THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1847.

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

We omit our usual variety to-day, to make room for the following interesting details of the recent battles in Mexico. There are other records, more bloody, even than these, but one who has any regard for the sanctity of human life cannot but be startled even by such a record as this:—

From the Correspondent of the Delta.

INCIDENTS of the RECENT BATTLES.

At ten o'clock at night Gen. Worth ordered Capt. Huger to bring up a twenty-four pounder and a ten-inch mortar to the garita or gate of San Cosmo, and having ascertained the bearings and distance of the grand plaza and palace, at once opened upon those points. The heavy shells were heard to explode in the very heart of the city. At a little after midnight Major Palacios, accompanied by two or three members of the municipal council of the city, arrived at Gen. Worth's headquarters, and in great trepidation informed him that Santa Anna and his great army had fled, and that they wished at once to surrender the capital. They were referred to the commander-in-chief, and immediately started for Tacubaya; but in the mean time the firing upon the town ceased.

At 7 o'clock this morning Gen. Scott, with his staff, rode in and took quarters in the national palace, on the top of which the regimental flag of the gallant rifles and the stars and stripes were already flying. An immense crowd of blanketed leperos, the scum of the capital, were congregated in the plaza as the commander-in-chief entered it. They pressed upon our soldiers, and eyed them as though they were beings of another world. So much were they in the way, and with such eagerness did they press around, that Gen. Scott was compelled to order our dragoons to clear the plaza. They were told, however, not to injure or harm a man in the mob; they were all our friends!

About five minutes after this, and while Gen. Worth was returning to his division near the Alameda, he was fired upon from a house near the Convent of San Francisco. Some of the cowardly Poinsetts, who had fled the day previous without discharging their guns, now commenced the assassin game of shooting at every one of our men they saw, from windows, as well as from behind the parapets on the azoteas or tops of the houses. In half an hour's time, our good friends, the leperos, in the neighborhood of the hospital of San Andres and the church of Santa Clara, also commenced discharging muskets and throwing bottles and rocks from the azoteas. I have neglected to mention that just previous to this Col. Garland had been severely wounded by a musket, fired by some miscreant from a window.

For several hours this cowardly war upon our men continued, and during this time many were killed or wounded. It was in this species of slighting that Lieut. Sidney Smith received his death wound. The division of Gen. Twiggs in one part of the city, and Gen. Worth in another, were soon actively engaged in pulling down the insurrection. Orders were given to shoot every man in all the houses from which the firing came, while the guns of the different light batteries swept the streets in all directions. As the assassins were driven from one house they would take refuge on another; but by the middle of the afternoon they were all forced back to the barriers and superior. Many innocent persons have doubtless been killed during the day, but this could not be avoided. Had orders been given at the outset to blow up and demolish every house or church from which one man was fired upon, the disturbances would have been at once quelled. As it is, I trust that the lesson the rabble and their miscievous leaders have received to-day may deter them from future outrages.

FROM ANOTHER LETTER.

Gen Pillow being disabled by his wound, Gen. Worth took the command of both his own division and that of Gen. Pillow, and advanced along the aqueduct leading to the gates of San Cosme. Gen. Quitman, with his own command and Gen. Smith's brigade, also advanced towards the city by the aqueduct leading into the city at the gate of Piedad, which is commanded by the Citadel. On each of the routes the two columns met with a decided and stubborn resistance, and after the advance of Gen. Worth's command had reached the gate of San Cosme, the fire was so hot that they were compelled temporarily to abandon it, and did not make a permanent lodgment until towards evening, when a portion of the siege train battery was brought into action, as also a piece or two of the mountain howitzers, which hurled the shot and shell about the ears of the enemy a little hotter than they desired. Gen. Quitman's column, with the rifles at their head, continued steadily and cautiously on, taking position and breastwork as they came in contact with them, until they arrived near the gate of the city. Here the firing was so heavy, both from small arms and artillery, that it was deemed prudent to carefully reconnoiter it before attacking.

Accordingly Lieutenant Beauregard, of the engineers, Lowell, of Gen Quitman's staff, and Van Doren, of Gen Smith's staff, went forward to ascertain the position of the affair. They returned, and upon their report the rifles supported by a small force of infantry, were advanced forward, for the purpose of picking off the artillerist, which they did—being partially covered by the sequelcot—with the same success and accuracy as one of our Southern or Western men would squirrels. This rendered the situation of the Mexican artillerists so uncomfortable that they were unable to stand to their guns long enough to load them, and they commenced moving their guns, which was perceived by Gen Quitman, and he ordered a charge, which was carried into execution as soon as commanded. Lieut Stuart, of the rifles, leading the way. It captured the main work, with two pieces of artillery, which Capt Drum turned on the retreating enemy.

Gen Quitman was himself among the first to mount the breastwork and plant the standard thereon, at 1 o'clock; the enemy then formed and three times attempted to charge us and retake the position, but the unerring and deadly fire of the Rifles, together with a volley of grape from Capt Drum, so cut them to pieces that they would not approach nearer than rifle shot. The third time they tried to advance under the cover of the arches of the aqueduct, but if ever a Mexican poked his head out for the purpose of slipping from one arch to the other, some rifleman would be sure to put a ball through it.

MOVING DEL REY.—The General in-Chief received information that at Molino del Rey, where stood several buildings, the Mexicans were at work casting cannon, shells, shot, &c. Desiring to stop their military operations, he directed Gen. Worth, with his division, supported by General Cadwalader's Brigade, to attack and destroy the place, on the morning of the 8th, and then retire The buildings, which the Mexicans call *Casa Mata*, is situated on the west side of Chapultepec, and within six pound range of the guns of the fort. On the west side of the buildings, and the breastworks around them, is a large open plain, gradually descending to the position occupied by the Mexicans—a deep ravine inclines round this plain, or open space, until it arrives within about two hundred yards of the building upon which rested the enemy's right flank—two 24 pounders, belonging to Capt. Huger's siege train, were placed in position to bear down the breastworks and buildings, if they were found to be occupied by a heavy force—but they did not fire but a very few shots, before Gen. Worth advanced his infantry down the plain, and attacked the enemy's works in the front and centre. The Mexicans opened upon them a most murderous fire from the point attacked, and both their flanks, which mowed down our troops like grass before the scythe.—Many of the best officers of the division were cut down, and the heavy loss in the ranks caused the advance to waver for a moment, until the supporting force came up, which also sustained a severe loss.

A column of lancers, numbering 4000 to 5000, which were stationed on the enemy's right, perceiving the effect of this deadly fire on our infantry, came charging down, in the hope of being able to take advantage of circumstances, and put our troops to route—but they were soon checked in their onward career. Col. Duncan brought two pieces of his battery to bear upon them, and Captain Drum, with the two recaptured Buena Vista pieces, also opened his fire upon them—while at the same moment, Major Sumner, with two squadrons of dragoons, and Captain Taff's company of mounted rifles, which, until then, had been held in reserve, passed down under the fire from the enemy's works, and charged the head of their column, which they could not stand for a moment, and commenced a confused and precipitous retreat.

After that, they rallied twice, and attempted to return, but at each time our little handful of dragoons made them leave without exchanging cards. While the cavalry and infantry, rallying, succeeded in carrying the buildings and breastworks which the enemy held, and compelled them to retreat—capturing 7 pieces of artillery, a quantity of ammunition, small arms, &c., and about 600 prisoners. As soon as they were driven from the buildings, Capt. Drum and Col. Duncan advanced their light batteries, and Lieut. Stone brought forward one of the 24 pounders, the whole of which opened a most destructive fire upon them, as they retreated across a low plain to the rear of the position they at first occupied. Our loss was very heavy, and I regret to say, that some of the very best officers of our army fell killed and wounded, while the Mexican loss was very slight, until they commenced their retreat. While the cavalry were passing in front of the enemy, in order to charge the columns of the launcers, they were not under the fire more than ten seconds, and during that time they sustained a loss of 6 others wounded, 32 privates killed and wounded, and a loss of 105 horses. There were but two officers that did not have their horses shot under them—but there is one thing very remarkable, that the horses from which the riders had been shot, wheeled and moved with regularity, as though they had been mounted, until they came to halt from the charge, when they all kept on in a body in the direction of the enemy.

A letter foom Vera Cruz to the editor of the N. O. Picayune, dated Vera Cruz September 27th says:

A gentleman arrived this evening from Puebla, confirms the report current that Col. Childs had, upon finding the citizens disposed to be hostile, sent in about sixty *native Americans*, (bombshells,) which exploded with fine effect—smashing a few houses, and bringing the citizens, as well as a pretty formidable force of guerillas who had entered the city, to their senses.

The gentleman left Puebla on the 17th inst., and at that time Santa Anna was in that part of the city occupied by the hostile portion of the Mexicans, and had given instructions that the Americans should not be annoyed in any way that might render it necessary that Col Childs should again turn his guns and mortars upon the city.

The heights occupied by the Americans commanding the city are well fortified, and have on hand a supply of provisions sufficient to last the command several weeks.

CAPTAIN WALKER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, vindicates Captain Walker as follows:

In a recent letter, I stated the substance of a suppressed portion of a letter from Major Lally to Col. Wilson, which dwelt in severe terms upon the conduct of Capt. Walker and his command in Mexico. It is but justice to Capt. Walker to say, that he has written to his brother, a highly respectable resident of this city, and states that he has consented to be placed under arrest; that the men composing his command, and of whose acts complaint has been made, were under the command and acted under the orders of Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania volunteers; that the guerillas whom he treated so summarily just after his arrival at Vera Cruz, were but six in number, and that his conduct on the occasion met with the full approval of General Scott. I have not seen Capt. Walker's letter, but these things are stated in it, if I have correctly understood his brother, who has conversed with me on the subject. I have no doubt Capt. Walker has been misunderstood by Major Lally, and much misrepresented by others.

The Herkimer convention is to meet on Tuesday next. Accounts we have received this evening from New York satisfy us that its object is as much scouted by the great democracy in *that* State as it is *here.—Union.*

The above is about the coolest piece of official insolence we have seen for many a day. What should it matter to the party in New York whether the organ, or even the Executive, is satisfied or not. One branch of the so called New York Democracy pronounces the other false to its name, false to its principles, whereupon those refusing to wear the collar are told by Mr. Polk's paper that such independence is scouted at, at Washington. We have no doubt of it. All manliness of character, all independence of action, is scouted at Washington by the party hacks who are there enthroned in power, and who live and thrive from the public treasury.

When the Union thus discourses to New York, it knows it is talking particularly to more than four thousand postmasters and their deputies, who are scattered over the State. These four thousand, with their employees, all partizans, and in the service of the Government, swell the aggregate to 16,000. This is but one element of Federal power in the great State of New York. The Custom House is another, and District Attorneys, traveling agents are others still. The President may feel that he has a right to hold these men in his thumb, and to exact of them any service.—Hence his warrant for telling the world what is scouted at, at Washington.

The Washington Union of Oct. 21st says, that the number of Gen Scott's troops when concentrated and united, including those *en route* and those being enrolled, as it says, will be as follows:

1st. Troops detached from Gen Taylor,	2957
2d. " reported by Col Wilson, up to 14 July,	3938
3d. Troops arrived at Vera Cruz up to Sept. 9th. Regulars,	2115
Troops arrived " " " " 9th. Volunteers,	2631
Troops en route, Volunteers, from Kentucky, Indiana, &c.,	5920
Battalion of 5 companies from Miss.,	400
Total,	17861
To which may be added Col Hay's Rangers, estimated at	500
Swelling the total to	18361

We fear all this is but so many troops on paper. The Union has been telling us for the year past, what the Administration designed and what it would do, but so far, there has been more of talk than deede.

REVENUE LAWS.—The Tariff of 1846 affixed a duty of 20 per cent. on Flaxseed, and but 10 per cent. on Linseed. Importers for the purpose of saving the 10 per cent, entered all as Linseed, and the article has always been known in the East Indies under the head of Linseed. Mr. Secretary Walker has recently issued orders to Collectors of Ports to class it all as Flaxseed, and charge twenty per cent duty upon it, which has been paid under protest, and will thus be making a fruitful source of litigation.

Strange that Mr. Walker, who has so strenuously contended for the principle "that the *less* the duty, the *greater* the revenue," should take advantage of the first occasion to belie his doctrine by his acts! If revenue were his object, and his theory correct, why not let it remain at the lesser duty! But where shall we find consistency among the Loco Focos!

—PITTSBURGH.—The Philadelphia Ledger speaks of the 609 houses mentioned by us as having gone up since the fire, as evidence of a "wonderful resuscitation." The Ledger is mistaken in supposing this number to be all the buildings erected since the fire. We spoke of the number erected on the burnt district. The whole number erected since April 10, 1845, the day of the fire, is not less than two thousand, to which may be added all the houses which have gone up in Allegheny, Birmingham, Sligo, Manchester, and the neighborhood generally. These thriving places are all part and parcel of Pittsburgh, and derive their chief elements of prosperity from the city.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—Livingston, Well, & Co., No. 10, Wall street, New York, have recently established an European agency, which is highly recommended by Eastern Journals. They have offices in New York, Havre and Paris, and will attend to all the Exchanges, transmittances, orders, &c., of merchants or other business men of Pittsburgh and the west, with the utmost fidelity, care and despatch. We refer our readers to their card.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 22d inst. says:—It is a curious fact, that the first authentic intelligence received here from General Scott's army, describing the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, has crossed the Atlantic, been published in the English papers, and sent back again by the Cambria.

The occupation of TERRARA by Austrian troops seems to have brought its own punishment. It is said that the Austrians have been struck with dysentary, which has made such havoc among them, that the commander, finding that he cannot man the ports, has been compelled to evacuate the guard house and the barracks, and confine his troops to the citadel.

Lieut JOHNSON whose death we have announced by battle, was the son of Alexander Johnson, of Westmoreland who has had three sons and two grandsons in the war.

☞ CORRESPONDENCE.—Our readers will find an interesting letter from Liverpool, under our commercial head. We hope to receive a similar letter by each steamer.

CITY NEWS.

QUO WARRANTO.—The Supreme Court have not yet given their opinion upon the motion of Mr. McCandless to quash the writ of Quo Warranto, in the case of Judge Burrell, acting President Judge of the 10th Judicial District. It has been surmised by the city press that the motion would prevail, and the writ be quashed, on the ground that no person could question an appointment of the Governor but the Attorney General, and inasmuch as he has not seen proper to question the validity of the appointment, the procedure is irregular, and must be dismissed. This, we believe, was the law of England, from whence we derived our laws.

The writ of Quo Warranto was in the nature of a writ of right *for the King*, against persons who claimed, exercised, or usurped any office, liberty or privilege, belonging to the Crown, to inquire by what right or authority they did so.—And the writ could only be issued by information filed by the King's Attorney General, in the Court of King's Bench; and afterwards, by special act, in the Court of Exchequer, for infringement of the Crown's Prerogatives, of which the Judiciary was one,—for, in presumption of law, the King is always present in his Courts to hear and determine the rights of his subjects,—speedily, without delay, freely, without cost, and fully without any denial.'

Our Constitution and government are entirely different from that of Great Britain—Here, the *People are the Sovereigns*, and the most humble may at any time question the authority by which persons sit in judgment upon their rights. To clothe the Executive of a Republican Government with the attributes of Royalty, and say that no man should be permitted to question the validity of his Judicial appointments, except upon the information of the Attorney General—a creature of his power, dependent daily upon the caprices of his master for a continuance of his office, would be a species of tyranny more absolute than that exercised by European Monarchs. The opinions of a co-ordinate branch of the appointing power might be set at nought—and the right of the *citizen* degraded below that of the *subject*, for even the latter has the right, by Statute 9th, Queen Ann, c. 20, to make information in the nature of Quo Warranto.

We think the impressions of the city press, are without plausible foundation. We shall see.

REAL ESTATE is valued in the business portion of the city at $300 per foot front, while in the centre of the city building lots, may be purchased for from $40 to $100 per foot. The St. Louis Union says there is nothing like a settled price for Real Estate in that city, the prices on improved streets being altogether high when compared with other lots.

So it is in our city. Lots on Liberty, Market, Wood and Water streets, will command very high prices, while lots further from what is now the business portion of the city, can be obtained at a much less price. But be the value what it may, at present investments in Realty in Pittsburgh are desirable. The rapid increase of population, business, wealth and commerce of our city, enhances the value of real estate annually to a degree recently creditable. We published a table some weeks since from the Assessor's books, which shows the increase to be 18 per cent in the old wards for the last two years, notwithstanding the great draw back sustained by reason of fire. In the new wards the increase has been about thirty five per cent for the last year.

JUVENILE CONCERT.—At the Athenæum, on Tuesday (this) evening, several hundred of Professor Bingham's pupils will give a Concert.—The novelty itself will, we have no doubt, be sufficiently attractive to bring crowds to the Musical Hall,—but when we announce, as we now do, upon the authority of those who have heard, and who have especial from their own acquirements to judge, that there will be some pieces performed requiring musical skill of no ordinary character, we presume to say the house will scarcely be able to contain the audience.

THE DUQUESNE SOIREE.—We owe an apology to the managers of the Soiree for not noticing both their kind invitation, and their agreeable entertainment. The evening, we are assured, was d lig sfully spent, and every provision of music, f ast ng, &c, munificent. The attendance was not large, but the grace and beauty of the ladies imparted real pleasure to all who were present.

ARRIVALS.—Brigadier Gen Kearney, late Governor of California, accompanied by his family, arrived at the Mohongahela House, yesterday, *en route* for Washington. The Hon. Wm. J. Archer, late Senator from Virginia, and the gallant Col. Churchill, of the Army, arrived also, on Saturday. Our Hotels are now crowded.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS.—The Pa. Canal and Railroad are repaired from this city to Hollidaysburg. The Junita Division will be made ready for the Spring trade. The Harrisburgh Argus says the break at Duncan's Island will be repaired in the course of a week, when navigation will be uninterrupted between Havre de Grace and the head of the North Branch Division.

Professor ROBRCK gave a most agreeable musical soiree at his residence last evening, our limited space will not admit of a proper notice, this morning.

THERE were six cases before the Mayor on Monday morning, for drunkenness and vagrancy.—They were disposed of in the usual way—fine and imprisonment.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—This Court commenced it session on Monday. In the forenoon, little was done, aside from the preliminary business of receiving the constables returns, calling and Registering the Grand and Petit Jurors, charging the Grand Jury, and reading over the trial list.

In the afternoon, the following cases were disposed off:—

Commonwealth vs Dr Geo Felix—Information, assault and battery, on oath of John M'Henry,—*Nolle Pros*, by consent, on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs James Scott, et al.—Information, assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Mannick,—on the 25th 1847, *Nolle Pros*, by consent on payment of Cost.

Commonwealth vs Patrick Manner, et al—Information, assault and battery on oath of James Scott, *Nolle Pros*, by consent, on payment of cost.

Commonwealth vs Catharine Meehan—Information, Surety of the Peace on oath of Sarah Burke, settled by consent, on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs Edward Dawsey—Indictment, Larceny—property stolen was a watch, dft plead guilty.—remanded for sentence.

Commonwealth vs Francis Rudolph, Information, Surety of the Peace on oath of Christian Adolph. On hearing the Court sentence the dft to pay the costs and enter into recognizance in $100 with surety to keep the peace for one year.

Commonwealth vs Jacob Carlin—Information, Surety of the Peace—the case was not concluded when the Court adjourned, till to-morrow at 8 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 20, 1847.—Present all the Judges.

George Thompson vs Fanny Clark, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.—Opinion of the Court by Rogers Justice.

John Frye vs Margery Shepler, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county. Submitted without argument, by Mr McKennan for Plf. in error, and by Mr Veech for Def. in error.

Thomas Robinson Jr, vs Tyre Robinson, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county. Judgment of Non Pros.

Sarah McCleery, et al, vs James Henlin, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Mr Marsh and Mr McCandless for Plff. in error, Mr McCannan for Dft. in error.

James Stevenson et al vs Commonwealth, error to the Court of Quarter Sessions for Washington county, Judgment affirmed without argument.

Hiram Linton vs D Buts, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Mr Watson for Plff. in error, Mr McKennan for Dft. in error.

David Berg Sen. vs Robert H Moore, et al, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argued by Mr Deford in Plff. in error Mr Patterson for Dft. in error.

THE U. S. Ship Macedonian, arrived safely at New York on Friday last, after a stormy passage of 35 days from Greenock.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1847.

The effect of the news by the Cambria has not been violent, but it has done much in adding to the general distrust that before prevailed. The condition of financial affairs in England is bad beyond parallel, and are only to be compared with the panic of 1836 and '37 with us, but even those times are not a fair standard, as the losses of England make the small losses of the United States at that time appear trifling. Specie, in the lost confidence of bills, wavers, and is sent both to and from England in small amounts, and the future must show whether the tide of gold is to turn for or against us. The Banks here are increasing their coin, for a new government loan must be called for soon, and it remains to be seen, abundant as is our money market, whether the amount wanted can be had without causing trouble in the street.

As the season advances, trade in all branches quickens, and the trade of the present week is larger than for a long time. The packets for the South, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, work day and night in loading, and often fill up in three or four days. The South stands high in the estimation of our merchants, from the promptness with which last year's debts have been paid, and the large amount of cash purchases of the present season. The rush of goods South makes the want of steam ships more felt. An agent from Savannah is now here to get the money for a line to that city, and with good success thus far, the profit of the Charleston line sliding it seems very much. As an evidence of the amount of profits it may be mentioned, that the Bay State on the Fall River line to Boston, has made thus far at the rate of $50,000 for the season. This is the more remarkable as there are three other routes to Boston as good as the Fall River.

The Loco Focos are in sad trouble about the State election, and none of them have the courage to hope for success. The Wilmot Proviso men of the party hold a "consideration meeting" at Herkimer, and the result will be fatal to the hopes of Loco Foco success. The best part of the party, with a manliness before unknown, are determined to stick to the right, and demand that no more territory shall be added to the Republic.—The drill sergeants of the general government, (the Custom House and Post Office,) on the other hand, call this contest for principles an attempt to embarass the government in the prosecution of the war, and have called another rally at Tammany Hall, to support the war with no few words. Of course the general government proposes.

Illinois is denied the Bishop chosen to assist her now disabled diocesan, upon a reason that will seem strange, and that, ignorance. It was found that the able clergyman, chosen for the highest honor the Episcopal church knows, was not a well tutored man in sacred history, and unable to read the teachings of the early fathers, prolong into his mother tongue. Eminent piety and extended means of usefulness were not denied him, but the necessity of a learned teacher was the right equal to his rejection. The new canons that effect Dr. Onderdonk are now under debate, which is carried on with great spirit, yet with kindness. A great number of small amendments are proposed, and the result thrown into doubt. The next session of the General Convention will be held at Cincinnati. In affairs of Church, as well as of State, the great West is now asserting her claim for attention. The tide of population has been West so long that the centre has been changed to a point West of the Mountains, and we must now wait upon those who for so long have come East, from which the balance of power has departed.

Stocks to-day have broken down quite, and the floating debt of the government (Treasury Notes) down to 101, and flat at that point they have offerments with my Instruments proving unsatisfactory on the line when tried between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati and Louisville, the constructor of that line (Mr. O'Reilly) has ordered a large supply of them to be ready for use either independently, or in connection with other instruments, on the lines which he has already or may hereafter construct, in completing the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph," and the only reason why the two 'Letter Printers' made for Mr Orielly are now boxed up for New York, is because he had consented to let them be used for models in constructing others with greater expedition than could be done from mere drawings of the machine ry.—Mr O'Reilly having also consented that these models shall be used for working the New Jersey Company's Telegraph Line, in case others cannot be constructed in season—as requested from Mr O'Reilly by that Company.

As allusions have been made to the English Patent, granted for my Letter Printing Telegraph as an original invention, when Morse's Telegraph was refused an English Patent for its want of originality, it is proper for me to mention that my partners (beside Mr Ballard) in the British patent are ABRAHAM BELL & SON, of New York, one of the oldest and most respected commercial houses in America; at whose expense and trouble, or at the expense of persons with whom they had strange ments, Patents were secured for my invention, not only in Great Britain and her Colonies, but in various other countries of Europe. Any assistants, NOT DARING to exhibit their pretensions and their calamities to the ordeal of the UNITED STATES COURT, are welcome to all the capital they can now manufacture from their falsehoods about my nationality, as well as about the Letter printing Telegraph—which Telegraph, whatever its other characteristics may be, has one important merit, in adapting (with other inventions) to render the AMERICAN PEOPLE INDEPENDENT of the MONOPOLIZING OPERATIONS of Messrs F O J Smith and Kendall in the business of Telegraphing.

ROYAL E. HOUSE.

Cincinnati, October 10, 1847.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:—God is great and good. It is our duty to adore His greatness, to acknowledge His goodness, to confess to Him our sins, and humbly implore their forgiveness. It is fit and becoming that we should do so, not only as individuals, but as a Commonwealth of free citizens, who during the past year have received unnumbered benefits at His hands.

Under His guardianship, our free institutions, founded by the wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic, have been preserved to us inviolate. We have richly enjoyed all our civil and social privileges, and the right to worship God as our conscience dictate. We have been preserved from wasting pestilence. Enterprise, in its various forms has been earnestly put forth, and has yielded a rich return. The fruits of the earth have been gathered in abundance and safety. Our garners are filled with the finest of the wheat, to minister to our own wants and to the necessities of the destitute. Intelligence and morality have steadily advanced, sustained and invigorated by a pure and heavenly religion, whose institutions and ordinances, unsullied by any alliance with the State, continue to be cherished by the voluntary devotion of the people, and though in the righteous judgments of God, we have been involved in the direful calamities of war, yet we have not been given up to faintness of heart, but the noble courage and conduct of our soldiery have wrought for us victory in the midst of danger.

In view of all this goodness, I do hereby recommend Thursday, the 25th day of November next, to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God; and that the citizens of this Commonwealth do abstain on that day from all their ordinary worldly avocations—assemble in their respective places of worship—humble themselves before the Almighty for their sins individual and national—render Him their hearty thanks for His many and great mercies deprecate the judgments our transgressions have merited—beseech Him that peace may be speedily restored, and that the blessings we now so richly enjoy, may be continued to us and to our, down to the latest generation, and that the whole family of mankind in one vast brotherhood, may share in His highes mercies.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-second.

BY THE GOVERNOR. J. MILLER.

Secretary of Commonwealth.

The Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD, the principal Editor of the North American and U. S. Gazette happening, on Tuesday evening, to be near the office of Mr. Charles Alexander, when the fire was discovered, instantly rushed into the office, and though much impeded by the stifling smoke and strong heat, succeeded in rescuing not only every paper contained in the desk, but the Fire Proof itself. It is to be attributed solely to his ready courage and decisive action, that they were saved, and our brethern of the Press will share our pride that so gallant an act was performed by one of the craft.

We have several communications on hand which shall have place to-morrow.

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

JACOB WEAVER, Auditory

oct 8

☞ ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.—Persons having business with the Allegheny Cemetry, will please call at the office of J FINNEY, Jr., Secretary, No. 27 Water st.

oct18 3tdw

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE LECTURES.

A LECTURE, being the second of the course, will be delivered by ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., on Thursday evening next, 28th inst, in the Hall of the Institution, St Paul's School Buildings, Fifth st, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—"The Morals of the Press, its uses, abuses, duties, &c."

Tickets of Admission may be procured at all the principal Book stores, and at the door.

Single Tickets, 25 cents. Tickets admitting two ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents.

oct26

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence Pittsburgh of Gazette.

FLOOD IN OHIO.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Oct. 25, 4, P. M.

There have been very heavy rains in this vicinity, during the last three days. All our canals are more or less damaged. The acqueduct on the Miami canal has been washed away. The extent of the injury to our public improvements and private property has not yet been ascertained, but from present indications it will be very large.—The rise in the little Miami is unprecedented, and the destruction of property immense.

The Railroad bridge has been carried away, and the road otherwise injured. The Ohio is now rising very fast.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH is out of order. We have nothing of interest from the army to publish, save the additional accounts of the killed and wounded. Of these, we have already given such a catalogue as will make the heart of every good citizen depressed. Shall we fill our columns with more! Those who gloat and fatten upon such news, and only regret that Pittsburghers were not reported among the killed and wounded, we think would be more than satiated, were they to scan the mournful columns. We forbear their publication at present.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM—AND THE ATTEMPT TO MONOPOLIZE IT.

As every man in the Union is interested in security, a proper arrangement of the Telegraphic System, and as Public and Private Rights are assailed by the monopolizing pretensions of Messrs F O J Smith and Amos Kendall, controllers of Morse's Patent, it is now become a matter of general importance to ascertain whether those persons can really monopolize and control the whole business of Telegraphing in the United States. With the purpose of bringing their arrogant pretensions to the test of law and justice, I challenged them to put their threats into execution, if they dare, by instituting such legal proceedings as would effectually show to the American people which patent (Morse's or mine) was most or least valid, and which of the inventions (his or mine) was the most valuable for accuracy and safety, as well as expeditious in transmitting Telegraphic business.

Mr F O J Smith and Mr Amos Kendall have visited Cincinnati, threatening summary "prosecutions," for alleged "infringement of Morse's Patent." My Letter Printing Telegraph "was worked successfully to show its power, on the long line" between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati and Louisville—thus falsifying their assertions and defying their threats.

I addressed them a private letter, and afterwards challenged them publicly, to commence prosecution against me, that the American People could thus officially determine whether they or I were right or wrong.

☞ But Messrs F O J Smith and Kendall, after all their calumnies and threats of prosecution, instead of promptly bringing the matter before the tribunals of the United States—SHRUNK FROM THE CONFLICT which they had denounced against me—NOT DARING to encounter that "THOROUGH SCRUTINY which their MONOPOLIZING PRETENSIONS would meet with in the COURTS of the UNITED STATES.

Under these circumstances, I now no longer delay my return to the city of New York, to furnish the "LIGHTNING LETTER PRINTERS" required or use on the new Telegraph line now constructed by the "New Jersey Telegraph Company" between Philadelphia and New York—at either, or both of which cities, I will be always ready to test the question, in legal form, whether Morse's Patent or my Patent is MOST or LEAST VALID; and whether Messrs F O J Smith and Kendall (controllers of Morse's Patent) have an exclusive monopoly of the Telegraph system in the United States.

☞ As for the calumnies published by a Kentucky paper since Mr Kendall's visit to that region, the best refutation of them is, that, so far from the experiments with my Instruments proving unsatisfactory on the line when tried between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati and Louisville, the constructor of that line (Mr. O'Reilly) has ordered a large supply of them to be ready for use either independently, or in connection with other instruments, on the lines which he has already or may hereafter construct, in completing the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph," and the only reason why the two 'Letter Printers' made for Mr Orielly are now boxed up for New York, is because he had consented to let them be used for models in constructing others with greater expedition than could be done from mere drawings of the machinery.—Mr O'Reilly having also consented that these models shall be used for working the New Jersey Company's Telegraph Line, in case others cannot be constructed in season—as requested from Mr O'Reilly by that Company.

A. DAVNES 72 Fourth street.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

17 hhds prime N O Sugar,
20 bbls N O Molasses, in good order; for sale on accommodating terms by

W & M MITCHELTREE
160 liberty street

oct26

CASSIMERES—1 case new style fancy Plaids just opened; for sale by

SHACKLETT & WHITE, 99 wood st

oct26

CLOTHS—6 pieces very heavy and fine double twisted wool black Beaver Cloths, just rec'd; for sale by

SHACKLETT & WHITE

oct26

SHOT—20 keg assorted, recently by rec'd; for sale by

ROBT. DALZELL & CO, liberty st

oct25

SEED—40 bu Timothy Seed in store, for sale by

R DALZELL & CO

oct25

CHEESE—40 bbs landing; for sale by

R DALZELL & CO

oct25

HOPS—3 bales just rec'd on consignment; for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON

BARRELS—112 Oak molasses Barrels just rec'd on consignment; for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON

oct25

SEED—50 bu Clover Seed;
5 bu Timothy Seed on consignment and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON

oct25

WHISKEY—Bourbon Whiskey for sale wholesale or retail by

MILLER & RICKETSON

oct25

MOLASSES—100 bbls N O in store; for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON

oct25

VARNISH—1 bbls Eastern Copal Varnish, No 1 and 2 for sale by

JOHN D MORGAN

oct21 91½ wood st.

SP. TURPENTINE—10 bbls just rec'd; for sale by

J D MORGAN

oct25

SP. BROWN—1 cask (500 lbs) for sale by

J D MORGAN

oct25

COPPERAS—12 bbls for sale by

J D MORGAN

oct25

LOGWOOD—2 bbls chipped for sale by

J D MORGAN

oct25

CAKWOOD—6 bbls rec'd, for sale by

J D MORGAN

oct25

LINAMENT—4 gross Nerve and Bone Linament for sale by

J D MORGAN

LAC DYE—1 bbl ground for sale by

J D MORGAN

oct25

WINE—L P Madeira Wine on draught and in bbls for sale at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25 cor front & market sts

MADEIRA—J B S & Co madeira for sale wholesale or retail at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25

MADEIRA—Newton, Gordon & Co. S S. Madeira for sale in demijons of 2 gal each at the wine store.

oct25 JACOB WEAVER

MADEIRA—Blandy madeira for sale wholesale or retail at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25

BLACKBURN Madeiras in bbls, original cases and by the bottle, some very superior, for sale at the wine store. [oct25] JACOB WEAVER

$10,000 Erie Canal Bonds wanted to fill an order.

HILL & CURRY

oct19 Exchange Brokers, 63 wood st

MADEIRAS—Sicily madeiras in bbls and by retail at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25 cor market & front sts

MADEIRA—Pinto madeira, delicious and very superior, in wood, for sale at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25

MADEIRA—Bruce's best, a fine madeira, for sale by the cask or demijon at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25

DABNEY MADEIRA—A few doz of this fine wine only, for sale at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25

MALMSEY MADEIRA, for sale by the bbls or at retail at the wine store.

JACOB WEAVER

oct25

SALERATUS—10 cake Cleveland Saleratus, 10 bbls Pearlash just received and for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25 cor wood & water sts

BUTTER—10 kegs for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

BACON—A small lot prime for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

RAISINS—20 bxs M R Raisins for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

BROOMS—60 doz Corn Brooms for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

BARRELS—50 molasses Barrels for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

BARLEY—35 bu for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

LOGWOOD—25 bbls for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

SUGAR—12 bags white Brazil Sugar for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

PIPES—100 bxs Stone pipe for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

oct25

FISH—70 bbls white Fish;
42 hf bbls do; rec'd this day; for sale by

I DICKEY & CO

water & front sts

oct25

NAILS—100 kegs 6d and 10d Nails in store; for sale by

W GREER

o