THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1847.

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

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

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING CHARTER OF PITTSBURGH.

A company has been formed in this city, with a capital of $40,000, for the purpose of manufacturing goods from Wool or Cotton, by steam.—They are now laying the foundation of their factory in little Grove street, near the corner of Potter. It is to be 140 feet long by 50 feet wide, and four stories high.

We are informed, that those who have been engaged in steam factories express the opinion, that with the improved machinery, steam power can be used with quite as good economy as water—the cost of the former being no greater than what is usually paid for water privileges and for heating the buildings.—*Hartford Courier.*

We are tempted by the above to renew a wish before expressed, that the attention of our capitalists would be turned to the manufacture of Woolen Goods. To the obvious inducements to enter upon this branch of business, we can add nothing new. Whether the Legislature consents or not to pass a General Manufacturing Law,—as we sincerely hope it may,—there are inducements to warrant such an outlay of capital, and if the enterprise is commenced by proper persons, abundant reward will crown whatever labor or money may be bestowed upon the work.

We may remark, too, in regard to manufacturing generally in this city, that large as is the amount of capital and labor bestowed upon different branches of business, there are inducements for much heavier expenditures. The Iron business alone is immense, and with some peculiar facilities here where Coal is cheap and plenty. But abundant and cheap fuel also present inducements for other than Iron business. What Lowell is to New England in the manufacturing of Cotton and Woolen Goods, Pittsburgh ought to be to the West in the manufacture of the same kind of articles. The market here should be a perfect one, as far as practicable, for all Domestic Goods. In England, business is somewhat classified in different cities. Thus Birmingham is the great depot of Hardware,—Leeds of Broadcloth,—Huddersfield of Serges and Kerseymeres,—Manchester for Silk and Cotton,—Leicestershire and Nottingham for Stockings,—Wolverhampton for Iron and Brass, &c. &c. But in this country we have none of these classifications, and there is no necessity for their existence. We may and ought to sometime every thing here to a focus, in order that country merchants, and all consumers, may find every article which is the product of home labor.

There is also a mercantile aspect connected with a question like this—and it is one of great moment to all who do business here, and all who would bring business here. We have spoken of it before, as a fact easily demonstrated, that this city is capable, through her wholesale Merchants, and by means of her Manufactures, of supplying almost any quantity of Goods cheaper than they can be bought at the East. Some of our Merchants are themselves Importers, and it would be well if they were so to a much greater extent than they are at present. Nearly all of them have their Agents at the East, *who are always there, and always ready to take advantage of the Eastern Markets.* Goods are often sold in New York at less than their cost in England. Unsaleable goods in England are also often thrust upon the American Market at less than cost, and occasionally they are well suited to the wants of the country. No transient merchants visiting an Eastern city once or twice a year, can buy to the same advantage as those whose interests are constantly represented in the great markets of the country. The same quality of goods are often sold to persons abroad at prices varying ten, fifteen and twenty per cent, and we have known merchants from the West to pay less for the same kind of Goods in Pittsburgh than in Philadelphia and New York.

There is the saving of freight, of insurance, of travel, of "time, which is money," and all the attending advantages of a quick communication. This subject is important in all its aspects, and we hope that both merchants at home and merchants abroad will weigh well the subject as present for their consideration. Let Pittsburgh be made—by Rail Roads, by Canals, by Rivers, and by good roads, an easy means of communication. Let there be small profits—quick sales, and prompt payments,—and as far as may be, uniformity in prices. Above all, let our river freights be so regulated, if possible, that every fall of water, shall not be the signal for an exhorbitant rise in the rate of shipments. This city, we know to be capable of becoming an immense mart of business for the neighboring country and the distant West. It is through the noble Ohio, accessible to the great cities below, and by Canals to the Lakes and the Ocean.—Ere long, a Rail Road will give us, as it were, power to leap across the Mountains, now the most formidable barriers that surround us. In 1850, a citizen of Pittsburgh may take an early breakfast at Philadelphia, and lodge under his own roof. Between the rising and setting sun of a summer's day, he will travel the space between the Delaware and the Ohio, and one day more will carry him to the 'Queen City' of the West. Ye Capitalists and Merchants, ye Manufacturers and Traders, ye rich men and working-men, hasten this happy day by contributing of your abundance, or your mite, to the end in view.

Ingenious for keeping tippling houses actually tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and verdicts of "guilty in manner and form," &c., rendered by the juries. Motions in arrest of judgment, we understand, have been made by counsel of Defendants on the ground that the late law has been declared unconstitutional, and that the old law, when the offence was committed, was repealed by the new, and therefore there was, in fact *no law in force.* If no law, then no offence.

If the late law is void because of unconstitutionality it was void at the time of its passage, and hence there has been no suspension of the old law.

All, therefore who have been indicted under the old Statute and found guilty, will scarcely escape sentence, although the offence was committed during the *supposed* existance of the late law. This would appear just, as both Statutes made it a criminal offence to keep a Tippling house, and the moral turpitude was just as great under the new as under the old law; and, had its validity been unquestioned, the punishment would have been more severe.

In all those cases where the Indictments have been drawn under the provisions of the late act of assembly, we cannot see the propriety of an examination and trial. The fact is notorious that the law is inoperative, and the decision of the Supreme court might be officially plead before the Quarter Sessions, in bar to convictions. Why should the time of the court be occupied, and the county put to cost in the trial of prosecutions under an unconstitutional act. No punishment can be inflicted where no offence has been committed, or law violated. If the bills of indictment all contain counts under the law in force, then there is no reason for jury trials—if not, they are but a farce, and the county instead of the malefactor, the sufferer.

Drowned.—Two soldiers belonging to Captain Keerley's company, fell from the Steamer Diadem into the river, at Cincinnati on Saturday last.—One of them was drowned. A laboring man residing in Cincinnati was also drowned.

The entire body of the Unitarian Clergy of New England and the North, have signed memorials against a War of Conquest, and a War for the Annexation of additional Slave Territory to the Union.

Public Meetings in reference to the war.—One of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Clay, at Lexington, and adopted by the Whigs assembled to meet him, recommended a public expression of opinion in reference to the War with Mexico, and the duty of the Government in reference to its prosecution. The occasion seems to us a proper one to press this subject upon the people. We know not what course the President may think proper to recommend in his Message to Congress, nor can we anticipate the action Congress may give such recommendations but war is a question deeply affecting the public prosperity of a Nation, and as its consequences involve the lives and property of the people, it is their right and duty to give free utterance to their sentiments. The Representatives of the People seek such counsels to guide their deliberations, and it is, therefore, wise and proper to give it. Our own judgment is in favor of the course recommended by General Taylor, and by, Mr. Calhoun, as to a line of defence, only we would make the line at the point claimed at the commencement of the War, as the proper bounds ry. If the Rio Grande was "the point of honor" in May 1846, let that be held until Peace shall be established between the two countries,—or if the ports on the Gulf, or San Francisco on the Pacific, was the original design of the Administration when the war broke out, it is better to hold these, than to overrun the country by military conquest and annex what it is so undesirable we should possess. Let that be done which, in the present emergency, and under all the provocations of Mexico, and all the aggravations of the United States, is right and proper. We are not disposed to discuss the question of the Annexation of Texas with Mexico, as the separation of the two countries was complete before the act of annexation transpired, and after the independence of Texas had been acknowledged by our own and many European countries,—but the question of Boundary,—the march of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande,—the establishment of Civil Government in New Mexico and Upper California, are all questions involving the grossest usurpation of power.

The right of conquest, and the moral effects of a conquest upon the fame and perpetuity of a Nation like this, are also questions of a most serious character. It is the duty of the People to weigh them well, and the duty of their Representatives to consider them in the light of wise example and just action.

In regard to future supplies, which Congress will be called upon to vote, we desire by all means to see our brave Army well cared for and sustained by the Government,—but let there be no money expended purely for conquest, and not one cent for any territory whatever unless it be free. Let Mr. Polk be made to give a good account of his stewardship,—of all the money he has expended, and of all his future plans of operation. Let this be an Executive War no longer. Let Congress take the direction of it in its own hands, and say to the President,—You shall be our Minister and not our Master. The war-making, war appropriating, and war-concluding Power, is vested in Congress, and in obedience to what is obviously the public sentiment of the Nation,—already expressed at the Polls, and to be expressed, we hope, in Primary Meetings,—we desire to see such a direction given to the war as will bring it to a speedy and honorable end.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The more I see and hear, and the more I reflect on the subject, the more deeply am I convinced of the great importance of holding every where meetings of the people in order, to obtain an expression of their opinions in the crisis now at hand, brought on the country by the Mexican war. The question is, will the people quietly look on and see the whole of Mexico subjugated and annexed to the United States, or will they, through their Representatives, compel the President to abandon a scheme so nefarious, and restore peace to the country.

Why not hold such meetings here, as well as in Massachusetts, Ohio, Kentucky and elsewhere?—And why not *now?* In two months probably, the die will be cast—choose then at once, whether you will have this or that. Alternative.

Henry Clay.—The appearance of this emperant man is the signal for a general assault upon his character and services by the patriotism and his motives, by the Loco Foco press of the country.

The Post here joins in the general hue and cry, and does not hesitate to slander and malign this distinguished Statesman. It says: "Mr. Clay has chosen to take the side of the capitalists, the monopolists, the speculator, in preference to that of the great body of the People."

Little does the Post know of the head and heart of Mr. Clay to hold this estimate of his character and it only shows its incapacity to appreciate a great man and a true Patriot, when it calumniates Henry Clay,—but Mr. Clay needs no defence, and we therefore quote further from the Post, to show his destitution of all sense of justice and all respect for truth by giving utterance to sentiments like the following, in reply to the resolutions of Mr. Clay. The Post says:

"The Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, has always been recognized as the Southern boundary of Texas. It was so recognized by France, in 1804, when she transferred to us the territory of Louisiana; it was relinquished to Spain in 1819, when the Sabine was acknowledged as our South ern boundary; Mexico always defined the Rio Grande, to be the western boundary of the State of Texas'

We do not intend to argue this question with the Post, for it answers itself in the acknowledged surrender of the territory to Spain, under the treaty of 1819, but it is not true that Mexican, American, or any other authority (except late Loco Foco authority,) defined the Rio Grande to be the Western boundary of Texas. We have two Gazetteers before us, one American, (Williams 1839,) McCulloch's Universal Gazetteer, (American edition, 1844,) and both carry Mexico proper to the Nueces and make Chihuahua and Coahuila the Western boundary of Texas. In the speech of Mr. Severance of Me., there are twenty acknowledged authorities against the declarations of the Post,—and Col. Benton, of the Post's own party, has a library full of them. To the above, the Post adds the following:

"The public documents, both of Mexico and the United States, prove that Mexico exercised no jurisdiction over the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande."

This statement is equally fabulous with the above. Nearly the whole population between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, up to the commencement of the War, were Mexican,—Mexican of whom tribute was exacted, and over whom the protecting arm of Mexico was extended. The correspondence of our own State Department proves this, and the public documents in the archives of both Governments. However, it is modest in the Post to undertake to correct Henry Clay, in regard to matters of fact, in some of which he was a conspicuous actor.

HARBORING SLAVES.

In the Circuit Court, of the United States for the western District of Pennsylvania Nov. 19th 1847, Before Hon. R. C. Grier, and Hon. Thomas Irvin, Justices.

Garrett Van Metre, of Va versus Robert Mitchel, of Indiana, Pa. This was an action of debt for a penalty of $500, for harboring and concealing a runaway slave, under the act of Congress of 12th Feburary, 1793.

Joseph Van Metre, nephew to the Plantiff, testified to the identity of the slaves, as also several of the witnesses. Evidence was further introduced to prove that they were employed on the farm of the defendant, and were laboring for him.—The case creates a great deal of interest, has occupied two days, and will not be closed for one or two days to come. Several of the most talented members of the bar are employed, and their arguments will be interesting, and able. For the Pleff. Messrs McCandless and Selden, for Defts. Messrs Forward and Loomis.

Wisconsin.—The new Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin is to be elected on the fifth Monday (29th) of November, and to assemble at Madison on the third Wednesday, (15th) of December. A new Census of the Territory is to be commenced on the 1st of December, completed by the 15th, and the returns made up by the 20th. In case the Constitution now to be framed is not adopted by the People, the Governor is empowered to order an Election of Delegates for a new Convention. So Wisconsin will pretty surely get into the Union in time to vote for President next November.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Nov. 16, 1847.

The approach of the Boston Steamship, now out fourteen days, as usual, causes a disinclination on the part of merchants to make large operation in any department. The tightness in the money market continues, and capitalists as well as bankers are more careful of the security for loans. Treasury notes at par are in small demand, and no disposition is shown by banks or capitalists to purchase for investment. The chief demand for notes is for duties at the Custom House, where they have been paid in to an extent that will soon embarrass the operations of the Sub-Treasury Officers. Should the money market remain even for a short time in its present state, the Sub-Treasury will be in fact repealed, Merchants can make their payments in the floating debt of the treasury department, relieving the banks by allowing them to keep their coin, and embarrassing the government by witholding from its officers the only legal means of payment. Coin, is the Currency recognized by law, and we shall soon see what Gov. Bouck will do with drafts for specie, when his three millions are gone.

The Washington Steamship which sails upon the 18th, has some specie engaged. arrangements having been made to deliver it at London instead of Southampton. The Fidelia has $50,000 on board and the other packets of this week, a considerable sum.

The daily receipts of Flour are not large enough to warrant the hope that prices will rule lower than at present during the winter. The receipts thus far are 1,055,000 bbls in excess of last season, but so closely was the stock consumed throughout the north during the winter, that the present years receipts do not leave us with even the usual winter supply in store. Best Genesee stands at $6,12½@6,18 and Southern $6,37½. Wheat is being stored in the hope of an advance. Corn is for a day or two firmer in consequence of a small supply.

The Restell case is at a stand. Judge Edmonds having refused to allow her to be bailed, pending the decision upon a bill of exceptions taken by her counsel. The verdict of 'misdemeanor' excites much remark, and well it may. The evidence was positive that an abortion was produced upon her by a female fiend who has so long infested our city, and yet we have a jury who can render a verdict, that if sustained will only imprison the culprit one short year, when we shall again have her painfully brought before the public, in connection with other outrages.

The business of forwarders is now confined to small lots of goods, for places not distant from New York. The Canal agents refuse to take goods for points beyond Buffalo, as the boats are upon their last trip, and the chance is that the goods will stop short of their destination. Every thing around shows that navigation is near its close, and that we are about to enter upon our torpid state, which will remain unbroken until April. A new era in trade will commence in New York, as soon as our Erie road touches the lake, when in the place of an excess of business in the spring and autumn, we shall have a steady western trade throughout the year.—We shall not sell the large bills of goods that our customers now make, but find a safer and more profitable business, in moderate bills and frequent payments.

Some failures of dry goods houses, which have done Western business are noticed at Boston, but none are announced among us, as yet. This is the season when failures are most frequent, and we cannot hope to escape our share, which however cannot be large, as our trade has been more healthy than usual

FROM MEXICO.

An interesting letter from Corporal William M Smith, of this city, dated 17th October, contains some particulars in reference to the march of our troops from Puebla to the capitol, their vicissitudes hardships, triumphs, &c. He says on the 18th of October the Regiment to which he was attached was ordered to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's camp and position. About 300 Mexicans deployed and fired upon them before they were aware of their presence. A charge was ordered by our Colonel, and was accomplished in gallant style, killing and taking prisoners many of the enemy. This feta was accomplished in the very centre of the Mexican army. Santa Anna and his forces on one side and Valencia on the other, and was the prelude to the grand cannonade ball of the 18th.

On the 19th, the battle of Contreras commenced—the enemy having 32,000 of their best troops, and the United States but 5000, in the engagement.—It was the most bloody and well disputed action ever known. Our cannon could not be brought to bear upon the enemy, so that every thing had to be accomplished with musketry. The fort held out till 6 o'clock on the 20th, when we took them on a dead charge, which silenced a battery of 28 guns, of the largest size, in 20 minutes.

The next engagements were at Tacubays and Molino Del Rey.

Col. Graham fell mortally wounded, pierced by 11 balls. Lenox Rea lost his thigh, close to his body, but is now able to move about. Captain Guthrie was wounded in the arm.

At Chapultepec, Mr. Smith, assisted by Mr Lenox Rea, John McCrommer, Thomas Neil, Ashby Henry and Alex. Cook, took three Mexican officers, and 53 private prisoners.

Tilghman Literary Society.—The 25th Anniversary of this Society, took place at Philo Hall. The anniversary address was delivered by John A Wilte, Esq. Subject,—*Moral Chivalry.*— The address was very ably written, and generally well argued, as well as boldly conceived.—It made fierce war upon conservatism, and abounded in needless, heedless, and angry invective.—Portions of the address were very eloquently written, and parts again were but a piling up of bad words,—drawn from a brain that seemed to take particular delight in saying harsh things.

Mr. Wills took strong ground against war as forming no part of true chivalry,—but in this as in other things—his address was full of paradoxes. His idea's of conservatism were also as false as his estimate of progress was extravagant and absurd. Much was said of the moral Heroism of truth,—truth in thought, truth in utterance, truth in action,—and if Mr. Wills should become an orator again we hope the subject of his discourse may be an answer to the important query;—*what is truth?*" When a gentleman holds up Fourier, Mesmer and Gobden as models of truth, or study we are not disposed to place a very high estimate upon his just appreciation of this virtue called truth.

We fear such exemplars, as those named above, will rather retard than promote the cause of moral or political truth in any form. Nor is conservatism the monster the Orator made it. It is but the just mean between all extremes, and advocates only the great principle of *preserving what is good, and destroying what is evil.*

We do not, however, propose to criticise this address, which interested us much for its marked ability, and manly independence. In what was said of war and duelling, we mainly concur, though it is easy enough to show the distinction,—denied by the author,—of the difference between war and duelling.

The second part of the anniversary proceedings was a pointed and interesting debate upon the question of an International copy right law, participated in, in the affirmative, by Messrs. W McMillan and J McKelly,—and in the negative by W A Scott and R Carahan. The question was well considered on each side. The audience was very large and well pleased,—some voluntary music contributing to the pleasure imparted by the exhibition.

Florida.—The election of a U. S. Senator from this State by the recently elected Legislature will depend upon the adoption or negation of an amendment to the Constitution of that State, making the session biannial instead of annual. If such an amendment is adopted, the election will be made by the present Legislature; if not, the election for a Senator will not take place before the meeting of next session.

Health of City.—We hear of but few new cases of sickness, but the number of deaths among the Mexican population, and among the soldiers of the 10th regiment, we learn are greater than at any former period. We hope soon to announce the entire disappearance of disease from amongst us.—[Matamoras Flag.

The town of Worcester, Mass. has applied to the Legislature of that State for a city charter. The present population of Worcester is nearly 16,000. In 1840 it was 700. By this it will be seen that the Population has more than doubled in seven years.

☞ To Steamboat Men and Others—Connelli's Magical Pain Extractor—it is now conceded by medical men that Connelly magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co, 81 Courtland st. N. Y. is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly spl ndious. All pains are removed from bruises, scalds, &c. and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application, healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains Erysipelas, Piles, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof in all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connelly's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N. Y., and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 89 Liberty st., head of wood. nv18dawdw7

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The protest herewith was handed to me by D. Kane, Esq. of Fayette co., during the call of the yeas and nays, on Col. Robinson's resolutions, with a request that it be entered on the minutes. After examining it carefully, I told him there might be objections to that, and would prefer that he would offer the protest publicly and motion that it be entered on the minutes,—that I would take the sense of the meeting on the subject. After the adoption of the Resolutions, there was considerable confusion. Mr. Kane made several attempts I believe to obtain the floor, but after Mr. Stewart had closed a long speech, a motion was made to adjourn, I endeavored to give Mr Kane an opportunity to offer this paper, but the cries to adjourn became so numerous and loud that I put the question and the meeting adjourned by a large majority. I therefore make the statement and ask that this protest may accompany the proceedings of the meeting. Respectfully, &c., J. K. MOORHEAD.

PROTEST

Of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, opposed to, and against the acceptance of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 15th day of March, 1847, entitled "A supplement to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company," passed April 3, 1837.

The subscribers, Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, present the following protest against the proceedings of that portion of the Stockholders of said Company, had in the meeting of the said Stockholders, held on the 15th day of November, 1847, in the city of Pittsburgh, by which that portion of the Stockholders before referred to, agreed to accept the act of the the 15th day of March, 1847, entitled "A Supplement to an Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company," thereby attempting to surrender that portion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Charter which authorizes said Company to construct a Rail Road from Connellsville eastward to the Maryland line, for the following reasons: and

First. Letters patent were granted to the subscribers to the Stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, under the several acts of Assembly relative thereto, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of June, 1846, under the great seal of the Commonwealth: whereupon the Company was duly organized by the election of a President and Directors on the —— of ——, 1846.

Engineers were then employed, and a considerable portion of the Road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville surveyed and located. In doing which a large sum of money was expended, of which the subscribers contributed their portion,—thereby becoming vested with rights, which it is not in the power of a mere majority to take from them or destroy. The rights have become vested, and any act of Assembly passed destroying these rights, is unconstitutional and void.

It is a well settled principle of law, that the Legislature cannot pass any law abrogating or violating contracts; and what the Legislature cannot do themselves, they cannot do indirectly by delegating the power so to do to individuals, or to a majority of the Stockholders, which is the case with the act of the 15th of March, 1847. We admit that the Stockholders, by a unanimous vote, may agree to accept the provisions of this act, but nothing but a unanimous vote can be efficacious or binding.

Second. The entire provisions of the several acts of the Legislature, under which the Charter was granted and the Company organized, have been strictly and literally complied with. The work has been commenced—surveys have been made—money has been expended. The 17th section of the original act of 3d day of April, 1837, which requires the Company to *"commence the construction"* of the road within a given period, which by a subsequent act was extended to the 18th of April, 1848, has already been literally and strictly complied with, by making the surveys and location on a part of the road. The act does not require that a part of the road shall be put under contract, or that a part of it shall be made. It only requires that the Company shall *"commence the construction" of the said road;* therefore all has been done that the law requires, and the Charter is permanent and perpetual, and cannot be surrendered only through a unanimous vote of the Stockholders.

Third.—This is a public, and not a private corporation—as a measure of public policy, the whole country is interested in it—the people of the country, through which the Road is to pass, are interested in it more especially.—More than one hundred miles along the route, the persons owning the land have executed deeds of release to the company to pass over their lands—and thereby, whether stockholders or not, have obtained an interest which is not to be disregarded—the charter belongs to the people, and cannot be abrogated or destroyed, only by the consent of the entire stockholders.

Fourth.—That, on a vote to destroy, abrogate or surrender the charter, the stockholder who holds a share of stock has equal rights, with he who holds one hundred shares, and that in voting on questions of, or relative to a surrender of the charter, the vote must be per capita and not by stock.

Fifth.—This is a special meeting of the stockholders, called for a special purpose, and comes under the 34 Section of the original act of 3d of April 1837, regulating the voting of special meetings, and not under the supplemental act of April 10, 1846, which applies, exclusively to general meetings.

Sixth.—That the proceedings had, by the meeting held this day, are illegal, irregular and void.—For the reason that, the chairman and those who acted with him, usurped power which was not delegated to them. Mr. J. K. Moorhead, Esq. was deposed by a vote of the meeting, and John Fuller Esq. properly and legally choosen chairman, and that the said J. K. Moorhead Esq. refused to leave the chair, and give the same to John Fuller Esq.

Nov. 15, 1847.

John Taylor,	Robert Rankin
Henry N. Freed	John Auckerman
Blackstone & Davidson	Jacob Long
Wm. G. Paterson	John Johnson
Mathew Cooley	Alfred Cooper
David Galley	George White
Joseph H. Boyd	Henry Detweiler
Joseph Heir	Joseph Lippencott
George Speelman	John Lobenger
John Wilson	Henry D. Overholt
John Green	Jacob Murphy
D. Kaine	H. Walter
J. W. Philips	A. G. Frazier
Thos. R. Davidson	John M. Coup
John Boyd	Valentine Coughanour
Boyd Davidson	George Moore
Thomas Boyd	James D. F. Moore
John Williamson	A. G. Byers
John Shotwell	L. Bradford
H. Blackstone	Richard Campbell
J. H. White	Henry L. Shipperd
John Collins	Martin B. Stauffer
Thomas H. Boyd	Thomas Hurst
Joseph Strickler	N. T. Hurst
Jesse Oglevie	Alfm Overholt
William Huston	David Rogers
Alex't Morton	Torrence & Ashman

Last week, there came to Troy, a little town in Indiana, a German family composed of a man, his wife, and thirty-two children. The children are all girls, and were produced at sixteen births. "A gentleman of our city who has some land in that vicinity has promised to give them each 100 acres of land provided their daughters will promise, as they generally come to maturity, to intermarry with the inhabitants of Indiana. The probability is that these girls will make very over-bearing women.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

November 20—contents in part.

What is Patriotism?—Lexington Meeting—The best news of the season—Pennsylvania and banking—Rev A Campbell—Bankrupt Law—Daily Mail—Incidents of the Battles—City Appointment—Protest of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company—Mercantile and Manufacturing character of Pittsburgh—New York Correspondence—Wisconsin—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 Forever—From St Thomas—Madam Restell's Case—Items

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—The 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 in London.

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☞ To Steamboat Men and Others—Connelli's Magical Pain Extractor—it is now conceded by medical men that Connelly magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co, 81 Courtland st. N. Y. is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly spl ndious. All pains are removed from bruises, scalds, &c. and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application, healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains Erysipelas, Piles, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof in all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connelly's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N. Y., and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 89 Liberty st., head of wood. nv18dawdw7

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 11 A. M.

The mail has arrived from New Orleans, bringing dates to the 12th. Nothing later from the army has been received.

The Yellow Fever at Brazos and Matamoras has entirely abated, and there is every indication of a healthy season. The northern breezes are invigorating and their healthy influence is daily becoming more apparent.

Gen. Taylor is making preparations to visit the U. S. His absence will cause a sensible vacuum in the army of occupation.

The road from Camargo to Matamoras and from thence to the interior, is little impeded by Guerrillas at this time. The military stores had arrived at Monterey.

Gen. Lane had left Puebla to join Gen. Scott at Mexico. All was quiet at the latter place. The health of Vera Cruz, is also, much improved.

A large train of sick and wounded American soldiers left Mexico on the 31st, for Vera Cruz, on their way to the United States.

A large amount of silver bullion is also on its way from the interior, to be shipped for New Orleans.

Gen. Worth has left the Capital, in obedience to orders from Gen. Scott, to clear the road of Guerilla bands, so that the train of sick and wounded may be unmolested in its march.

It is rumored that Gen Scott intends to station Gen Patterson at some town in the interior.

A train from Puebla, and one from Mexico is daily expected at Vera Cruz.

The U. S. Steamer Ann Chase was stranded off Vera Cruz about the 31st of October.

The Robber Chief, Martinez, is said to be in the neighborhood of Monterey with about 70 men, elegantly mounted and armed. He has, so far, limited his exploits to the robbing of his own countrymen, having sacked several ranchos in the vicinity of Cadereyta, where he is represented to have obtained a rich booty.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 4 P. M.

The Legislature of Georgia, has elected Hon. J McPherson Berrian and George Dawson, [Whigs] to the U. S. Senate.

Mr Dawson was formerly a Representative in Congress, and is one of the best men in his State. He will take the place of Mr Colquett,—a Locofoco—His election, therefore is a Whig gain.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Nov. 19th, 8 P. M.

Passengers from New Orleans, who left on the 12th, state that a report was prevalent there that the steamer Fashion with two companies of mounted men, on board, had been wrecked and all lost.

Lewis S Briest, one of the Philadelphia Rangers, has returned home from Perote. He furnishes the names of 700 soldiers, who have died at that place since June last. Many Pennsylvanians are included in the list.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Louisville, Nov. 19.

The steamboat Eureka, on her way from Montgomery to Mobile, with a full load of cotton, sunk on the 6th inst. All lost.

[In order to prevent unnecessary alarm on the part of many of our citizens here, we think it proper to state that the Eureka mentioned above, is not the Pittsburgh boat, by that name. The Eureka, Capt. Crozier, is now on the Illinois river, and is expected here in a few days.—Editors Gaz.]

Another.—The steamer running from St Louis to Galena, loaded with dry goods, sunk near Burlington. Cargo saved in a damaged condition. Boat, total loss.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE WABASH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Louisville, Nov. 19th, 5 P. M.

The Wabash river is exceedingly high at present, and all of the low lands along the valley are overflowed. The damage to the crops has been immense, and vast amounts of personal property have been washed away. This is the third great flood with which the west has been visited this fall.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Zanesville, Nov. 19.

The Western mail has not arrived, owing to a high stage of water in the Wabash river, which is almost impassible.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19, 1847.

It is currently reported here that the Wooster Bank has failed. The report, however, is not fully authenticated. There is a large amount of this paper in circulation here, and a result so disastrous would be seriously felt.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19, 9, P. M.

The town of Louisville, in Washington county Iowa, has been destroyed by a most disastrous fire in the Prairies. Fifty thousand dollars will not cover the property destroyed. Many families have been rendered houseless and destitute by this unexpected calamity.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Nov. 18, 4 P. M.

All the markets are quiet with no change worth noticing. The steamer has not yet arrived, and dealers generally are holding off for the foreign news.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at $4,75 per bbl.

Grain—The market is without change.

Groceries—Prices continue unchanged.

Whiskey—Sales at 17½c per gal.

Killed Hogs—Sales of 9,000 head in pens at $5,3,25 per 100 lbs nett.

☞ The Climate—is strangely retributive to the human epidcle, (or skin,) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes Yellow, Dark, Coarse Complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they compacted that many diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. Have seen items the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—in a effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, the hands are to be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones' Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON, sign of the big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nv19dawly

☞ No Cure! No Pay! Piles! Piles!—Dr Jackson's Embrocation is the only medicine that will cure this so very common and troublesome disease. It not only immediately allays pain and inflammation, stops all bleeding, absorbs the inflammatory swelling, but effectually cures, in a very short time persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years.—Its application produces no pain, but allays the burning and painful sensation. If persons afflicted will call and hear of the great number of cases that have been cured, they will be astonished. A gentleman of this city, who had been under the knife of the surgeon for two or three times without being cured, has by using 2 bottles of the Embrocation, been entirely cured. It sells beyond precedent!!—[Phil. Saturday Courier.

☞ For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near wood, and also at the Drug Store of H P Schwartz, Federal st Allegheny city. nv16dawtf

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Testimony—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Hillsborough, Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county in which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the leading men of the profession, bursting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"Sir: I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half in dozen bottles—put them as low as you can; as I expect if it continues as render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, ap17 Wm. Dean, M. D

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath, Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting,
All could have teeth white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl,
Why delay?—Nay, quickly haste
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.
It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 89 Liberty st. nv18dawly

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray; Is it harsh; is it dry, or dirty. I pray?
If it is, then you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as this hair of mine.
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give,
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Renovative.
Reader, if you have bad hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Renovative has on it, it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nv18dawly

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nv18dawly

☞ Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, the 6th day of December next, at the Office, No. 70 Wa nut st., at 10 o'clock, A. M., according to the provisions of the Charter, after which an Election will be held for thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year, the polls