THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

LOSS AND GAIN—WAR AND GLORY.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

"Now ensued one of the *most beautiful sights* conceivable. Every gun was served with the utmost rapidity; and the crash of the *walls and the roofs of houses* when struck by our shot and shells, was mingled with the roar of our artillery. The bright light of the moon enabled us to direct our shots to the *most thickly populated parts of the town*."—Gen. Lane.

Those who believe wars "beautiful sights," and to be necessary for the settlement of material or immaterial disputes, affect to do so upon the ground that the cause of grievance and end in view, offer a justifiable excuse for a resort to arms. It is not only with such that the end justifies the means, but the means the end. These War Hawks are ready to defend the principle of War for minor offences, as well as for great ones, and all the incidents of war, no matter how bloody, or how inglorious. The war with Mexico, if it ends at the close of the present year, will have cost this Nation in money, *for expenses incurred*, at least ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and for debt laid up, to be paid hereafter, no man can estimate the amount. We have not yet done with paying our Revolutionary debt in all its forms,—and there are scores of claims on hand, and pressed at every session of Congress, for the payment of debts incurred during the last war. The expense of Legislation in regard to them, is no inconsiderable item. Something may be known of the amount, however, when it is understood that the cost of a single day's legislation in Congress, is equal to almost five thousand dollars,—the *per diem* pay alone amounting to about $3,200. But millions in dollars form a small proportion of the expense of a war. All this can be replaced. It reaches only the pocket, and not the vital principles of life and of moral rectitude. It is true that public debts sometimes hang like a mill-stone around the necks of a people,—like the public debt of England, the interest of which can hardly be paid,—or like that of France, which is also accumulating to an alarming extent. We are none of those who believe that "a Public Debt is a Public Blessing," though we would not forbid a debt, where it could not be avoided, and which should result in such splendid improvements as those of the N. Y. Erie Canal, and others of like character. Debts for Wars for Conquest, for Military triumphs, however, are at once both pernicious in example and destructive in the end they have in view. They have secured for England much more misery than good,—and entailed an evil upon the country for all time to come. England were a thousand times better off without Ireland than with her, and Ireland would be incomparably better as a free Nation. Even Canada is a curse to Great Britain,—a constant source of anxiety and debt. So are the English possessions in the East,—the French in Africa and upon the Pacific, to France. Perhaps the possession of Havanna by Spain, is the only exception to the principle.

Territorial aggrandisement, the fruits of ambitious wars, have ever proved a curse to both the country annexed and to the parties annexing it. And when we may acquire peacefully whatever is necessary to our honor, or our prosperity, the wrong becomes doubly apparent. Who believes that a mixed race like the Mexicans, Spaniards, half-breeds, Mestizos, Mulattos, Zambos, Quadroons, and Quinteroons, can at once be metamorphosed into our country and Government. As well annex as many Turks and Tartars, Hottentots or Chinese. We do but play the fool when thus attempting to conform such a people to our institutions. The precedent will prove a dangerous one, and the thing in practice destructive of the best interests of our own country.

But these are the proposed fruits of the Mexican War,—Debt, embarrassment, National injustice, the probable extension of the Institution of Slavery, and a threatened loss of liberty itself. It is the game of Rome and Macedon of old, over again. War, conquest, subjugation, pride, vice, moral declension, political death. Then comes the attending evils of example. In our case it may prove the incalculable evil of failure of the great Republican experiment. It has already tried it severely, and nations, no more than individuals, can bear these repeated shocks upon the Constitution.

To close *this* picture, let it be filled up with a field of battle,—Buena Vista or Monterey, Vera Cruz or Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco or Contreras, if you please. Thousands of men are there, bearing the impress of their Creator and their Savior; millions of hearts are with them,—wives, mothers, sisters, little children. A legion of hopes and fears swell with every breeze, and the hearts of all knock louder than the roar of cannon, every sound of which is a robbery of human life. The mind that could sway a sceptre is directed to destroy a Nation. The hand that could give the beauty of Spring and Summer to the green earth, changes the scene into one of bloody desolation. There is the sword for the scythe, the frowning fortress for the well stored barns, and man at best becomes the very incarnation of a devil in the fury of battle. He has made fatherless children by thousands and separated forever on earth those whom God himself had joined together in the holiest bonds. He has, in exchange,—to look on the other side of the picture,—Revenge,—Victory,—Human Applause,—Glory,—an unsubstantial fame, won not under the benign flag of Peace, nor in the great crusade of Benevolence,—nor in that "circumnavigation of charity" which made a Howard a hero, nor yet in science, nor art, nor religion.—He is a hero of War,—a worshipper at the Shrine of Mars, and not of Peace.

Such is war, and in our day and time,—an unnatural and unnecessary war, for which the "One Man Power" at Washington is responsible, and for which it ought to be held to the strictest accountability.

German Catholic Seceders.—The Newark N. J. Advertiser, gives an interesting account of the Secession of a German Society at that place on the 22d inst.

The venerable Dr. Milledoler and Rev'd Professor Tappan, of New York, were present as a delegation from the American Protestant Society. The Seceders with their families and friends in attendance, were about 200 in number. After an earnest address from Mr. Giustinian, in English, and another from a recently converted Roman priest, the Seceders stood up and gave their audible assent, to a formal renunciation of the Church of Rome, and expressed their adoption of the leading doctrines of the Protestant faith.

One of the fifty-eight seceders, in the name of the rest, presented a German Bible to their pastor, and received from him a pledge, that he would preach nothing but the truth as therein contained.

The services which were protracted and impressive, were closed by an address from Dr. Milledoler, and the Apostolic benediction in German by him.

Land Warrants.—The Chicago Democrat says that:—

In consequence of the immense number of warrants issued to the Mexican soldiers, and in consequence of Northern Illinois being the best place to use them, our settlers are getting their lands at $1,00 an acre, on a year's credit. We learn that there are several of the wealthiest men in New Orleans and Washington, entering large quantities of lands for themselves in this State. Warrants have been sold at $75 for 160 acres. And we would not be surprised to see land go down as low 75 cents to the acre on those warrants.

More Troops.—Three hundred and sixteen recruits, left the Newport, Ky. Barracks on the [illegible] to join General Scott, [illegible] Orleans.

Disgraceful Slaughter.—Thirteen hundred and [illegible] hogs were killed and [illegible] in Cincinnati, on Thursday. Good day's work.

[illegible] Clay, was at Louisville on [illegible]

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Propeller Phœnix Burned—150 Hollanders Lost—only thirty saved.

We have the painful news of the destruction of the Propeller Phœnix, together with upwards of *two hundred passengers*, of which one hundred and fifty were Hollanders, on their way to settle in the west.

This melancholy news we get from the Engineer, who returned to this city on board the propeller Delaware, this day.

The Phœnix was bound up, and on Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, when within 17 miles of Sheboygan, she was discovered to be on fire. After finding it impossible to extinguish the fire and that all who remained on board would perish in the flames many jumped overboard and endeavored to save themselves as best they could.

About thirty got into the small boats and were picked up by the Delaware, which hove in sight after the Phœnix was in flames, but not in time to render assistance to those who remained on board, or who were unable to get into the small boats.

The Engineer furnishes us the names of those known to have been lost, and who he recollects by name: Mr West, lady and child, Racine; Mr Fink and lady, Racine; Mrs Heath and sister, Little Fort; Mrs Long and child, Milwaukee; J Burroughs, Chicago; D Blish, Southport; Two Misses Hazelton, Sheboygan. About 25 other cabin and 5 to 8 steerage passengers, together with 160 Hollanders.

Of the officers and crew were lost— D W Keller, steward, Cleveland; J C Smith, saloon keeper, Buffalo; N Merrill, 2d mate, Ohio City; W Owen, 2d Engineer, Toledo; H Robinson, 1st Porter, Chicago; J Newgent, 1st Fireman, Buffalo.

Deck hands—T Halsey, T Ferteau, River St. Clair; J Lurdock, A Murdock, Canada; George ———, Cabin boy—H Tisdale, Cleveland, body found; Wheelsman—L Southworth, New Bedford; Two colored cooks, Detroit.

The names of those *saved* are—Capt. Sweet, Ohio City; Clerk, Donihue, River St. Clair;—Engineer, M W House, Cleveland; 1st Mate, M Watts, Cleveland; Wheelsman; A G Kelso, Ohio City; Deck hand, J Moon, Cleveland; Fireman, Michael O'Brien, Buffalo; 2d Porter, R Watts Cleveland.

The Phœnix had the largest load of passengers and freight she could carry.

The loss of life above, is the largest, which ever occured on the lakes, and the property lost is immense. It is supposed that these 150 Hollanders had considerable money with them, as they were seeking a location in the West; but how uncertain is life!—*Detroit Free Press.*

Additional Particulars.

The fire occurred on Sunday morning the 21st., between Sheboygan and Mantouwac. The fire was first discovered under deck near the back end of the boiler, and all possible means were used to extinguish it but without success. The two small boats were lowered away and instantly filled with the few who escaped to tell the tale of the sad disaster. Capt. Sweet, who had been for several days confined to his state room, one wheelsman and one deck hand were in one of the boats; the balance of the loads were chiefly Hollanders.

Mr Donihue, Clerk, Mr House, Engineer, and one passenger, Mr J Long, were all that were taken from the water alive. Donihue and Long were found under the stern, clinging to the wheels and the engineer on a float about 50 rods from the wreck. Those who were saved were taken up by the propeller Delaware, which was at anchor off Sheboygan at the time the fire commenced. The Delaware towed the wreck, which was completely gutted, into Sheboygan, where it now lays aground. Much credit is due to Capt. Turtle and the crew of the Delaware, for the prompt and humane assistance rendered by them on the occasion, and for the kind treatment extended to the sufferers whilst on their passage down. The Phœnix was owned by Messrs Pease & Allen of this place, and insured we learn to the amount of $15,000 in eastern companies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Mr West, of Racine, succeeded in throwing overboard materials enough to float himself wife and child. He requested his wife to leap into the water with the child, and place herself upon a door. This with true hearted devotedness she refused to do, unless her husband accompanied her. They joined arms, and plunging into the yielding flood, sank together to rise no more in life.

Mr Long, of Milwaukie, saw his wife and child drown almost within his reach, without the power to save. He afterwards got hold of the wheel under the stern, and was one of the three who were saved alive from the water.

When the passengers became aware of the imminent danger which surrounded them, and that almost certain death awaited them, a scene was presented which beggars description. Some betook themselves to quiet prayer, others howled for help, whilst others bowed in meek submission to the fiat of a ruling power. As the fire progressed, one after another of the voices was hushed in death, and a stillness [illegible] profound succeeded.

The small boats, with their freights made for the shore with a view of returning to rescue others. One of them did return before the Delaware left the scene of the disaster. On her way down on Sunday afternoon the Delaware passed through a field of dead bodies, some thirty in number, but they were left to be taken up by boats, to Sheboygan for burial.

There could not have been less than two hundred human beings swept into eternity by this disaster, and fully three fourths of that number were strangers from a far off country.

Whilst the boats were being loaded, Mr Blish, of Southport, stood at the gangway and kept back the cloud of emigrants who would otherwise have swamped them instantly. Mr Blish was solicited to take a place in the boat, but refused, saying that so long as there was anything to do on board the Phœnix, he would not leave her, and when all was over, he would take his chance with the others. He was lost.

Mr House the Engineer, from whom we gather these particulars, remained on board until the flames fairly drove him into the water. With a broad ax he cut a fender rope and immediately jumped overboard. His fingers touched the fender, which caused it to roll, and it was with considerable effort that he finally reached it. A very large, vigorous emigrant man plunged into the water at this moment, evidently with the intention of securing the fender for himself, but he sank and drowned immediately. Mr House soon found a state-room door, which he fastened to his fender with his neck handkerchief. Upon this float he supported himself for about two hours and a half, evincing throughout, from all we can learn, a presence of mind, fortitude, and hardiness almost incredible. When he first got into the water he was surrounded by those who were intent upon eking out their existence until relief might providentially reach them. These he saw sink one after another, exhausted and chilled, to the sleep of death. Mr House was first to discern the lights of the Delaware Propeller as she was bearing down to the relief of these unfortunate beings, and announced the fact to those around him, at the same time exhorting them to hold out a little longer and they would be rescued from their perilous situation. At that time, he is sure there were many alive within the sound of his voice, and he is confident that in a few minutes afterwards, not a single one remained except the three who were saved. A lady, cabin passenger drowned within reach of him, and she was among the last to yield to the King of terrors. The description which he gives of the burning wreck is awfully terrific. The hull was a complete bed of flame, which bursting from her sides at times, streamed far out over the waters, and then curling aloft till flame meeting flame, the combined current rushed madly upwards till it seemed lost in the clouds.

The shrouds and rigging were covered with living beings, who sought safety there, rather than in the water. Their terror-marked features were lighted by the ghastly glare of the flames, and as the fire reached them in their retreat, one after another fell and was either burned to death or drowned. One man reached the cross-trees where he lashed himself. There he remained after his companions had all fallen, and then he died; and when finally the mast went by the board he went with it.

Change of Bed in the Great Miami.—The late freshet has made quite a change in the bed of the Great Miami near its mouth. The river, after approaching within about a mile of the point at which it empties into the Ohio, makes a *detour* or bend of some four or five miles through the rich bottom land adjacent to it, and returns to within three-fourths of a mile of the place where the bend commences. During the recent high water, the river cut a new channel across the neck or narrowest part of this intervening land. This new cut is some 20 rods wide, three quarters of a mile long, and made through rich alluvial land, which has for years been cultivated in corn. The quantity of land carried away must be 40 or 50 acres.

As this curve was the only part of the Great Miami which passed through the State of Indiana, this change of channel will have the singular effect of withdrawing the river entirely from the soil of that commonwealth, and placing it altogether within the State of Ohio.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Frightful Accident.—The Memphis Appeal of the 11th says that, "during the storm of Sunday night last, a large gum tree was blown upon the house of Mr Rowe, living near the Wolf river bridge, three miles from Memphis, causing a fearful crash, and, sad to relate, instantly killing two little boys, his only children, as they [illegible]

A SPEECH FROM MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster attended the opening of the Northern Railroad in New Hampshire. He was welcomed and *toasted* by the large company, and gave a speech, which though brief, is full of instruction. We commend particularly what is said of the Whig treaty of 1842, and the Whig doctrine of Internal Improvement.

The gentleman had alluded to certain transactions in which he had an agency while connected with the executive department of the general government, and particularly to the treaty of 1842 between this country and Great Britain. That was an event of considerable importance, and it provided, perhaps he could say without ostentation, for the amicable arrangement of international matters of no very trifling magnitude. He should not depart from truth in saying that all matters of Hunter's Clubs, Barnburners' incursions—and he certainly would not speak of Barnburners, as the term was now understood, with disrespect (a laugh)—forays from one side of the boundary line to another—that these have all ceased since that time. What silenced these forays? We had a military force of a thousand men along the line, but it was found inefficient. General Scott, and other chieftains on the frontier could not allay the effervescence of hostile feeling. What did so? The simple stipulation between the two governments that such persons as committed enormous crimes in the one country and escaped into the other, should be sent back on formal demand, for trial in the country where the offence was perpetrated. From the moment of the ratification of the treaty of Washington there was no foray at all, not a single trespass from the Bay of Fundy along the whole frontier of three thousand miles.

No such thing as this had existed before in the history of nations. Previous to 1842, there was no such treaty, for the surrender of fugitives from justice, between any of the European powers.—But since that time the example of the United States had been generally followed by the great powers of Europe. Prussia, Russia, France—all these had adopted the principle, and generally adhered to the forms which were thought wise here.

By the original treaty of 1783, the boundary line between the British possessions in North America and the United States, was traced along the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes and the forty fifth degree of north latitude. It pursued the middle of the river and the lakes. It was a fixed geographical line, and was run out by two or three commissions. But it so happened according to this boundary, that the vessels of the two nations could not navigate some parts of the St. Lawrence and the upper Lakes, without trespassing upon the territory of the adjoining power. The American could not conveniently navigate from Lake Erie through Lake Huron, without traversing a part of the Canada waters, while on the other hand, in the long saw of the St. Lawrence, the channel, and the deep water, were on the American side. For all purposes of jurisdiction it was well enough to let the line remain as it was; but for the purpose of navigation it was quite obvious that the river and the lakes should be open to ships of both nations from shore to shore. This was accordingly provided for in the treaty of Washington. The stipulation was opposed, in some quarters as being a surrender of American soil to British invasion, but happily it was ratified and he believed that every body now was convinced that the provision was beneficial. (Cheers.)

His friend had touched upon another topic—the great subject of internal improvement. Why, what in the world was government instituted for, except for internal improvement? Certainly not wholly, or chiefly to regulate the external relations of nation and nation. Such relations were frequently those of war, of hostility. But government was not made for war. At present it was true, there were extended commercial relations between different countries, but they were only one branch, and that not the most important branch of affairs to which the attention and care of government should be devoted. He took it that all really good governments was established to do that for the people, which needed to be done, and which the people could not do for themselves. Government should be merely the united, the concentrated force of the people. And therefore, *a priori*, it was the duty of government to consider whether that thing which was necessary to be done, could be done without government aid. If not, the presumption clearly was that government ought to grant that aid, and do that thing. (Much applause.) Such had always appeared to him but a fair interpretation of the duty of government.—And the propriety of this view he thought clearly appeared from another consideration. New Hampshire could not collect a dollar from any custom house within her limits; Massachusetts, one of the great commercial States, could not collect a dollar from any of her custom houses. All the financial benefits of the entire commerce of the country, accrued to the general government. Most certainly, then it was for the general government to provide for the necessities of commerce. Did it require the protection of forts, of light-houses, of piers, of break waters—who but government was bound to grant that protection. Take the case of the breakwater in the Delaware—a work opposed for 20 years upon constitutional grounds, though, happily without effect—who was to expend a million of money on that? The little State of Delaware! She had no interest in the matter—at least no exclusive interest—not one quarter as much as the city of Philadelphia. Should it be Pennsylvania or New Jersey? Neither was alone interested in the work. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts—all New England, was as much concerned in that improvement as any part of the country, and in fact more so, for New England was more interested in the navigation of the Delaware than was any other region, and New England vessels were more likely to be wrecked there. Take another instance—the work projected in the harbor of Mobile some years since. It was opposed by the representative of that very region, but he had voted for it throughout.—Returning from Washington at the close of a session when the measure was unsuccessfully urged, one of his constituents, a little vexed at the course of proceedings, had asked him how he could support a measure which was so strenuously opposed by the very people it was designed to benefit.—His answer was ready—because, during the two or three years before, there had been several Massachusetts ships lost. So true it was that the whole country was concerned in the improvement of any of its parts. (Plaudits.)

But he supposed that allusion was more directly intended to that branch of the system of internal improvement, which regarded canals and railways.

Happily it had happened that, thus far, private enterprises and wealth had been able to accomplish, in this respect, about all that was necessary. And there could be no doubt that what could be accomplished by private enterprise was done more economically, and to better advantage, than in any other way. So far, therefore, as private enterprise could carry out a work of improvement, the much wiser course was to rely upon it. But with regard to the improvement of the Western waters, this was not the case. The aid of government was necessary here. Every one knew that all such improvements had always been resisted, and he had heard a grave constitutional argument advanced against them, that nature never made any harbors on the lakes, and, therefore, she never intended there should be any! To which he remembered to have replied that, so far as he knew, people were brought into the world without being clad, and, therefore, the argument was good that they never should wear clothing.—(Great laughter and applause.)

The great western lakes were not a straight line of water. They pursued a zigzag course We beheld Lake Erie stretching down into New York as if to accommodate, especially, a comparatively southern region. We saw another of the chain reaching far into the northwest, to accommodate that region. Whoever would look at the map, must see at once that nature intended the lakes for the benefit of vast, different, and distant portions of the country. But it was a remarkable fact that there were but very few natural harbors on the lakes. What, then, should be done to improve the advantages offered by these immense sheets of water? The science of the age told us at once that it was expedient to construct harbors, but how were we to do it? He would not weary the company by going over what has been said on this subject for the past twenty years, sometimes with a degree of sprightliness, but oftener to tedium, from its earliest agitation to the days of the Chicago Convention, and particularly the Memphis Convention—a body, some of whose very distinguished members, though they could not dig a trench for a canal, or split a rock for the passage of a railroad, could yet skilfully split hairs for the sake of establishing a mere theory upon a mere abstraction. (Cheers and laughter.) But for himself, he would say that he had always considered it as much a duty of government to improve and establish harbors on the western waters as to build a lighthouse in the harbor of Boston.—(Great applause.)

With regard to rail roads, there were two considerations which should not be overlooked. First that they enhanced the value of property every where in their vicinity. In the course of a journey he made last year, he passed over the rail road to Wilmington, North Carolina. Along that line the people raised considerable corn, and produced some lumber, tar, turpentine and the like. The road was violently opposed at first, as an encroachment on private rights. It would cut down the pine trees of the people—it would take away their soil. He was made acquainted with a gentleman who had electioneered against the road—year after year, and had actually been elected to the [illegible]

increase in prosperity caused by a rail road.—Again, rail roads served to connect men and societies together. Every road that was built, did much in this respect. In a pecuniary sense, it was advantageous, but in this sense, it was of still greater importance. All these enterprises formed bands of individuals, social and political union, between the people and the States, and the more of them there were, the more would such ties be strengthened. They broke down the barriers of distance between persons and communities; they promoted intercourse between man and man; they brought about more intimate and more just social relations—the true basis of just political relations. When we found men alike in character, following substantially the same pursuits, closely connected, individually and socially, we should there find the true foundation and basis of political union—such a union as alone can be the salvation of the States of this country. (Loud cheers.)

RAIL ROAD ROUTES.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your valuable paper of the 28th ult., (Weekly Gazette,) I find an article from the Philadelphia North American, headed 'The Internal Commerce of the Continent,' in which the writer ably, but briefly, sets forth the advantages of a Rail Road connection between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Speaking of the Central Route adopted, the writer says it "has, since public attention was directed to it, secured the praise and support of every profound thinker and sincere advocate of the nearest route to the best market.—All sections regard it as the natural line. The genius of Washington early recognized the gorges of the Allegheny range within Pennsylvania, as the outlets of the great commerce of the Empire, &c."

Now, with every wish of my heart for a speedy connection between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by a Rail Road within our own State, I deny that all sections regard the route selected as the 'Natural Line.' The entire Southern part of the State denies it. How is it? Where is this natural line? How was it selected? No selection was made at all, if I am rightly informed. Without an exploration of any other section of the State and in total disregard of the cordial invitation of the Erie and Sunbury Rail Road Convention, held in Philadelphia last winter, and of the numerous invitations from the citizens of the southern counties, to explore all the routes suggested, so as to secure not merely the nearest, but the best route, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company have jumped at the conclusion that the Road shall be made from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, mostly along the line of the Public Works.

But my object, especially, is to rescue the genius of Washington from the unauthorized use that has been made of its 'early recognition.'—Where are the gorges his genius recognized as the outlets of the great commerce of the empire? Not where the Public works climb the 'Apalachian range *by a pair of stairs*, which is to be used as a section of the Pennsylvania Rail Road for a time at least, nor within many miles of it—all answer on the Southern Route. From a point near Bedford, with a single exception, where a short tunnel might be required, a uniform inclined plane is formed by Wills' Creek to its source, and thence, with the above exception, down the waters of the Castleman, Youghiogheny, and Monongahela to Pittsburgh.

This is the route pointed out by the genius of the immortal Washington, and it was his opinion of it, that induced the selection of it for the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River.

This is the route on which the streams never, within the memory of man, have overflowed their banks, as the streams upon the central route have done almost annually for many years, to the great destruction of property.

This is the route, on which a Rail Road would open up a market to new territory teeming with unbounded mineral and agricultural wealth.

This is the route, on which, in the language of an eminent citizen, "Nature has done more work to our hand in removing mountains out of the way not by tunnels or inclined planes, but by a thorough cut, than all the men & money along the Central route can accomplish in twenty years."

Finally, this is the route which the Southern sections of the State "*regard as the natural line*" for a Rail Road from Philadelphia, via Harrisburg and Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh.

SOMERSET.

City News.

Anti Slavery Meeting.—A meeting was held on Tuesday night, at Temperance Hall, to take some active measures relative to the late verdict in the case of Dr. Mitchell, who was, it will be remembered, fined $500 for harboring a slave. This verdict has given great offence to some of the Anti Slavery party, and has roused it to the importance of taking efficient steps to prevent a similar construction being put upon the law of 1793 again. During the meeting the debate was angry, and serious charges were made against Judge Grier, the jury, and the officers of the Court. A committee of three was finally appointed to collect all the facts in this case, including the charge of the judge, with a view of presenting the same to a future meeting. It was also proposed to raise the funds to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, but no definite action was taken upon this head. The decision of the Court is calculated to call the attention of the North to the Slavery question, and the facts collected by the committee will be of interest. Among the speakers were James McClellan, the chairman of the meeting, Messrs. Robb, Marshal, Pieeson, Kerr, and others, whose names have escaped us.

The funeral of the Hon. James Ross was attended yesterday by a large concourse of people,—larger, indeed, than has been assembled on any similar occasion in this city,—thus showing how much he was cherished by his friends. The several clergy of the city, the judges and members of the bar, were in attendance, together with a numerous train of citizens. The procession passed from the residence of Mr. Ross over the St. Clair street bridge to the Allegheny Cemetry, where his remains were deposited.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association have made Thomas Bakewell, Esq., an honorary member, "on account of his distinguished public services, as well as his reputation as a friend of every project calculated to benefit his fellow citizens." Mr. Bakewell has replied in a very handsome manner, and by a contribution to increase the Library. This compliment was well deserved, and comes with excellent taste from the young men of the city.

Canal Tolls.—The amount of tolls received at the Collector's office in this city for the month of November was, $1,403,45.

The business of the month has been local only, and confined to the Western end of the line.

The District Court was engaged all day Tuesday, in trying the case of the Rev. Teasdale vs Caleb Lee, action on the case for damages in circulating a report prejudicial to the character of the plaintiff. The case will be continued to-day.

Disgraceful.—A drunken man, on Wood street, late on Sunday night, turned his wife and child into the street.

Drowned.—A man named Hull, was drowned at McKees' Rocks in the Ohio, last Saturday.

Fire.—A barn was burnt on Saturday night last, at Lock No. 2 on the Monongahela. A large amount of grain and other property deposited in it, were consumed.

Arrested.—The American, says J. R. Stockdale, agent of a Philadelphia Tea concern, has been arrested and held to bail in $2000, on a charge of deception.

Another Freshet.—There has been another severe freshet in the Susquehanna. The river completely covers the banks of the Tide Water Canal.

Carroll Creek, in Frederick city, rose some 10 or 12 feet above its usual level on Friday, and many houses in its vicinity were flooded.

Tennessee Senator.—The Hon. John Bell was elected upon the 48th ballot, by the following vote, Bell 51; Topp, 11; Reese 10; Trousdale 16; Blair, Nicholson and W B Campbell, each one vote.

Cunard Line of New-York.—The first vessel of the Cunard line of steamboats between Liverpool and New York City, [illegible] learn from the Newark, N. J. Advertiser.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

FROM MEXICO.

Richmond, Va. Nov. 30, 10 A. M.

By the Southern newspaper Express, New Orleans advices to the evening of the 23d inst., have been received; two days ahead of the United States mail.

An arrival at New Orleans brings the advices from Vera Cruz, down to the 10th inst., and from Tampico, to the 13th, but we have no additional news from the army in any quarter,

The U. S. Schooner Scorpion, sent out by Com Perry in pursuit of Mexican Privateers, has returned to Vera Cruz, with a Spanish top sail Schooner (name not given) as a prize, which was no doubt the one of which the Scorpion was in pursuit.

The Sloop of War Germantown sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th, for Campeachy.

Col. Harney was daily expected at Vera Cruz, with a train, having in charge a considerable quantity of silver in bars, for the U. S Mint. This is the first bullion sent from Mexico to the United States since the war commenced.

Capt. Rowley's company of Pennsylvania volunteers from Pittsburgh, has arrived at New Orleans.

Mrs. Place, the actress, and more widely known as Miss Josephene Clifton, died at New Orleans on the 22d, of a violent hermorage.

Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 1st of November by the British mail ship, and published in the Bermuda Gazette, give some insight into the position of Mexican affairs. The information was avowedly furnished by the British Courier, and may therefore be worth quoting:

Mr. Trist had re-opened communications with the Mexican Government, and sent in his ultimatum, which would be placed before Congress.

The President "ad interim" was timid and afraid to act, not being certain that the different States would approve of his appointment; still some hopes were held out that the American propositions would be favorably received. Unhappily, the Mexicans are divided into so many political parties, that it is to be feared what is done by one will be undone by the others, from mere political rivalry, heedless of the true interests of their unfortunate country.

The principle parties striving for power are the "Moderados," now in power under Pena y Pena; the "Monarchists," under Gen. Paredes; the Federalists or "Exaltados," under ex-President Gomez Farias; the coalition of the Northern States under Gen. Bustamente, and the army faction, under Santa Anna, who, when last heard of was on his way to Tehuacan to be tried by court martial for the loss of Mexico, &c.

The party now in power is understood to be the Peace party, but it wants strength and energy, and in all probability will soon be broken up.

Telegraph.—We learn by our Eastern Reporter that the Southern Telegraph is again out of order. This frequently occurs on Mr. Kendall's line, and is a great annoyance to people expecting intelligence from Mexico.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 4 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $6,50 a $6,68¾c per bbl; and of 201 bbls extra Western at $6,75 per bbl.

Rye Flour—Moderate sales at $5,25 per bbl.

Corn Meal—Sales are reported at $3,12½ per bbl.

Wheat—I have reported sales of 5,000 bu. prime Red. Western, at $1,35 per bu. New prime White is selling at $1,40c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 70c per bu.

Oats—Limited sales occur at 70c per bu.

Cotton—Sales of Louisiana at 7¾ a 8¼c per lb. There is a better feeling in the market.

No change in the other articles of the market not quoted above.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Nov. 30, 3 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales of Genesee brands are reported at $6,25 a $6,31 per bbl. Sales Baltimore H. S. brands at $6,43¾ a $6,50 per bbl. The market, with moderate business, is in favor of the seller.

Corn—The market is quiet, with sales of prime White at 73c per bu, and of prime Yellow, at 76c per bu.

Oats—Sales to a limited extent, at 50c per bu.

Provisions—The market is heavy for Pork, but I hear of no sales, lower offers would be accepted.

Groceries continue without change.

Whiskey—I hear of moderate sales at 26½ a 27½c per gall.

Lard—The market is dull, with no sales worth reporting.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30, 6 P. M.

Flour—Limited sales reported at $4,93¾ per bbl. The market is steady, but not active.

Grain—There is a good inquiry for Wheat in the market for milling, but other grains are quiet.

The market is without change.

Provisions—The market is heavy for Pork, but no sales are reported. Lower offers would be accepted.

Lard—Sales of Prime at 6c per lb.

Killed Hogs—$3,25 is asked, but I hear of no offers higher than $3. The market is dull.

Groceries—Sugars have a downward tendency. Coffee and Molasses continue without change. I have quoted sales of N. O. at 5¼c per lb.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 17½c per gal.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1847.

Cotton—The market is more animated, and prices are ¼ a ⅜ higher, with sales of 8000 bales.

Flour—Sales of choice Ohio brands, at $5,25 per bbl. Illinois $5,50, and St. Louis $6,00.

Tobacco—Sales at 2¾c per lb.

Freights—A Liverpool engagement has been made at ⅝d.

Great Fresh in James River.—James River has suddenly risen to an extraordinary height. On Thursday it was higher than it has been known to be since, perhaps, 1795, and was still rising. It was two feet higher than it was in the great fresh of '42.

The entire span of Mayo's Bridge, from the Richmond shore to the Island, was swept off by the current, carrying off six persons, who were rescued with boats below. The greater portion of that on the other side of the Island had been carried away and the whole is now understood to be gone.

At six o'clock on Friday, the run was still rising.

The water was on the pavement, under the shed used as a fish market, adjoining the Old Market. Franklin and Cary streets, at Shockoe Creek, are overflowed; and the water is nearly up to the floor, of some of the stores near Old Market Bridge.

Fearful forbodings are entertained with regard to the canal.—*Richmond Times.*

The Whig says: The lower stories of Haxall's Mills upon the river are completely submerged.

We have received but few tidings from the upper country; but it is to be feared that the canal has not escaped severe injury. The packet boat which left this city for Lynchburg yesterday morning, soon returned, finding it impossible, after reaching the first lock, about three miles from the city to proceed.

Sandwich Islands.—Advices to the 25th of May, have been received at New York, but no news of interest.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

December 2—CONTENTS IN PART.

Whig Young Men's Meeting—The Temperance Reform—Treasury Department—Letter from Col S W Black—From Vera Cruz—Pittsburgh Young Men's Bible Society—Meeting of the Bar—Proceedings of Councils—District Court of the United States—Public Opinion—Specie of the United States—The Thirtieth Congress—New York Correspondence—Banks of Ohio—Daily Mail West—The Presidency and the House—News from the Army—Great Flood in the James River—Particulars of the burning of the Propeller Phœnix—Speech from Mr Webster—Loss and Gain—War and Glory—Rail Road Meeting—Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road—Mexican Matters—Smoke Preventive—Foreign News by the Acadia—Power of Women to make Wills—The North and South—Lake Superior Copper—The Cholera—Tariff of 1842 and 1846—Singing Mouse—Public Works—Rail Road Matters—Thanksgiving Festival—Iron Manufacture in G Britain—Personal Damages—From New York

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 [illegible]

Price 6 cents single copy.

Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance.

☞ The Climate—Is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (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 computed that more 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. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barbar's Itch, Sore Head Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it 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.
nv19d&wly

☞ To Steamboat Men and Others—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by medical men that Connell's magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co, 21 Courtland st, N. Y., is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, 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, Biles, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof to 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 Connell'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. nv19d&w6mT

☞ 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, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures, in a very short time persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years.—Its application produces no pain, but rather an agreeable and pleasant sensation. If persons afflicted will call and hear of the great number of cases that have been cured, they will be astonished. A gentleman of this city, who had been under the knife of the surgeon for two or three times without being cured, has by using 2 bottles of the Embrocation, been eradically cured. It sells beyond precedent!!—[Phil. Saturday Courier.
☞ For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near wood, and also at the Drug Store of H P Schwartz, Federal st Allegheny city. al4d&w

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

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

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray;
Is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If 'tis thus, 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 Restorative.
Reader, if you have bad hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it, it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nv19d&wly

☞ 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. nv19d&wly

☞ 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 Walnut 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 to close at 5 o'clock, P. M.
nv19-td/eod OLIVER FULLER, Sec'y.

☞ Piles, Sores, &c—The Genuine Hays' Liniment, is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nv15d&w6mT

☞ Henry Clay's Great Speech.—Extra Copies of Mr. Clay's last Speech on the War and Slavery, for sale at this Office. Every citizen should file a copy of this perhaps the last Speech of the great American Statesman. nv27

☞ To the Halt and Lame—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism.
Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh.
nv15d&w6mT

☞ 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. nv19d&wly

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a 2 shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nv19d&wly

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh at 89 Liberty st. nv19d&wly

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, MR. JOHN S. STRICKLER, Safe Manufacturer. His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, Leacock st. near Sandusky, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Books, New Books.

THE CONVICT, or the Hypocrite Unmasked; by G P R James, Esq.
Jack Ashore; by E Howard, author of Rattlin the Reefer.
The Star of the Fallen; by Curtis, author of Black Plumed Riflemen.
The Magic Figure Head, or the Lady of Green and Blue; by Charley Carey, of the U S N.
The Bandit's Bride, or the Maid of Saxony; by Louisa Sidney.
Stanhope, author of 'Striking Likenesses,' &c.
Lenilla Lynmore, and Mr and Mrs Woodbridge; by Miss Leslie.
London Quarterly Review.
Union Magazine for December.
Life of Joseph T Hare—a large supply.
The Manœuvering Mother; by the author of 'History of a Flirt.'
The Wilfulness of Woman; by same.
The Old Commodore; by E Howard.
Jennette Alison, or the Young Strawberry Girl—a tale of Sea and Shore; by Ingraham
Kaam, or Daylight, a prize tale; by J S Robb.
Sir Rowland Ashton, 2 vols; by Lady C Long.
The Splendors of Versailles, and the Court of Louis the XIV.
Flowers Personified. Nos 9 and 10
Rural Cemeteries of America, part 9.
Magazines, Newspapers etc.
London Punch and Pictorial Times, per last steamers.
Brother Jonathan, Philadelphia Courier, and Yankee Doodle Pictorials. For sale by
WM S CALDWELL
de1 3d st, opposite the Post Office

A Chance for Dwellings.

THE two very desirable Dwelling Houses on Rebecca st, in Allegheny city, one of which is now occupied by Robert S. Cassatt, Esq., each containing eight rooms and a fine garret, all finished in fashionable modern style, and comprehending every convenience, are offered for sale at prices and on terms rendering them bargains worthy of attention. Each house will be sold with 100 feet of ground in front, running back 110 feet to Park st, for only $500 more than the building cost the owner; or the purchaser may take a house and 40 feet of ground, at a price $700, less than the building cost, absolutely throwing the 40 foot lot into the bargain—These are the best bargains now offered to the public, and are deserving the attention of those desirous of securing cheap and genteel dwellings. The houses are in prime order. Enquire of the subscriber, who can be seen at the Office of the Gazette, every forenoon between the hours of eight and ten, and at other times at his rooms at Mrs. Hay's boarding house, Robinson's new Row, Federal st. Allegheny City.
D N. WHITE,
de1tf Agt. for the owner.

PREMIUM LOZENGES carefully prepared by Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, Boston, flavored with rose, lemon, sassafras, peppermint, cinnamon, and checkerberry.

Preston's and Merrill's Concentrated Extract Vanilla, for flavoring ices, jellies, custards, &c., possessing the elegant flavor of the Vanilla Bean. It will be found the most convenient article for custards, blanc mange, ice creams, &c.

Preston's Extract Lemon for flavoring jellies, sauces, pastry, &c.

Preston's Prepared Groats, for making pure gruel in ten minutes, and a very useful article in cases of sickness.

The genuine R G Radway's Chinese Medicated Soap, for Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, &c., and equally good for shaving and the toilet.

Just received and for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
de1 cor 6th & wood sts

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Smith Thorn, of Franklin township, Allegheny county, dec'd, were granted to the subscribers on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1847. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the aforesaid deceased, are requested to make known the same to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
WILLIAM ROGERS,
Pine Township.
JAMES THORN,
de1w6t*F Allegheny city.

97 CASES, 1 dozen each, of very superior Aromatic Wine Bitters, for sale to the trade with per cent off; also, for sale by the gallon and single bottle at the wine store.
JACOB WEAVER
de1 cor 1st & market sts

OIL, &c—30 bbls Linseed Oil;
10 bbls Molasses;
16 scks Feathers; to arrive by steamer Messenger; for sale by
I DICKEY & CO
de1 water & front sts

COTTON—74 bales for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & CO
de1 58 water st

SUGAR—45 hhds O Sugar, old crop;
60 bbls Nos 5, 6 and 7 Loaf Sugar; for sale to close consignments, by
de1 FRIEND, RHEY & CO

GLUE—3 bbls superior white, just rec'd; for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
de1 cor 1st and wood sts

BENZOIC ACID—75 oz just rec'd, for sale by
de1 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

ANATTO—2 bskts 'Para,' just rec'd; for sale by
de1 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

PARIS GREEN—15 cases 'pure,' just recieved for sale by
de1 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

GOOBER PEAS—26 scks now landing from str Rio Grande; for sale by
de1 I DICKEY & CO

LARD—4 bbls Lard;
4 scks Feathers; now landing from steamer Rio Grande, for sale by
de1 I DICKEY & CO

MACKEREL—15 qr bbls extra No 1 Mackerel, designed for family use; for sale by
de1 I DICKEY & CO

Auction Sales

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer

50 Pieces Prints.

WILL be added to the sales of Dry Goods on Thursday morning, December 2nd, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and 5th sts, 1 case of double purple prints.

At 2 O'Clock, P. M.

2 bxs Plates, Cups and Saucers.
de1 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct
☞ American copy.

Dry Goods, Woollen Hoods, Coats, Caps, &c.

ON Thursday morning, December 2d, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth sts, will be sold without reserve—

An extensive assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, &c. from a store in the country, consisting of calicoes, alpaccas, black silk and satin, needle work, woollen coats, double and single hoods, cambric muslins, cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, Canton flannels, shawls, hdkfs; gloves, cloth and fur caps, gum overshoes and slippers, umbrellas, patent thread, Ky. jeans, &c.

Also, 1 bale red and yellow flannels, 90 pcs damaged brown sheeting.

At 2 O'Clock, P. M.

A quantity good quality N O Sugar, Y H Tea, Rice and other groceries.

Glassware, queensware, hardware, cutlery. A large quantity of new and second hand household and kitchen furniture, stoves, grates, shovels, matches, wrapping and writing paper, lamps, feather beds, bedding, looking glasses, &c.

At 6½ O'Clock, P. M.

A very extensive collection of new and valuable Books in every department of science and literature.
nv30 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Books! Books!!

AT the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts. Just received (in addition to the present extensive stock) and now opening, an entire different assortment of fine Library editions of standard Books, which will be sold this evening and every evening until the whole are disposed of. Books at Private Sale at very low prices, during the day. Sales positive, as the stock must be closed out soon. Now is your time to purchase good books at one half price.
nv30 3t JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

NEARLY READY for PUBLICATION, by J A & U P JAMES, Cincinnati, the following new and valuable Works—

I.

Doniphan's Expedition—Containing a sketch of the life of Col A W Doniphan; the Conquest of New Mexico; Gen Kearney's Overland Expedition to California, Doniphan's Campaign against the Navijos, and his unparalled March upon Chihuahua and Durango; and the Operations of Gen Price at Santa Fe; with a Map and Engravings, by John T Hughes, A B of the 1st Reg't of Missouri Cavalry.

II.

History of Kentucky—Its Antiquities and Natural Curiosities; Geographical, Statistical and Geological descriptions; with anecdotes of Pioneers Life, and more than one hundred Biographical Sketches of distinguished Pioneers, Soldiers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, &c., illustrated with forty engravings; by Lewis Collins, 1 vol octavo.

III.

The twelve Month's Volunteer, or Journal of a Private in the Tennessee Regiment of Cavalry, in the Campaign of Mexico, during 1846-7, containing an account of the March of the Regiment to Vera Cruz, a description of the Country passed over; manners, customs, &c. of the people; sketches of camp life; accounts of all the actions of other Volunteer Regiments; and a full History of the Mexican War; List of the Killed and Wounded, &c; illustrated by a large number of correct Views and Plans; by Geo C Furber, 1 vol octavo.
de1

NEW EDITION OF SALATHIEL—Wandering Jew—A story of the Past, the Present, and Future; by Rev Geo Croly, 2 vols, 12mo price 50 cents. Just published by J A & U P JAMES,
de1 Cincinnati.

Great Inducements to Subscribers!!!

THE DAILY NEWS.

THE unexampled success which has thus far attended the News Establishment, encourages the proprietors to spare no exertions to make the Daily News a paper which shall be second to none of its contemporaries in Philadelphia. They will make it their especial aim to impart a dignified and high moral tone to the paper, and exclude from its columns everything of an indelicate or offensive nature. They have the most ample resources, in every respect, to enable them to give its readers the latest and most accurate local, foreign and domestic intelligence, and also full and reliable accounts of the markets and Commercial news generally.

The Daily News will continue to advocate Whig principles, as originally expounded by the Fathers of the Constitution, and adopted by the accredited organs and champions of the Whig cause at the present day. It will urge the holding of a Whig National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and will battle, with all the ability, zeal and energy it can command, to secure the triumphant election of the nominees of that Convention.

Terms—To mail subscribers, single copies will be furnished at $4 per annum.

Twelve or more copies, ordered at the same time, and addressed to the same Post Office, will be sent at the rate of $3 per copy.

THE TRI WEEKLY NEWS.

Will be issued from the same office, from and after the 1st of January next, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week, and will contain the same matter as the Daily, including the news of the day on which it is issued.

The regular subscription price will be $3 for a single copy per annum.

Four or more copies, ordered at the same time, and addressed to the same Post Office, will be furnished at the rate of $2,50 a copy.

Ten or more copies, ordered at the same time, and addressed to the same Post Office, at the rate of $2 a copy.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS.

Published at the same office, on every Saturday morning, is a cheap Family Paper, devoted to Politics, News, Literature the Arts and Sciences, the interests of Trade and Business, and contains full and accurate accounts of the Markets. It will be furnished to subscribers at the following low terms:

1 copy,	$1	34 copies,	$25
6 copies,	5	40 do,	30
13 do,	10	50 do,	35
20 do,	15	75 do,	50
27 do,	20	150 do,	100

DIE WOCHENTLICHE NEUIGKEITEN.

A Weekly German Newspaper, devoted the advocacy of sound Whig principles, and, to the dissemination of local, foreign and domestic intelligence, will be published from and after the 1st of March next. The great necessity for the publication of such a paper upon the Atlantic sea board, will at once be recognised, and the publishers have, therefore, determined upon establishing a paper which will be worthy the confidence and support of their German fellow citizens.

The subscription price for a single copy will be $1,50 per annum.

Four copies, ordered at the same time, and addressed to the same Post Office, will be furnished for $5 per annum.

Ten copies and more, ordered at the same time, and addressed to the same Post Office, at the rate of $1 a copy per annum.

☞ In no case will the Daily, Tri-weekly, or Weekly News, or Die Wochentliche Neuigkeiten, be forwarded, unless payment be made in advance; and no paper will be sent after the expiration of the time, unless the subscription is renewed.

☞ Money remitted through the mail, will be at the risk of the publishers. Notes of all specie paying Banks, in any part of the Union, will be received in pay. PAXSON, SANDERSON & KILLINGER,
Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1847-d4t.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—104 dozen just received of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla; the most extraordinary medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in quart bottles. It is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

Look out for Imitations.—Unprincipled persons have copied our labels, and put up medicine in the same shaped bottles. See that each bottle has the written signature of S P Townsend.

R E SELLERS, Druggist, No 57 Wood st, between 3rd and 4th sts, is Dr Townsend's only wholesale and retail agent for Pittsburgh, of whom the genuine article can be had.

D M Curry has been appointed the sole agent for Allegheny city, of whom the genuine article can be had,
nv29

TOBACCO—

115 bxs	D J Warwick,	5s;
110 bxs	John Rucker,	5s;
50 "	do do,	5s;
65 "	Henry & James,	5s;
20 "	J M Stanard,	5s;
12 "	A D Read,	5s;
19 "	Henry & James,	8s;
15 "	D J Warwick,	8s;
70 "	R B Warwick, fine,	1s;
40 "	John Norvell,	1s;
7 "	D J Warwick, superior,	1s;
4 "	John Rucker,	1s;

Consignment from manufacturers of Lynchburg, Va., in store, for sale by L S WATERMAN
nv29 31 water & 62 front st

SHAVING CREAM—Ferre's cream saponac;
Rousel's shaving compound;
Haule's rose and almond cream; Hull & Son's do do;
Taylor's shaving compound;
Wright's rose and almond cream;
Brigg's Liquid compound. These standard preparations for shaving may be had wholesale or retail of
nv24 R E SELLERS, 57 wood st

BORAX—6 cases English refined, just rec'd, for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
nv30 cor 1st & wood sts

MAGNESIA—5 cases calc'd, just rec'd; for sale by
nv30 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

ELM FLOUR—150 lbs just rec'd; for sale by
nv30 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

ACID—6 cases Tartaric acid, just rec'd; for sale by
nv30 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

FLOUR—31 bbls just rec'd; for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS
nv30 cor water & wood sts

SALERATUS—20 caks this day rec'd; for sale by
nv30 WICK & McCANDLESS

CHEESE—300 bxs for sale by
nv30 WICK & McCANDLESS

FOUND—A small Breast Pin was found in 3rd st, yesterday. The owner can have it by calling on
J SCHOONMAKER & CO
nv30 24 wood st

OIL—30 bbls best quality; for sale by
nv30 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

SHAKER'S HERBS—A large invoice of fresh herbs, just rec'd; for sale by
nv30 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

LAMP BLACK—30 bbls for sale by
nv30 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

COUGH CANDY—10 gross Prices cough candy, just rec'd; for sale by J KIDD & CO
nv30 cor 4th & wood sts

EXTRACT—6 doz Preston's Extract Lemon, just rec'd; for sale by nv30 J KIDD & CO

BRASS Pill Machines, small size, for physicians, just rec'd by nv30 J KIDD & CO
☞ Chronicle copy.

ANCHOVIES—A few doz jars for sale at the wine store. JACOB WEAVER
nv30 cor front & market sts

HOCK Bottles, for sale at the wine store.
nv30 JACOB WEAVER

FANCY HOCK COLOGNES for sale at wine store
nv30 JACOB WEAVER

CHAMPAGNE Bottles for sale at the wine store.
nv10 JACOB WEAVER

SOAP, &c—50 bxs No 1 Cincinnati Soap;
30 bxs mould Candles;
20 bxs dipped Candles; for sale by
nv29 CARSON & McKNIGHT

FISH—50 bbls No 1 trimmed Shad;
20 " 3 south Mackerel;
20 " 1 Baltimore Herring; for sale by
nv29 CARSON & McKNIGHT, 6th st

CHEESE—190 bxs and 5 caks large W R Cheese, prime quality; for sale by
nv29 W & R McCUTCHEON

BUTTER—15 bbls and 10 kegs prime solid Butter; for sale by
nv29 W & R McCUTCHEON

HOPS—9 bales country Hops, just rec'd; for sale by
nv29 W & R McCUTCHEON

BROOMS—100 doz corn brooms; for sale by
nv29 W & R McCUTCHEON

STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURG
DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—have carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

MONDAY PACKET.
The MONONGAHELA, Capt. Stone, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.
The HIBERNIA, NO. 2, Capt. J. Klinefelter, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.
The NEW ENGLAND, NO. 2, Capt. S. Dean, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.
The WISCONSIN, Capt. R. J. Grace, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.
The CLIPPER, NO. 2, Capt. Crooks, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

SATURDAY PACKET.
The MESSENGER, Capt. De Camp, will leave Pittsburgh every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Saturday evening at 10 P. M.

SUNDAY PACKET.
The ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. A. G. Mason, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M.
May 29, 1847.

BEAVER PACKETS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS
The steamer CALEB COPE, will leave for Beaver, Glasgow and Wellsville, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, at 9 o'clock, a. m., returning on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. She has a boat at the landing between Wood street and the bridge prepared to receive freight at any time.
S & W HARBAUGH, Agts.
oct12 No 33 wood st.

The steamer BEAVER, will leave for Beaver, Glasgow, and Wellsville, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, at 9 o'clock, a. m., returning on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. She has a boat at the landing between Wood street and the bridge prepared to receive freight at any time.
G M HARTON, Ag't,
oct12 Mon [illegible]

THURSDAY PACKET—FOR CINCINNATI.
The new and fast running passenger steamer PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. R. C. Gray, will leave for Cincinnati every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Wheeling every Thursday evening, at 9 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
nv27 J NEWTON JONES, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—REGULAR PACKET.
The new and fine steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, Atkinson, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports this day, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
de1 GEO B MILTENBERGER, Agent.

FOR NASHVILLE.
The fast running steamer CASHIER, McGaffick, master, will leave as above this day at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board. de1

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The new and fast running steamer ANGLO SAXON, Price, master, will leave as above this day at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board de1

FOR ZANESVILLE.
The fast running steamer MINGO CHIEF, Moore, master, will leave as above this day at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board. de1

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The new and fine steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Hutchison, master, will leave as above this day at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to
de1 POINDEXTER & CO.

REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND BROWNSVILLE.
The fine new steamer DANUBE, Geo. D. Cock, master, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 3 o'clock; and Brownsville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
oct29tf J NEWTON JONES, Agt.

FOR WELLSVILLE—DAILY PACKET.
The regular packet WELLSVILLE, Barnes, master, will leave Pittsburgh every morning (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock, and leaves Wellsville every evening at 2 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board. oct12

FOR FRANKLIN—REGULAR PACKET.
The magnificent steamer ARROWLINE, Miller, master, will leave as above this morning at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board. oct12

FOR WHEELING.
The new and fine steamer HUDSON, Poe, master, has resumed her regular trips and will leave Pittsburgh as above every Tuesday and Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to D WILKINS, Agent
sp27

McKEESPORT, ELIZABETH AND MONONGAHELA CITY PACKET.
The new steamer DESPATCH, Nelson, master, will run as above, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock, A. M., and Monongahela City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board
jy25

Regular Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet.
THE light draught steamer NEWARK, Hard, Master, will make weekly trips to the above port during the season.—For freight or passage apply on board or to ap7 D WILKINS, Agt

REGULAR LOUISVILLE PACKET
The new, light draught and fast running steamer EUREKA, Crozier, master, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Louisville, during the season. She leaves Friday, October 6, at 10 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board. oct3

EXPRESS LINES, &c.

MONONGAHELA ROUTE,

FOR

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.
[Only 73 Miles Staging.]

THE U. S Mail Steamers, Consul, Louis McLane, Swatara, are now making double Daily trips between Pittsburgh and Brownsville. The Morning boat leaves daily at 8 o'clock, precisely, the evening at 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted.
From Pittsburgh to Baltimore—32 hours,—Fare $10.
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia 40 hours,—Fare $12.
By the Evening boat Passengers will lodge on board, in comfortable State Rooms the first night,—cross the mountains in day-light, and sup and lodge in Cumberland the 2d night; thus avoiding night travel altogether. Coaches chartered to Parties to travel as they may desire.
☞ Secure your tickets at the Office, Monongahela House, Water st., or St. Charles Hotel, Wood st. Don't mistake the Office. J MESKIMEN,
oct30 Agent.

Transportation to the Eastern Cities.

VIA

BROWNSVILLE AND CUMBERLAND.

THE subscribers are fully prepared to receipt through for all merchandize and produce destined for the Eastern cities, by the Brownsville and Cumberland route.

Shippers and others will have their goods forwarded by the proprietors with the utmost dispatch, at the lowest current rates. Bills of Lading taken and transmitted free of charge for commissions.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
For the proprietors, W [illegible] CLARKE,
Brownsville.
FORSYTH & DUNCAN,
nv1 Water street, Pittsburgh.

GREENE & CO'S EXPRESS.

FOR

Cumberland, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the Eastern Cities.

MERCHANTS and others sending goods are informed that this is the fastest, safest, and most expeditious Line going East, connecting with Adams & Co's Express daily, at Baltimore.

Through receipts will be given to any of the Above places. Merchandize and packages of any size or weight forwarded.

Express closes daily at 3 P. M.
H G VICKERY, Agent,
nv30tf St Charles' Hotel Buildings, wood st

HARNDEN & CO'S
PASSAGE AND REMITTANCE OFFICE.

PERSONS brought out by the steamers upon the most reasonable terms, from any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and in Pack et Ships daily. Foreign Correspondents and agents of the British Government have frequently cautioned Emigrants at Home and their friends in America, against the frauds that are continually practised upon them, and have always referred to the well known house of Harnden & Co., as the right place for all to apply, if they wished to be treated with punctuality and kindness.

Parties who advertise themselves Sole Agents for the Black Ball Line, state what is untrue, and thus deceive the public, as we profess to be Agents not only of the Black Ball Line, but every other good Line, and also Cunard's Steam Line.

Sight Draughts to any amount payable at any of the branches of the Provincial or National Banks of Ireland, England, Scotland, &c. We draw our own Exchange, we do not take money and send it to the East to get some one else to remit, thereby causing mistakes and delays. Let the Brokers, &c. call upon us, and we will accommodate them at New York rates.
JOSHUA ROBINSON, European Agent
oct2f 5th st, one door below wood

SODA ASH—20 caks, rec'd; for sale by
nv27 TASSEY & BEST

D. PEACHES—10 bbls, rec'd; for sale by
nv27 TASSEY & BEST

CHEESE—190 bxs and 33 caks for sale by
nv29 WICK & McCANDLESS

HONEY—30 bxs for sale by
nv29 WICK & McCANDLESS

SUGAR—20 hhds prime new crop, rec'd by steamer American Eagle, for sale by [illegible]