of them had the rails laid on granite blocks. These blocks make the travelling over them very uncomfortable, and it has been found that the carriages on such roads become unfit for service much sooner than those in use where the rails are laid on wooden sleepers. The Stone work is now being removed and wood is substituted.—*Com. Adv.*

SUPREME COURT, SEPT. 6, 1847.—Present all the Judges.

William Brown bairs vs Sickle, error to the District Court of Allegheny County, Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the Judgment of the Court below.

Robert Dickson vs John Braden, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County. Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the Judgment of the Court below.

Hezekiah Bates vs Moses Koch for use, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County. Mr Justice Rodgers delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the Judgment of the Court below.

Andrew Purdy vs Allan E Lacock. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver co. Argued by Mr. Fetterman for plff in error, Mr. Agnew for dft in error.

James Davidson vs Joseph Kerr. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer county. Argued by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Stewart for plff in error, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Woods for dft in error.

William Jewell for use vs Stephen Rowland.—Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler co. Judgment of Non Pros.

John McClure Jr., vs B & C B Polly. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer co—Argued by Mr. Stewart for plff in error, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Maxwell for dfts in error.

T Jno Vaughan vs Joseph Cadwallader. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer co. Argued by Mr. Stewart for plff in error, Mr. McGiffin and Mr Maxwell for dft in error.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Whigs and Antimasons of the Eighth Ward met on Monday night, at their usual place of meeting. Thomas Daft, Esq. was called to the chair, and Fleming Morrow and Henry Stimple, Esqs., appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was called for the purpose of appointing a committee of Vigilance for that Ward and the following named gentlemen were elected to compose said committee:—Jacob Grie, George Moore, John Allen, George Seits, Samuel Cooker, Wm York, John Aiken, John Stevenson, Henry Stumbaugh, William Neely, Richard Mahon, C Crissell, Philip Linderman, Andrew Moon and Jacob Byerly.

THE PARDONING POWER.—One of the most fearful influences for evil, which Governor Shunk has been, unhappily, permitted to exercise, is the pardoning power. He has resorted to it freely, and in defiance of public opinion, has cast loose from the prisons of the State, criminals of an abandoned character, to seek opportunities of enacting the crimes for which they were consigned to jail.—*Phila. News.*

A MAN SHOOT.—A man by the name of Jeremiah Sharp, a citizen of Jenks tp. Jefferson county, was accidently shot by Luther Parker, on the night of the 11th ult. He was imitating a wolf on the side of the road where Parker and another man were passing, when the latter, taking him for one, fired and shot him through the body. He died in about two hours. Parker and he were on good terms, and no blame is attached to the former.—*Clar. Reg.*

The ROUND CHURCH property was sold, prior to the late fire in that building, for $24,000. Possession to be given on the first of April next.—It is advantageously situated for business purposes.

A WOMAN, named Lattemer, was arrested for picking pockets and stealing goods in Allegheny city, on Tuesday morning. She was committed for trial.

JOHN SLOAN was held to bail on Tuesday, by one of the Judges of the Court, in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge of Arson, at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence Pittsburgh of Gazette.

No Telegraph news received last night.

FROM THE ARMY.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated Sept. 19th says the largest train that left here since Gen. Pierce left Camp Cerro Gordo to day, for the interior. It went under command of Gen Lane and will be accompanied by about 75 wagons. It will amount to about 1750 men and two pieces of artillery, 50 of the Louisiana Mounted Rangers, the Ohio and Indiana regiment with about 200 regulars. Col. Hughes who is now stationed at the National Bridge, will transfer 400 regulars to Gen Lane's command, and these will swell the latter's to 2100 or 2200.

The correspondent of the N. O. Delta, writing from Mexico under date of Sept. 21st, states that a vessel arrived there from Campeachy, with a requisition upon Com. Perry to forward one or two vessels of war, to assist in putting down the outrages still waging against the white population in that neighborhood. I am informed that murders are committed by the wholesale there, and an immense destruction of property has taken place.—I understand that it is the intention of the Commodore to dispatch two vessels, and as large a force of marines as he can spare from this place.

The health of the Louisiana battalion is better than it has been for some time. The companies of Capts. Warrington, Featherston, Seefeldt, and Millen now compose that portion of the battalion at Vera Cruz. White's company remains at Tampico. The whole number of men in the companies now here is 280; of which only 114 are fit for duty.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, from the terror of advices received yesterday, is in a very dangerous and uncomfortable position. Col. Black writes under date of Puebla, Sep 12, that he has but ten companies under his command, and that there were four thousand Guerillas upon the outside of the city, watching his movements.—We hope he may receive seasonable relief from the reinforcements going from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

It is disgraceful that with all the means afforded to the Government, that our troops for want of adequate support should be hedged in upon every side by the enemy. Congress has given the Executive the amplest power to prosecute the war with vigor, and yet with men ready to volunteer every where, and power to keep 75,000 men in service, besides the Naval force, nothing is done in an efficient manner.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—There were six companies of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, including the Pittsburgh Blues and Duquesne Grays at Puebla, on the 12th of Sept., and four companies at Perote. Col. Black is second in command of the garrison at Puebla, Col. Childs being the superior officer. Col. Wynkoop is at Perote. Col Black speaks in the highest terms of Capts. Denny and Herron, and of his command generally, all of whom it would seem were impatient to participate in the previous battles. The garrison would seem to be separate from the city and the utmost caution was necessary to keep our troops from the guerillas, all stragglers were cut off. Col. Black has had some warm correspondence with Gen. Scott, growing out of the urging of Col B. to push his command into service.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5th.

SUDDEN DEATH.—S. F. R. Morris, who was announced to appear at the theatre, this evening, died, book in hand, while studying his part for the evening.

[A more sudden death we remember to have seen recorded in England, some few years since, where an actor fell dead while playing in the part of the Stranger. His last words were: 'Francis, have you forgot what the good old man told you? There is another and a better world. Then let us hope with fervency, and yet endure with patience."—After uttering these few words, he fell dead.]

INDIAN CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of listening for a few minutes, last evening to the performance of Mr. Chubbee, the Indian flutist, and take pleasure in saying, we have seldom heard sweeter music, upon the flute, or a more skillful performer.

The instrument is one of the sweetest we know of, and Mr. C. appears to be its master.—Another performance is advertised for this evening.

EXPLOSION.—The Cylinder Mill belonging to the Powder Works of C. E. Purviance, of Butler County, exploded during the night of the 30th ult. No one injured, as the hands had all left for the night.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD GAZETTE.—One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice, was called a Gazetta; and as the literary newspapers, which were published at Venice in single sheets, so early as the 16th century, were sold for a Gazetta each, all kinds of newspapers were from thence called Gazette or Gazettes.—*Keyster's Travels.*

JUST THE CHEESE.—A farmer's wife in New Connecticut, Ohio, is preparing an immense cheese for a present to Queen Victoria. With some few of her neighbors, she has procured the milk of 500 cows for one day. The production is, a cheese weighing 600 pounds.

THIRD WARD.

Pursuant to call, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, met at McMasters' Hotel for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching State Elections.

On motion, John Laughlin, Esq. was called to the chair, and Andrew McMaster appointed Secretary.

Messrs F P Frait, Isa Mackeral, Wm Kurtz, Maj Jos McCulloch, David Sims, David Hults, John Davis, J W Lewis, Wm L Adams, Hugh McMaster Wm Sims, M W Lewis, Thos McKee, Samuel Palmer, Jas Montooth, J P Tanner, Thos Dollingwood, E Campbell, John Mecaskey, Thos Scott, Jno McClang, H Parry, Robt Tanner, Geo Snyder, Thos Fairman, R J Haggerty, Chas Ream, Wm Updegraff, Jas T Whitlock, R R R Dunlap, P McGar, Jas B Barr, Wm Mackey, John Shipton, P A Madanin, John Forsyth, P Quinn, Lewis Young, R Criswell, Jas Little, S Kroesen, Geo Neiman, Thos Daniels, W Leonard, Robt Arthurs, Jno McKeown C Hatwell, G W Glasgow, W W Fearns, Wm McClure, John McMasters, Jr, Jas Gilchrist, Wm W Spiane, Wm McKee, Jas McCausland, Jno Robb, J Graham, Jas Bryson, F Stevenson, R J Smith, Jas McMaster, David Jewell, Hugh Philpot, Wm Kemp Chas Lewis, Chas Little, Wm McClure, W J Blair Sol Lightcap, Wm Stevenson, W C Aughenbaugh, Wm Stewart, Jas Orr, Joseph Crescroft, Thomas Mackeral, David Hunter, Henry Gerberding, Thomas W Wright, Oscar McClellan, George Seamon, Samuel Hunter, James Lawson, Thomas Elliott, Wm Hutchison, C L Magee, James Fairman, Geo H Bell, Wm Chapman, James Logan, James Chapman, Wm Woods, Alfred S Carling, Wm Fenland were appointed a committee of vigilance to attend the polls on the day of election.

Resolved, M W Lewis, S Palmer, Jas Montooth, D Sims, and E Campbell, be a committee to have handbills published, and prepare tables and tickets for the day of election.

Resolved that the proceedings be published in the Whig papers of the city.

WARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Antimasons and whigs of the First ward took place on Saturday evening at Mrs Little's. Samuel Roseburg, was called to the chair, and G L B Fetterman, appointed Secretary.

On motion the ward was divided into four blocks and the following voters were appointed committees of Vigilance for each block.

Block No 1, bounded by marbery st, liberty st, and the Allegheny and Monongheila Rivers—Samuel Barns, Thos Williams, James Gracey, George Humbert, James Mackerel.

Block No 2, bounded by liberty, water, second and wood streets—Leopold Sahl, Adam Getty, John D Scully, J Von Bonahorst, Robert Lee, Charles B Scully, Valentine Stork.

Block No 3, bounded by second, liberty, fourth and wood streets—Henry Earl, William Caldwell, William S Haven, William Gorman, John M Campbell, G L B Fetterman, Thomas McFadden.

Block No 4, bounded by liberty, market, diamond alley, wood and fourth streets—Charles Craig, William Wilkinson, Jacob Myers, John Seelin, Alex Hay, Allen Cordell, Wm Herth, George Beale, Jr, T J Bigham, Joe Ross, Augustus Woolman.

Resolved, That the said Committees be charged with the duty of calling upon the whig voters of their respective blocks on the day of the election to the intent that there be a full attendance thereof at the polls. S ROSEBURG, Ch'n,
G L B FETTERMAN, Sec'y.

☞ **To Builders and Property Holders**—The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, will treat with builders for the erection of a suitable Hall and Rooms, of which a long lease will be taken. JOHN FINNEY, Jr., Ch'n
JACOB WEAVER, Actuary. oct6

☞ **Notice**—The *Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics Institute* being now in operation, would respectfully solicit donations of books, money, mineral specimens, models, &c., from the public generally. All donations will be duly acknowledged.
JACOB WEAVER, Actuary. oct6

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

October 7—CONTENTS IN PART.

"Northern Democrats are not expected to approve Slavery in the abstract"—Vice President Dallas—The Whigs of Maine—Later from Hayti—Mr. Webster's Speech—The cause and manner of the War—Old Blue Light Federalism"—Telegraph Meeting—The Post—The Episcopal Convention—Indiana—Singular Fatality—Gun Cotton—New York Correspondence—Supreme Court—Late and Highly Important News from Mexico—Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia—Some last words to the Whigs of the County—Loco Foco Desperation—Business Items—Items—Dough Faces—In answer to G. M. Dallas—Prices of Legislative Printing—Gen. Pillow—The Mexican Constitution—An Article to the Vice President on the subject of the Tariff—Ballot Box—An Apology for not going to the War—Col. Wynkoop—Treachery against the late Henry A. Muhlenberg—Burst Dikrict—Rise