THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY EKASTUS SCIOTO Co.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Served Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum, the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum *strictly in advance.*

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M.; and as early in the day as practicable.

☞ The Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Telegraph, Money Market, &c., will be found on the first page.

☞ See Fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

In these days, when professional patriotism is so common, and real patriotism so rare,—when what is right is deemed treasonable, and what is treasonable esteemed patriotic, one is lost to learn the proper estimate of truth and duty. The hearts of honest and intelligent men must be sickened with the low sentimentality, which attaches itself to the cause of patriots now most in vogue. The highest patriotic standard, in common, if not popular estimation, is the lowest sensual debasement. Thus the man who enlists "to serve his country," whether a criminal delivered over from the common jail to the recruiting station, or a pauper just landed from a foreign shore,—is deemed the best patriot, while he who remains at home, a Christian gentleman and a faithful citizen, is denied as destitute of all patriotism. The drunkard who enlists under the influence of inebriation, or when the ghostly demon of *delirium tremens* is paying his last visit to the couch of its victim, is more a patriot than he who walks in all the manly dignity of an upright and virtuous life. The church of God, by these moral levellers, is placed many degrees below the bar room and pot house, and the teachings of the Prince of Peace are set at naught, by the devotees of War. Such is the standard, and we put the question in all soberness to our readers,—*Is this Patriotism?*"

The Patriot, according to one wise in the use of language,—Dr. Johnson,—is he whose public conduct is regulated by one single motive, and that the love of his country,—who as an Agent in Parliament has for himself neither hope nor fear, neither kindness nor resentment, but refers every thing to the common interest. Such is the common sense standard of the Principle. It is not a thing of passion,—nor yet of feeling alone,—but of wise and virtuous action; all resolving itself into a sense of National justice and personal duty.

There is another kind of Patriotism, which a wise man has defined as that which "is always the last resort of scoundrels!" It is vain in its purposes, cruel in its modes of execution, and destructive in its end. It is false to truth, to honor and to all uprightness. Armed with great Power, secure in Places of high official trust, wielding the Sword and the Purse, it presents itself as a great Engine of Evil,—and with the "steam up," and no Engineer to control it, it moves on with magical celerity, wielding a wizzard like influence upon all with which it comes in contact. Like the ancient Petards of the French, it is a very good machine for breaking down the gates of a city or the walls of a town. It represents WAR,—war with its flaming Sword, piercing living men in Battle, and wounding, with a sort of "living death," agonized spirits at home, who have not even the consolation of closing the eyes of those they love better than themselves. It is the standard Minister of a premature death by the touch of that DISEASE which hurries its victim to the grave. It is the symbol, too, of a premature decay in the Republic itself. That Sin "by which the angels fell," was a thirst for Power and Dominion, and no man, nor any Nation, can live and thrive while relying upon such an ungodly abuse of Power.

The besetting sin of Nations, from time immemorial, has been an abuse of Power.

"Power first is tell and and to trace,
Each step from splendor to disgrace"

In the history of Fallen Empires. We point only to the Past, and from the Great Book of Experience ask those whose very souls seem to be absorbed in the love of conquest, to remember these great Beacon Lights of Past Time.

Our besetting sin, like that of Rome and Greece of old, and France in later times, is a love of Power, and some of our later Presidents seem to have fancied themselves either one of the great Cæsars, or Alexanders, or Napoleons. They have looked wistfully upon distant Provinces and People, forgetting the unity, perpetuity and strength of a compact and honest Government, relying upon peaceful means for the accomplishment of great purposes. The love of personal power has been the moving spring to action, and a little "Glory," in the form of so many additional "Acres of territory," the grand National reward. We do not call this Patriotism, nor those who press such aggrandizements upon the country, Patriots.

War, too, does not always involve a principle of Patriotism, and he who does not distinguish between a defensive war,—such as that of 1776 and 1813, and an offensive war, such as that we are now engaged in, is either incapable of appreciating the truth, or unwilling to admit its testimony. The Books of the Elementary Writers on War are full of nice and just discriminations, and all such inform us that a war of conquest is the lowest and meanest which can possibly engage the attention of any people.

So we esteem this Mexican War in its origin and for the end designed. It is the avowed Subjugation of Mexico, a country which, however miserably governed, or sadly delinquent, is yet entitled at our hands, to that consideration which is due to weakness and misgovernment. Tyranny there, is no excuse for a stretch of Executive power here. We, therefore, charge upon the President and the Administration a want of all true Patriotism in the origin, prosecution and design of this Mexican War. Such, we believe, too, is the judgment of the Nation, and the popular rebuke received, as well as the wrong of the thing itself, demands from the Representatives of the People a measure of condemnation equal to the usurpation of which the President has been guilty.

THE LEXINGTON MEETING.—The great Whig Meeting assembled at Lexington, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 13th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was immense. Kentucky—the immediate residents of Lexington and vicinity, and strangers from neighboring and far off States, were present. HENRY CLAY was to speak, and his subject was profoundly interesting to the Nation. Is it strange that weather should not deter the assembling of the people?

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Leslie Combs, who stated that

"The momentous question now presented to the American people, of annexation by conquest or purchase, of immense foreign territory, permitted no man who loved his country to remain silent; and Henry Clay would have been unworthy of his past history, if he had allowed any selfish considerations to palsy his tongue. He had "rather be right than be President."

Hon. W. Robinson was appointed President, with a long array of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Henry Clay was greeted by the shouts of the assembled thousands, as he mounted the platform once more, and probably for the last time, to address his fellow citizens on a subject involving the stability of the Union, the independence of Mexico, and the freedom of man.

WESTERN ART UNION.—We are indebted to this institution for an unsolicited honorary association among its appointed Correspondents. We are glad to learn of its prosperity, and that it seems to be so well established. The officers of the Institution are gentlemen of fine abilities and great public spirit. Great thanks are due to them, and to Cincinnatians generally, for the interest manifested in this Institution. We hope it will continue to be fostered by the West, and move with that encouragement so eminently due to the Fine Arts.

The first annual drawing of this Institution took place last week. Of the seventy-one paintings distributed, no less than twenty were drawn by subscribers residing out of Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA & BANKING.

It has been the policy of Pennsylvania for a series of years, to prohibit the issue of all notes of a less denomination than five dollars. For this purpose heavy penalties are prescribed against those who disregard the statutes in such cases made and provided.

For many years, from a variety of causes, and principally from the inordinate issue of small bills, the community experienced much inconvenience for want of a sufficient amount of the precious metals to answer the ordinary purposes of a mercantile,commercial and business community. It was mainly to remedy this evil that small billswere prohibited years since, by our Legislature. Have we pursued a wise policy? We acknowledge that the issue of small bills tends to drive gold and silver from circulation; and, that if such a policy as ours could be adopted by surrounding States it would be wise, expedient and useful. But we cannot control the Sovereignties which bound us on all sides, and with whom our people have daily intercourse in the business and commerce for which Pennsylvania has become notorious among the States of the Confederacy—we mean her Coal and Iron trade. The small notes of Ohio, Virginia, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and other States, are exchanged for the larger bills of Pennsylvania Banks, and while the latter are hoarded, or returned for specie, to supply the neighboring institutions, the former circulate freely among our people, constituting their daily business medium. Is it right for us to pursue a policy so disastrous to the capital and wealth of our State? Who is there so blind and stupid, that he cannot see that such a policy, long pursued, must cripple our monied institutions, and render them subservient to those of neighboring States?

It will be remembered that during the crisis in the Money Market, (brought upon the country by the war of the general Government on the banking system,) an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, during the Session of 1840, compelling the Banks to resume specie payments, on and after the first day of January, 1841, and inflicting heavy penalties upon all institutions disregarding the injunctions of this act.

The Banks of neighboring States, after the passage of the above act, became notorious, sent out agents to exchange their small bills for Pennsylvania money. The suspension of their banks was legalized while ours were forced to resume. The result was disastrous to our capitalists and our currency. In one week after the resumption, several millions of dollars were drawn from the Philadelphia Banks alone, whilst those of the interior were seriously effected. The result was a second temporary suspension of specie payments. During this time, the small notes of other States were forming our circulating medium.

The great commercial distress occasioned by this second suspension, the call for payment of the interest on the State debt, and the liquidation of domestic creditors induced the passage of an act at the Session 1841, authorizing the banks to issue one, two and three dollar bills, which have since been commonly known as the "4th May Relief issue." This act, to a great extent relieved the commonwealth, the people and the banks.—The first by loan—the second by a medium of Exchange in which they had confidence, issued by banks with which they were acquainted; and the latter, by keeping within their vaults precious metals sufficient to redeem their issues, while their small bills, instead of returning immediately to their counter passed freely from hand to hand.

By the act of 1842 the State Treasurer was authorized at certain periods to destroy and cancil this issue; and in obediance to that act, the greater portion of it has been destroyed. This would be well, if it compelled specie to take the place of the paper thus cancelled and destroyed; but the truth is, as rapidly as it is withdrawn, its place is supplied by the issues of the Banking Institutions of other States. So true is this, that you see hundreds of paper money from abroad, among business men of this state, where you scarcely see a five dollar bill of the issue of Pennsylvania banks.

Is it good policy to compel our banks to issue large bills, to be catched up by capitalists of other states in exchange for their small notes, and permit our specie to be withdrawn, while their issues pass from hand to hand among our people for months and years before they are returned to their parent? It may be, but it strikes us that until other states agree to prohibit the issue of bills of a less denomination than five dollars, Pennsylvania neglects her interests, and fails to protect her citizens, by adhering to such legislation.

REV. A. CAMPBELL.—We have noticed the persecutions which attended this distinguished divine,' while in Scotland, and the 'Protestant Unionist' has two letters from Mr. C. to his daughter Clarinda, giving the account of the troubles between himself and Mr. Robertson, who seems to have shown any thing rather than a Christian spirit. After being persecuted by Mr. R., Mr. Campbell wrote a letter, offering to discuss the Slavery question, which closed thus:

"I will, in either way, meet any gentleman whom they may select—even Mr. Robertson himself—provided only, that he be not that Reverend James Robertson who was publicly censured—and excluded from the Baptist Church, for violating the 5th commandment, in reference to his mother, of whom I have heard something in Dundee."

The point of this letter led to a suit for damages, of which Mr. Campbell, in his letter to his daughter, says:

'The activity of the opposition to my influence, was such as to call for the following letter from Dundee. On a single sentence in the last paragraph, Mr. Robertson swore to damages equal to more than $24,000. Had I said that he was the person so expelled, I know not what the damages would have been for either; for to such a man's as detrimental, who could assess the damage of 'he is such a man!'

BANKRUPT LAW.—Some of the Eastern papers are calling for the re-enactment of a general Bankrupt Law in order to reach such failures as that of Prime Ward, & Co. The New York Herald says that this house, in order to protect their bills of exchange upon London, conveyed, before the failure, a large proportion of their property to the other side of the Atlantic, leaving about four hundred thousand dollars of deposites, and perhaps another four hundred thousand in ordinary debts, which will be poorly provided for.

The only resort with the home creditors has been a resort to what is called the Stillwell Act, which is designed to prevent home creditors from being defrauded, by sending the means of payment abroad. In the case of 'Prime, Ward & Co.,' we presume the only wrong has been a preference for foreign creditors, and such persons think that a law like that of Great Britain would serve the purpose of correcting such abuses.

A QUANDARY.—Judge Kelly of the Common Pleas of Cleveland, issued a writ of Habeas corpus, to bring before him, the body of one Connelly. While awaiting his decision, another habeas corpus was issued by Judge Reed, of the Supreme court, to try the validity of the same mittimus, and Connally was taken before him. The former Judge remanded the prisoner, and the latter ordered his discharge. The Sheriff was in a dilemma from these conflicting decisions, but was relieved for the time being by, allowing the prisoner to run at large.

Among the numerous candidates for the Presidency. The *Bachelors* have theirs, and have nominated the following thorough going members of the fraternity. Mr. Buchanan perhaps expects an unlooked for element of popularity in his love of married life. Married men, however, will hardly fall in love with "Old Bachelors," or single ladies either.

BACHELOR'S TICKET.

For President—JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
For Vice President—WM. R. KING, of Alabama.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.—The U. S. Mineral Agent has made out and published his annual report, from which we learn that 10,364,220 lbs of Copper Ore have been raised from the mines of Lake Superior; during the past season, and 1,693,608 lbs have been shipped East for smelting.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Col. Robinson having addressed an interesting letter to David S. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, we find it in the North American, and extract such portions of it, as are of particular interest to our readers. The letter is based upon an article in the Banker's Magazine, hostile to the Pittsburgh Connection, which we have already noticed.

After speaking of the extent of the line, contrasted from the Central road, Mr. R. says:

Let us then see what will be the result in hours offered for the accommodation of travel west and east from Philadelphia to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, on the partial completion of the work.—From Pittsburgh 20 miles Railroad east to Murraysville, 1 hour; thence 50 miles turnpike to Johnstown, 10 hours; thence Portage Railroad 36 miles to Hollidaysburg, 3 hours; thence to Philadelphia, through Harrisburgh, 222 miles, 12 hours. Making in all, 26 hours from the Ohio river to the Delaware at Philadelphia. I presume few will question this estimate of time for a good road—such an one as the Pennsylvania road will be—it is rather over than under the time that will be occupied. Thus, then, a train of cars leaving Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock in the morning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 10 next day. The shortest passage from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, is never less than 34 to 36 hours. A traveller, then, from the West to the *great* maratime cities of the East will have not only the advantage in point of time of 10 hours, but he will also have proceeded on his journey 100 miles further towards his object by taking the Pennsylvania road, than if he had proceeded via Baltimore. This would appear conclusive.

But again, supposing from the favorite point of Mr. McLane's aspirations (Columbus Ohio,) there was actually constructed a Railroad to his proposed terminus, Wheeling, (which, judging from my personal knowledge of the face of the country from Zanesville to Wheeling, I look upon as preposterous;) and supposing that which is much more reasonable, the construction of a road from Pittsburgh through an almost unbroken country, to the city of Columbus—and taking his own estimates of the first to Wheeling at 5 miles an hour, the last at 22½ to Pittsburgh, which it is now, how would it then stand with a traveller, at Columbus proceeding to Philadelphia, New York or Boston, assuming that both roads were completed respectively to Philadelphia and to Baltimore.

From Columbus via Pittsburgh, 227 miles added to 328 makes 555 miles to Philadelphia. On the other hand a traveller from Columbus via Wheeling and Baltimore, would proceed 130 miles to Wheeling, and add 50 to Cumberland, and 187 to Baltimore, making 548 miles to Baltimore. The poorest sort of a calculator would not fail to discover that he had taken *"the wrong track,"* and that he had just lost the labor and expense of the distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, or something like 100 miles, in time and money both. How many travellers, think you, would be diverted to this bolstered up and boasted avenue of Mr. McLane's from Baltimore, to the point of divergence common; to Philadelphia and Baltimore! Why just not one *sane* man woman or child. Who would be seduced to journey via Wheeling or Fish Creek and Baltimore to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc, at the labor and expense of near 100 miles difference, but such whose business imperatively demand them in Baltimore! The same calculations will hold good from every other point west of Columbus to St. Louis or Oregon city.

It cannot, therefore, fail to strike the intelligent citizens of the great State of Ohio, that their true avenue to the *chief* cities of the East and North by Railroad, must be through the very centre of Pennsylvania from the Ohio State line. It will prove not only a shorter line to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Europe, but will also secure a saving of time and expense, considerations which necessarily enter into the calculations of every business man, and it is mainly to such that every great thoroughfare must look, not only for ailment but profit.

I have thus, sir, endeavored to place the advantages of the road through our own State, in a view that he who runs may read and understand, and will close my communication by suggesting that others more able, may lend their efforts to a further and fuller exposition of the subject, and that the people of the Valley of the Ohio may be reminded that Pennsylvania is stretching towards them her vigorous arms, to connect more closely the bonds of trade and intercourse Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. ROBINSON, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

News Items.

It is said that the Postmaster General, is about to recommend the introduction of cheap Postage throughout the Union, similar to the Penny Postage in England.

NEW LAW OF SUCCESSION IN NORWAY.—The project of a law of succession, which the government has caused to be prepared by a commission appointed *ad hoc*, and which will be presented to the Sisathing at its next session, has just been published. This project establishes an actual equality between all the children, who are to inherit to equal portions, while according to the present law the sons' portion is double that of daughters. This measure has been received with great satisfaction.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.—The Chillicothe Advertiser says that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has written a letter, in which he states that the warrants issued to the Volunteers may be located on lands which have not been offered at public sale, provided the volunteers themselves establish a pre-emption in their own right, but that they cannot be used by assignees for that purpose.

ENORMOUS FORTUNES.—Sir Robert Peel is said to possess an estate valued at ninety millions of dollars. His grandfather was in quite ordinary circumstances. His father was a cotton spinner, and accumulated a portion of this immense estate, which the son has since increased by judicious investments. Only three generations have sufficed to raise a comparatively obscure family to rank, opulence and power.

NAPIER'S PROCESS OF SMELTING COPPER.—A consumer in Birmingham informs the editor of the *London Mining Journal* of Oct. 15 that this new process costs under $12 per ton for producing the Copper; that works are in operation on that principle in Swansea and London; and that the copper is very superior in quality, and is for sale in Birmingham in large quantities. He asks an explanation of the process.

STILL ANOTHER PLANET.—On the 18th of October, Mr. Hind, of London, the discoverer of Iris, discovered another small planet, near the star 5 Orionis, of the size of a star of the ninth magnitude, with a blueish light. On Oct. 18th, 6h 22m 27s, its A. R. was 5h. 3m. 42 sec., and north declination 14 deg. 3 1-2 min. This is the fifth planet brought to our knowledge within the last fifteen months, viz: Neptune, Astræa, Hebe Iris, and the last—and the eighth now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

A new paper has been commenced in N. Y. by Mr. Chase Barney, called the "Aristocratic Monitor." The editor says he does not "write for the people, his paper is for the aristocracy," and he intends to speak "only of what concerns their pleasures, pastimes, and the great events that take place in their exclusive circle," the "people we too poor" to take his paper. The price of this extravagant sheet, which is to record such "great events," is six *cents* a number, and is filled with notices of foreign fiddlers and French dancing girls!

MARRIED.—In Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on the morning of the 11th October, by J. T. Morton, Esq., (height six feet three inches,) Silas C Weaks Esq. of Washington County, Ill., (height six feet four inches,) to Mrs. Mary Robb, of Mt. Pleasant Iowa, (height six feet one inch,) making a total in height of six yards and eight inches.

The "*height* of their happiness" is not alluded to.

TENNESSEE.—In the two years ending on the first Monday of October, 1847, there were received into the Treasury of Tennessee, from all sources, $710,907,61. In the same period there were paid out of the Treasury the sum of $642,214,32. The excess of receipts over expenditures, was therefore, $68,693,29; and the cash balance in the Treasury, on the first Monday of October, was $177,281,73.

Wm. C. Rives, Esq. has been appointed, by the Governor, one of the Commissioners on the part of Virginia, to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Ohio.

HORRORS OF WAR.—The Charleston Mercury states that of the gallant South Carolina regiment which left the United States nine months ago, numbering nearly eleven hundred men, between eighty and ninety only were left to enter the city of Mexico.

A TALL WEDDING.—We have often heard of "tall weddings," but not being much of the order of wedding goers," we hardly knew what it meant. Our ignorance has been enlightened by the following, which is chronicled in a paper of the West the *great* West.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Roger G. Baldwin to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of J. W. Huntington.

RAIL ROAD BUSINESS.—Only fourteen lives and $18,060 worth of flour have been destroyed on two of the New England railroads during two weeks past.

BOSTON LIBERALITY.—In the city of Boston last year, 2,281,248 dollars were given for the promotion of education, and 2,272,900 dollars for purposes of charity.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS.—The Harrisburg Argus is of opinion that the receipts for tolls on our state canals, this year, will exceed $1,500,000.

City News.

THE BEST NEWS OF THE SEASON.

THE SMOKE PREVENTIVE TRIED.

It gives us great pleasure to state that Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co. have made trial of the Smoke Preventive Apparatus, in their Cotton Factory in Allegheny city. The experiment has proved completely successful, and will save in this one factory twenty-five bushels of coal a day. While the chimneys of the neighboring factories were yesterday vomiting forth clouds of black smoke, that darkened the atmosphere of one of the finest Indian Summer days we have seen, the Smoke Preventive in the cotton factory we have named, consumed all the particles of smoke that dropped almost like rain from other points around us.

The plan adopted is that of Mr. Williams, of England, of which we have said so much in the Gazette. It costs but a trifle and will save, as we said, in this one establishment, 25 bu. of coal a day, —enough to save the expense twenty times in one season. We do hope now, that the good work has commenced, that it will be prosecuted with vigor. *Pittsburgh may, and will be, a clean city.* Think of that, and rejoice. All thanks to the gentlemen of Allegheny city for commencing the work, and public thanks to those who will follow their footsteps.

CITY REPRESENTATION.—The following table exhibits the number of taxables in each ward in Pittsburgh, and is the basis upon which the representation in the Common Councils has been apportioned:

Wards.	Taxable Inhbts.	Members	
1st	734	3	50 over.
2d	684	3	none "
3d	1,391	6	209 "
4th	725	3	59 "
5th	1,620	7	24 "
6th	746	3	20 "
7th	331	1	123 "
8th	333	1	125 "
9th	270	1	51 "
	6340	29	

The apportionment committee recommended that the 7th and 8th Wards, be permitted to elect two members, inasmuch as they have over half the number which would entitle each of them to an additional member.

DAILY MAILS.—The citizens of Ohio are petitioning Congress for a law to establish a daily post route from Pittsburgh to Mansfield, in that State, via Beaver, Darlington, Palestine, Columbiana, Washingtonville, Salem, Damascus, Mt. Union, Louisville, Canton, Massillon and Wooster, one of the most populous and business sections of Ohio. The route is much needed by the citizens in the several places named, and would pay well the expenses of transmitting the mail. There was once a daily mail to Ohio, via Beaver, but for no good cause Mr. Van Buren ordered it to be suspended. The interests of the Post Office Department, and the public, now demand its re-establishment. We hope the citizens of our city will help to swell the petitions for the object, as the growing population and trade of the West is highly important in a commercial sense, and is rapidly increasing.

COPPER ORE.—The Canal Boat Geo. Mathews arrived at the Monongahela wharf on Wednesday from Cleveland with about forty tons of copper ore from the Pittsburgh Lake Superior Mining Company. Some of the heaviest pieces weigh thirty-two hundred pounds, and most of them will reach twenty hundred. The Copper is very good, though not as pure as some that arrived a few weeks ago. This Copper ore has been sent to this city for the purpose of manufacture, and every facility is presented here for that purpose We hope ere long that, it will become an important branch of our business, and the great facilities offered for its shipment here; to our eastern cities, is a reason why preference should be given to Pittsburgh over almost any other point we know of.

THE CANAL.—We yesterday paid a visit to the Canal Basin. All was dull and quiet, but few boats were in port, and seemed to be making no preparations for departure. The Ware-houses were mostly closed, and here and there a Dray might be seen taking surplus freight for transportation, by other routes than the canal.

Every thing seemed to indicate that the public works were about closing for the season.

VAULT GRATINGS.—One of our most estimable citizens was severely bruised, by falling through a vault hole on Market St., on Monday evening, the grating had been taken off, and the hole left open. We admonish all those who value sound limbs, to avoid at night, walking over these dangerous affairs.

CON'TR VS JOHN SLOAN.—On Wednesday morning, after a short absence, the Jury in the above case returned a verdict of not guilty and that the prosecutor pay the costs. The evidence it is said clearly showed the innocence of the accused, and that there were no good grounds to institute a prosecution against him.

BUCHANAN, AND CO. whose Store was burned on Tuesday morning last, was insured in the Delaware Insurance company, in a sum sufficient to cover the greater portion of their loss.

The Grand Jury of Allegheny county, at its Session found 298 true bills—130 against Tippling houses,—8 against Gambling Houses,—7 against common gamblers, and 158 for other offences.

BEFORE the Mayor, on Wednesday, there were six cases,—five sent to the hill, and one discharged upon payment of fine and costs.

New Books.

We have received from the publishers, through the hands of Mr. Luke Loomis, a copy of a new work for children, entitled "The New Miscellany for Girls and Boys," edited by Miss Cornelia L. Tuthill. It is beautifully embellished, and contains a very great variety of useful and entertaining matter, admirably calculated to instruct and improve the young mind. It is issued in monthly numbers.

AMERICAN REVIEW.—The November number is on our table. It contains a very striking portrait of Pope Pius IX. The reading matter is as usual most excellent. We commend this work to our friends generally.

U. S. BANK.—The auditors appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Trustees, under deed of assignment made by the Bank of the United States, May 1, 1841, have reported a further dividend of 10 per cent. upon the balance of principle and interest to June 15, 1847, on the post notes provided for by that assignment. The notes entitled to the benefit of this assignment, are all dated in December, 1840, and each is numbered with one of the numbers, in a series from 7,543 to 9,644, both inclusive.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE.—This beautiful establishment, located in Northampton, Mass., we are glad to hear, has passed into the hands of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the well known philanthropist, and Director of the Institute for the Blind at Boston, and Dr. Dennistorn, the present able Resident Physician at Round Hill. Dr. Howe has become an enthusiast in the cause of cold water.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail via Philadelphia, due, 3 A. M., closes 12 M.
Western Mail, Cincinnati and Louisville, due 8 P. M., closes 5 A. M.
Southern Mail via Baltimore and Washington, due 8 P. M., closes 5 A. M.
North Western via Cleveland, due 10 A. M., closes 9 A. M.
Erie and Western New York, due 8 P. M., closes 8 A. M.

PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.

Steam Boat Packet Line, leaves daily for Cincinnati, 10 A. M.
Passenger Packet via Brownsville to Baltimore and Philadelphia, 8 A. M and 6 P. M.
Canal Packet Line to Philadelphia, daily, 9 P. M.
Mail Coach Line direct to Philadelphia, 9 A. M and 12 M.
Western and Southern Mail Coach Line, 6 A. M.
North Western via Cleveland, daily, 10 A. M.
Erie and Western New York, daily, 9 A. M.
North Eastern to Philadelphia, daily, except Sundays, 4 A. M.

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.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

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

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 8 P. M.

By special express, we have New Orleans dates to the 11th and Vera Cruz to the 5th inst.

The N O Picayune contains a list of the killed and wounded at the siege of Puebla.

Lieut. Sears, the bearer of despatches to the Secretary of War, came a passenger to New Orleans. He was escorted on his way, from Puebla by a company of Mexican spies employed by Gen Scott.

The Guerrillas under command of Father Jarauta and Cenobes, have had a battle, these under the former were victorious, Jarauta had 40 killed.

LIST OF KILLED AT THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA.

FIRST PA. REGIMENT.

E Wick, John Price, E H Jones, John H Gilchrist, John Herod, F B Jones, H J Rutzilman, James Phillips, Wm A Phillips, S D Sewell. Wm Smith, D S. Berney, A Vandyke, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Troger.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

George Rushoberger, James McCutcheon, John H Hoover, David Lindsey, Henry Lynch, Mansfield Mason, James Bowden, R Wilson, John Dowlen, Charles Coltanan, John D Herron, D W Yarlott, James Ellis, Dominnic De Vaddy, Luke Floyed, Capt John Herron, Thomas B Furman, A E Marshall, W C Mimbiddle, R Reed, Sylvester Boslie, John McClelland, James Lanbart.

MISSING.

John Longstaff, M Stemmer, Doctor Bunting, Hospital Surgeon,—W Deal, John Biers.

In the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, several of the volunteers were killed.

[It will be seen by the above, that our Pittsburgh troops, always ready for a fight, have at last had a brush with the enemy. We regret most deeply, to see the name of Capt. John Herron (son of Rev. Dr. Herron,) among the wounded. Our hope is that the wound, is not a serious one, and as it is customary to distinguish between the severely and the slightly wounded, it is probable that his case is not serious.—We sympathize also, with others among our citizens as well as of other parts of the state, who have lost their friends in Mexico. The sacrifice of life is the price of battle. Our soldiers have done their duty, and the responsibility for the loss es incurred, lies at the door of the Executive, who originated this war.]—EDS.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Nov. 17, 4 P. M.

Flour—Sales of 600 bbls Genesee are reported at $6 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of superior White at 128c per bu.—Good prime White is held at 130c per bu.

Corn and Oats—The market is quiet with no sales to report.

Corn Meal—Moderate sales at $3,12½ per bbl.

Whiskey is rather scarce, with limited sales at 30c per gall.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Nov. 17, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales at $5,75 per bbl.—Sales of 1000 bbls, City Mills are reported at $5,75 per bbl.

Grain—The supply of grain is small—sales of prime White Wheat, at 128a131c per bu,—5000 bu prime Red, were sold at 125c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime White at 56a58c per bu

Prime Yellow is selling at 68a69c per bu.

Oats—Moderate sales at 40c per bu.

Rye—Sales at 90c per bu.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 28½c per gall.

Molasses—Sales of Porto Rico at 30½a31½c per gall.

Bacon—Sales of Western Hoground, at 7½a7½c per lb.

Provisions—There is an increased demand in the market.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Nov. 17, 4 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee, at $6,12½. Western brands are selling at $6,6¼ per bbl. Market heavy with more sellers than buyers.

Corn—Sales of Prime White at 72c per bu.

Oats—Moderate sales at 51c per bu.

Prime Pork—Sales of Western at $10 per bbl.

Mess Pork—Sales of Western No 1. at $15,75 per bbl. Prices firm.

Mess Beef—Western No 1 is selling at $8,37½ per bbl.

The market generally is without change.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

November 18—CONTENTS IN PART.

Another Southern Threat—Mr. Clay's Opinions—Proceedings of the Rail Road Meeting—Central Rail Road—European Money Market—Trial of Col Fremont—Com Stockton—Confessions and Observations of Edward Lyton Bulwer—Bank Directors—Canal Navigation—Official Despatches from the Army—Pittsburgh Forster From St Thomas—Madam Restell's Case—Items—Unexampled Distress—News from Europe—New York Correspondence—Senator J W Huntingdon—Extract from the minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1847—George Catlin—Meeting of the Patriarchs—The License Question in Virginia destined to be Free—Young Whigs—Foreign Miscellany—John C. Calhoun—News Items—Late from the South—The Wilmot Proviso—Massachusetts Election—Rail Roads West

Latest Telegraphic news, Foreign and Domestic.

Commercial—A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week—The prices in the local city markets—The Cattle Market—Prices of American Produce in various parts of the Union—Amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn &c., received since the opening of the Canal—Canal business and movements of produce—Market is active.

City News—Spirit of the Press—Copious Extracts from the leading journals on the interesting topics of the day.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers. Price 6 cents single copy.

Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance.

☞ **No Cure! No Pay! Pilest Piles!**—Dr Jackson's Embrocation is the only medicine that will cure this, so very common and distressing disease. It not only immediately allays pain and inflamation, stops all bleeding, subdues that intolerable itching, but in effectually cures, in a very few days, cases whose lives have been rendered miserable for years.—Its application produces no pain, but rather an agreeable and pleasant sensation. It will positively cure two or three times without being cured, has by using 2 bottles of the Embrocation, been eradicated cured. It is life beyond precedent!—Call and get pamphlets gratis.

☞ 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. nl4d&w

☞ **Salter's Ginseng Panacea.**—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Williamsville Clermont Co., and one of the very leading 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, setting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due.

"Sir: I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and in fact, am well pleased with its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can as I expect if it continues to result to my entire satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, WM. DEAN, M. D

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE—This beautiful establishment, located in Northampton, Mass., we are glad to hear, has passed into the hands of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the well known philanthropist, and Director of the Institute for the Blind at Boston, and Dr. Dennistorn, the present able Resident Physician at Round Hill. Dr. Howe has become an enthusiast in the cause of cold water.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in Richmond. Va., until the 15th day of December next, for the construction of the Company's Improvement on James River, from the mouth of North River, to the mouth of Buchanan, a distance of 20 miles. The surveys being not yet completed, the work can be no further specified in this advertisement, than that it will consist of Locks and sections of Canal between the pools of the dams with Lift Locks sufficient to overcome a fall of about 100 feet, a Towing Path for the whole distance, and Guard Locks, Aqueducts, Culverts, Farm Bridges, &c., as shall be found necessary. The general terms of the Contracts will be, that the work will be divided into convenient jobs or sections, each of which will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory proposals, and that cash payments will be made on monthly estimates of work actually done, with a reservation of 20 per cent. by way of security for the completion of the work, until the same shall be completed according to contract.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same place, until the same date, for the construction of the Connection of the Company's Canal with the side-water of James River, at Richmond, through the Richmond Dock. This work will consist of the three Locks of 18 feet lift, and one of 15 feet lift; intermediate Canals for an aggregate distance of about half a mile, with such Culverts, Walls, Wastes, Street Bridges, &c., as shall be necessary; a stone Dam across James River, in the Falls, at Richmond; the raising of the Walls and Embankment of the present Dock; the extension of the Dock a few hundred feet Eastwardly, and the construction of an Outlet Lock at the lower end thereof, capable of admitting the largest vessels coming to the port of Richmond. This work will be paid for in bonds of the Company, (to be issued under the authority of a recent act of the Legislature of Virginia,) running 25 years, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Besides the usual reservation of 20 per cent. on the monthly estimates, the Contractor or Contractors will be required to give ample security, satisfactory to the Board of Directors, for the completion of the work at the times and in the manner specified in the contracts.

Plans of the above works will be exhibited, and specifications thereof delivered to Contractors, at the Company's Office, in Richmond, by the 1st of December next. After the receipt of such proposals, one will be taken for the consideration thereof until the 15th of the same month, on which day (in case the proposals should be satisfactory) the several jobs or sections above advertised will be let.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer of the J. R. & K. Co.
Richmond, Nov. 4, 1847 (3nwtd15d15

☞ We cheerfully give space to the following touching address to Autumn, from the Pen of a fair and valued friend and correspondent:

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To Autumn.

There swells a music in the Autumnal Gale,
In her low gusts that ever lightly blow.
As though the spirits of the air did wail,
Over Summer's