THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH: MONDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1847.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum, the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company.

At three o'clock on Saturday evening last, the 29th inst, a full meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company was held, pursuant to adjournment. We seldom have seen a meeting in which there was more apparent interest and deep feeling evinced.

A Committee from Baltimore were present.

At the hour designated, Wm. Eichbaum, Esq took the chair, and E. D. Gazzam and Wm. M. Darlington, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President of the Company then read the following Report of the Directors to the meeting:

Mr. Chairman,—At a meeting on the 19th inst., all the correspondence and official communications in reference to the pending negotiations with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, up to that period, were submitted to the Stockholders; the Board, therefore, has but a very brief report to make on the present occasion. It is proper, however, to remark, that the reasons for adjournment over to this day were twofold. In the first place, to give the requisite time to ascertain in an authentic form the action of the Baltimore Company upon the propositions submitted by the authorized Committee of this Board; and in the 2d place, to conform to the earnest request of one of the Directors of that Company, always regarded by us as the uniform friend of a Rail Road connection with this city.

The proceedings of that Company on the matter referred to, have been received, and as the Stockholders are probably all aware, our propositions under a manifest misconstruction or misapprehension of their purport, have been rejected. Dwelling that a question of so much magnitude should be disposed of through mere misconception of the terms proposed, our Committee promptly proceeded to explain and correct the erroneous instructions placed upon our propositions—thus taken off with regard to our affairs with that Company.

It is due, however, to the interests involved in this great question, to remind the Stockholders that whilst all our efforts in effecting a satisfactory arrangement with the authorities of the Baltimore Company have proved unavailing, we have enjoyed the sympathies and uniting all of the larger portion of the intelligence of that city, and the almost united influence of the commercial and business classes in favor of the connection. In this crisis of the subject, and finding that our last overtures to their Company met with an unfavorable response, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimore convened to consider the posture of affairs between Baltimore and Pittsburgh as commercial communities.

At this meeting a Committee consisting of gentlemen of the highest personal, professional and business reputation, have been deputed to center at this Company at their meeting to-day, respecting the general interests of the two cities as involved in carrying out the original purposes and objects of the Charter, by which we are constituted a body politic and corporate.

We beg leave, therefore, to introduce them, and need not bespeak in their behalf that which we are persuaded will be spontaneously accorded a kind reception, and courteous consideration of such suggestions as they may deem proper to present to your notice.

The whole subject, so far as the action of the Board is concerned, being now open to the Stockholders, we forbear to recommend any precise measures for their adoption.

WM. ROBINSON, Pres't.

It being announced that a delegation from Baltimore was present, they were introduced and requested by the unanimous vote of the Stockholders, to favor the meeting with their views.—Whereupon John Glenn, Esq., of that city, on behalf of the delegation, addressed the meeting, in a speech of some length, in favor of a Rail Road connection between the two cities, the importance of which to both cities, he remarked, could not be over estimated, and he most earnestly deprecated any hasty action on the part of the Pittsburgh Company. He begged the Stockholders to pause and reflect well before they forever cut asunder the chords of integral and of mutual benefit, which would result from the connection. All that the delegation asked was time, to afford to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company another opportunity to profit by the charter now offered them by Pittsburgh,—and in case of their again refusing to avail themselves of its advantages, then to give to the Business Interests of Baltimore—whom he well knew most anxiously desired the road to terminate here—sufficient time to accomplish this connection independently of that Company.

Jas. S. Craft, Esq., then stated that the Directors of the Connellsville Company having declined to present any business to the meeting, he would offer a series of resolutions, which he then read. They were in favor of Pittsburgh commencing and building the Connellsville Rail Road herself.

J. Carothers, Esq., offered a series of resolutions in favor of adopting the Supplement to the charter, and commencing a Western road.

Wilson McCandless, Esq., then addressed the meeting at some length in favor of terminating all further negotiations with Baltimore, and of uniting our energies and means with Philadelphia in building the Central Rail Road.

E. D. Gazzam, Esq., addressed the meeting in favor of holding on to our charter, and giving further time to again attempt arrangement with the Baltimore Company. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Gazzam stated as his belief, that if the books of the Company had been kept open a sufficient length of time, $750,000 would have been taken. Hon. John C. Plumer, of Westmoreland, interrupted him to say, that if the books were *now* opened, he pledged himself that the $750,000 would be taken. Mr. Gazzam's remarks were somewhat warm, and excited a good deal of feeling from some reflections upon the Board of Directors. In conclusion, he read a series of resolutions in favor of deferring action until next November.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette, next addressed the meeting. He was tired of negociation—it had resulted in nothing—he want for action—prompt and efficient action—what was wanted was money—money was the great element—money made Rail Roads, not speeches and resolutions. How was the money to be obtained? By opening the books, open the books here, in Baltimore and the intermediate towns, and he believed the required amount would be raised without difficulty. If not, he considered the investment so tempting, that the deficit would be readily obtained from the capitalists of Boston or New York—$850,000 in addition to the present subscription, of $350,000, and the amount offered by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, $800,000, gave all that was necessary to make up $2,000,000 to complete the connexion with the Cumberland Road near Turkey Foot, forty miles from Cumberland, from that point the road would finish itself. Let Pittsburgh and the West then increase their subscription, $450,000, and his word for it, the object would be accomplished—the work commenced and speedily finished. Open your books, and you will get this money. The books had been opened a few days only, to get the amount to secure the Charter, and then hastily shut up and kept shut. Open the books again, and give those interested a chance to raise the money. Do this, and if they fail, then go to Philadelphia—go to the West. Surrender your Charter, do as you please, but first give them a chance. Mr. S. referred to the urgent necessity of this connexion to send the accumulated produce, now here piled up and waiting for access to the East—its great importance to both cities—the great superiority of this route over all others between the Atlantic and the West—its advantages as an investment of money, and concluded by offering the following resolution in substitution of all those previously offered:

Resolved, That the books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company be opened for the subscription of stocks at Pittsburgh, Mc Keesport, West Newton, Connellsville, Cumberland, Baltimore and such other towns and places as may be deemed advisable; and afterwards, if necessary, at New York and Boston, until a sum, which with the amount already subscribed, shall be sufficient to secure the extension of said Road to the Maryland line, and the ultimate connexion of said road between the cities of Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and that when an amount shall be subscribed, which, in the opinion of the directors, shall be adequate to the completion of the road to Turkey Foot, then the Directors be and are hereby authorized to put a portion of the road under contract, and to proceed to the construction of the same.

The Hon. Harmar Denny then rose, and supported in a vigorous speech the resolution of Mr. Stewart. He had, until within a few days, been in favor of adopting the supplement appended to the Connellsville Charter last winter, and to proceed immediately West, but upon reflecting more deliberately upon the subject, he had been forced to change his views. If we adopted at the present time this bill, our chances of communication with Baltimore were gone forever. He was not prepared, therefore, thus hastily to commit an act so completely suicidal to the interest of Pittsburgh. As to going West, there was a Charter now existing, and which could be at any moment used to make a Road to the Ohio State Line—he alluded to the Charter of the Road to Erie. This Road has power to make branches to the Ohio Line wherever it is deemed proper to do so. He should, therefore, vote for Mr. Stewart's resolution. Neville B. Craig, Esq., replied to Mr. D., and in opposition to the Resolution of Mr. Stewart. He was not willing to have the books opened until the Baltimore Company should have come into an arrangement with us. He denied that there was any other Charter which could be used to carry us to the Ohio Line—and that the gentleman who had preceded him made a mistatement when he said so.

Mr. Denny rose in explanation and replied with considerable warmth to the remarks of Mr. Craig. Mr. Denny was followed by the Hon. J. C. Plumer, of Westmoreland, in a few brief observations, explaining why more stock had not been subscribed for at the former opening of the books. He desired most earnestly for another opportunity for himself and many friends to subscribe to the stock. Wm. Robinson, jr., Esq., then made a few explanations, and concluded with some pertinent remarks in favor of the resolution. He was succeeded by Mr. McCandless, who, in a very animated speech, opposed the resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, which he regarded as monstrous, and marked with insanity. He would oppose this proposition of Mr. S. to the uttermost.

Mr McCl. was replied to by Mr. Craft who in the course of his somewhat severe and witty remarks, made a very happy allusion to the celebrated Clarion letter of which Mr. McC. is the reputed author, which excited much applause and laughter.

The Hon. Walter Forward then arose, and in a very warm and eloquent speech, opposed the adoption at the present time of the Supplement. The speech of this gentleman was listened to with profound attention, and had a very great bearing upon the subsequent actions of the meeting. On the conclusion of his remarks, a demand was made for the question, upon the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, and it was carried by a large vote. The meeting then adjourned *sini die.* There was a good deal of excitement displayed throughout the meeting, and a considerable expression of dissatisfaction evinced by a portion of the Stockholders at the result. We understand that several Committees from the towns and counties west of us, were present at the meeting.

Growth of Pittsburgh.

One of the most gratifying evidences of the rapid growth of this city,—apart from the numerous buildings of all kinds which are at present being erected—is the fact that a very large number of vacant lots in the environs of the city, are now being brought into the market, and find ready purchasers at good prices. Pittsburgh in a few years, when her several contemplated Rail Road improvements shall have been perfected, will be the first city in point of wealth and population West of the Alleghenies. Nothing can impede her onward march, if she is only true to herself. But two short years have passed away since she was completely prostrated, by one of the most dreadful visitations ever recorded—and yet at the present time hardly any evidences of that calamity are remaining. Without asking aid from others, she has by the force of her own indomitable energies, risen Phoenix like from her ashes, into the full enjoyment of a healthy and vigorous state of prosperity. Judging of her then, by what she has accomplished in so brief a period; and looking at the vast and inexhaustible resources of Coal and Iron, by which she is surrounded—apart from her geographical position as the entering door into the mighty valley of the West. Who can for a moment doubt, what her future is to be? The smoke of her thousand factories, which darkens her sun light, the numerous steamers which crowd her wharves; the countless number of Canal and other boats, pouring into her lap the products and wealth of all lands—and above all the remarkable spirit of industry, energy, and perseverance, which so eminently characterizes her citizens, tells that at no distant period she is destined to become the Empire City of the Great West.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived that a Committee of our most respectable citizens have been appointed to receive subscriptions to this great work, the importance of which to Pittsburgh cannot be over estimated, and we sincerely hope that our citizens will come forward liberally and subscribe largely. As regards the value of the stock, as a mere investment, alone and apart, from any advantages growing out of it, to those owning property, and doing business here, there cannot for moment be a single doubt. It will be the connecting chain in the great line of Rail Road from Boston, to St. Louis, and, in our humble opinion, is destined to be the very best stock of the kind in the country. Our citizens heretofore have not shown that warmth towards this Road, which a careful regard to their own interests would seem to demand, and this has been a cause of unpleasant feeling towards Pittsburgh by our Philadelphia friends. We sincerely trust that our future action may have a tendency to do away with this. Let us show our sister city, by a liberal subscription on the part of the citizens to this stock, that we are ready to give our hearty co-operation towards its construction

AN explosion of fire damp occurred in the collieries of Messrs. Rogers, Sinnickson & Co., at Pottsville, a few days since, by which Francis Kinley was severely, perhaps fatally burned, and Daniel and Peter McMenemy very severely injured. Considerable damage was done to the gangway, cars, Rail Road, &c. The use of Davy's Safety lamp should never be dispensed with, in working below the water level. The comparative infrequency of explosions causes much carelessness in this particular.

THE WAY TO ADVERTISE.—We were shown a receipt for *nine hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy five cents*, the amount paid in *advance* for one year's advertising, by Dr. Townsend, in a Philadelphia paper. The Dr. said one of the New York papers more than *double that amount* last year and this. It is not astonishing that his medicine has gained the great popularity it has attained throughout the country, for he knows how and is not afraid to advertise.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ *Movement of the troops—Return of the Volunteers.*—The 1st Pennsylvania, South Carolina and New York regiments, under Gen. Quitman, made a movement on Friday for the interior. The twelve months' men, with the exception of a few still remaining in the Hospital, are now *en route* for their respective homes. The last took their departure on Friday.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1847.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—We have conversed with many intelligent men, at the seat of Government, of both parties, and are glad to have some evidence that there are many distinguished persons in the dominant party who are weary of the war with Mexico, and who would, if they could, bring it to a speedy close. The president of the United States gave assurances to many who visited him on the 3d of March last, that the war would end in the space of sixty days! Such was his convictions then, or such many were told they were. It is nearly ninety days since Congress adjourned and our apprehensions are that we are, if not as far removed from Peace as ever, that it is not only because that it must end sometime, and we may suppose, therefore, that it is something nearer its end than it was when the war commenced some thirteen months since. We never supposed that Mr. Polk would insist upon that "vigorous prosecution of the war," of which we have heard so much and seen so little. We have never believed that it would be "a short war," though often assured that it would be such, by those whom it originated with, and who were responsible both for the war and the manner of its prosecution; nor did we believe it, though the President claimed it for a truth, that "the annexation of Texas" would prove "a bloodless achievement." Dreading Mexico from the start, more than a civilized nation, and ashamed of the Administration for turning the tide of war against Mexico which it had commenced against England; we feared its duration from the start.

The President says he expects a speedy peace even now, while pushing two powerful armies to the Mexican Capitol. We do not pretend to say just now whether it would be good policy or not to withdraw our armies from Mexico, though, if in a position to give advice, we should certainly advise a withdrawal, at least to such line as the Government means to maintain. A peace made at the capitol of Mexico would be a forced peace at best, and that is the worst possible peace a nation can have. It would last as short as long as our armies were on their way home, and no longer. It would have the sanction neither of the judgment nor heart of the Mexican people, and would, therefore, be broken at the earliest possible moment.

Our belief is that some men, and wiser policy, must prevail at the seat of Government, before we can hope for a permanent peace with the Mexican Republic.

We have heard of a war upon Mexican Churches as well as Mexican Palaces, and this, too, from the organ of the Government. A people who feel that their religion is at stake will some die, a thousand deaths, if they could, than surrender their altars to the enemy. Many, too, feel relation to yield up their soil; the bones of their fathers, and what they hoped would prove such to their children and children's children, for all time to come. If then this Government expects an early peace it must either abate something of its demands, or send a hundred thousand men into Mexico to guard every exposed place, by sea and land and to overawe the whole population. As for affection towards us, or confidence in us, the Mexicans have none, and whenever they feel strong enough they will treat us something worse than the Russians treated the French, in their invasion of the Russian country. In many respects, indeed, we are engaged in just such a war, and the sooner we get out of it the better for national honor, national strength, and the general good of mankind.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

State of the Crops, Markets, &c.

WAMINGTON, May 27th, 1847.

We are blessed with more showers here and in the neighborhood, which will add materially to the improvement of the crops. The drought which prevailed for some weeks in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, has been general through the east, but the showers will put a new appearance upon the face of nature, and restore much which seemed to be lost. There is no occasion, therefore, for croaking at this early season about next year's crops, and I am, therefore, sorry to see so many panic makers busy in predicting evil. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof, and I have much more faith in the great promises that "seed time and harvest shall never fail", and that the "*Lord will provide,*" than in any faithless misgivings about the future.

In regard to the present season, the end will probably show the following important results:

1st. That the new lands put under cultivation the present year will over and over again make up for any deficiency in crops.

2d. That the Corn planted and brought to market will nearly double the amount produced the past year.

Nor is it true that the Wheat, or even the winter Wheat, about which so many predictions have been uttered, will prove altogether a deficient crop, or even a short one. We shall have enough, not only for the largest possible home consumption, but for a foreign export, quite equal to the probable demand abroad. In no year of our national existence has so much attention been paid to Agriculture, as during the present season. The present prices have given a new impulse to the whole business of Agriculture, and the general inquiry is how, regardless of the expense, the largest yield can be produced. Nor do the fields of Wheat planted the last autumn by any means look as badly as has been represented. I have seen many giving promise of the most bountiful harvest, and the new plantings generally promise well. Of course there are particular exceptions, and to the owners these offer sad enough prospects for the future, but as exceptions are not rules, it is wrong to present a scattered or barren field as a sample of the appearance of a whole country. I find that many old tobacco fields in Virginia and Maryland have this year been turned into Corn, and probably the world would not suffer much if there should be a general metamorphose of the latter weed into fields of maize. There are, indeed, a score of reasons which will readily suggest themselves to almost any man's mind while the harvest will be a good one, and I rely, therefore, upon a speedy and marked reduction in the present rates of Breadstuffs. Choice flour is retailing here at the enormous price of $11.50 a barrel, and other things in proportion, which is almost equivalent against giving bread to the poor. Potatoes too, have been retailing at $1.75 and $2.00 a bushel, butter at 50 and 40 cents, and sometimes for a choice article, 60 cents has been paid for a single pound, but a good article is selling this morning at 31 cents; which is a promise that it will sell next week for 25 cents. Beef, too, has been selling for 12½ and 15 cents a pound for choice pieces, but those who rely upon any enhancement of present prices, or even upon maintaining present prices, will ere long find themselves wofully mistaken.

BOARD OF TRADE.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Trade, held on the 27th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected members of the Institution, viz:

Joseph Knox,	J H Peebles
Edmund Snowden,	C A McAnulty
Geo L Selden,	R S Hays
A A Hardy,	A B McQuewan
J D Wick,	B A Sampson
F G Ray,	Francis Sellers
Jonathan Kidd	Walter C Roe
Thos R White	F S Griesemer
W S Albree	Wm Rea
John Jack	John B Herron
E W Lynd	John L Miller
H P Schweppe	Edward Faber
Wm Bingham	D Reinhart
John McQueen	Wm A Herron
R Watson	Jas D McGill
Luke Tasfe	J F Perry
J Youngson	Jas Berry, jr
H Conlter	Robt McCutcheon
B Glyde	J Kirkpatrick
L A Hutchison	P H Laufman
C Ihmsen	F Brann
J Grier	D E Bayerd
R Dalzell	John Black
Geo W Smith	Jas D Verner
John Scott	Wm C Curry
Geo E Arnold	Jos H Hill
Samuel Wightman	Wm S Bissell

J. HARPER, Clerk of the Board.

The Constitional Convention of Illinois, the members of which have been just elected; is to meet at Springfield on the first Monday of June.

Mexican Official account of the Battle of Cerro Gordo.

The annexed official account of the late fight, was despatched to the Central Government in the city of Mexico, by General Jarero, after he became an inmate of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. It is an interesting document, which will be read, no doubt, with avidity, by all classes of our fellow citizens:

SAN JUAN D'ULLOA, 23d April, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir:

Made prisoners of war, together with Brigadier Gen. Romulas de la Vega, who is with me in this fortress, where we have been placed by the unfortunate events of the morning of the 18th instant, at Cerro Gordo; and separated from Brig. General Don Louis Pinzon, I conceive it to be my duty to report to your Excellency the occurrences of that day, the bitter results of which have placed me in the power of the United States of the North.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, and General-in-chief of the army, directed Cerro Gordo to be fortified, on the left of the National road, or carriage way from Jalapa. The road crosses the brow of the mountain, and along it were placed our infantry, together with the headquarters, believing that our cavalry were stationed near the Corral Falsa, and the Encerro.

The broad mountain, called the Telegraph, is the highest of the eminences of that chain, on the Vera Cruz side. Beyond the Cerro, on the right of the present road, and at the point of intersection of the old road, the General in-chief ordered a battery to be placed, which would overlook the wagon road, the deepest and narrowest place in the glen. The old river road was commanded effectively by the heights, which were designated by the names of the advanced lines of the right, left, and centre. The first, and last named, had the river in front, along which the enemy were stationed; the second, commanded upon its left, the national road, at the point mentioned before, as the deepest in the glen, in such a manner as to enable it to defend the passage from the old river road. The command of these lines was assigned by the General in chief as follows: The right to Gen. Luis Perez; the left, from the battery on the National road, to Gen. Romulas de la Vega, and the centre, to me.

We arrived in our position on the 17th, when, about noon, we say the enemy advancing in column by the left of our vanguard, pushing directly forward for the heights, near the Telegraph.—The battery of the advanced line of the left opened its fire of round shot upon them, from our largest pieces and from the best effect.

Soon after, the enemy was discovered from the salient angle, upon which another battery of the same advanced line had been placed, which also opened its fire together with the battery of the centre, both acting of the flanks of the column of assault. Driven from his position in less than half an hour. The enemy, compelled to abandon that point by the injury received from our fire, commenced a movement, by the right, upon the Telegraph height, where he was also received with by our troops, and retired in great disorder, with considerable loss.

The following day (unfortunate for the Republic,) the 18th April, the enemy presented himself to renew the attack upon the Telegraph, and opened a fire upon all our fortified positions. The height after a severe and bloody contest, was taken by main force, at the moment when my advanced line of the centre was attacked by another column at the point directly under the command of Port captain (naval) Don Buenaventura Araujo. The battalions of Zacapoxala and Hat auque, the Artillery and Pickets of Matamoras and Liberad, covered themselves with glory, and effectively sustained the right wing of the left line, putting to flight the enemy's column in the short space of five or six minutes, which formed again on our right among surrounding thickets and ridges.

The height of the Telegraph being taken, the enemy bestowed the matter of our rear-guard on the left, and to receive orders or instructions from his Excellency, the general-in-chief, I sent my adjutant, Lieut. D. Francisco Ruiz, with orders to see him or the senior General, (*providing Santa Anna had run—we suppose*)—but he returned with the information that he found no one there—my one camp and Head-quarters—and that a flag of truce was flying at a shed, a fact which was subsequently confirmed by my own observation.

Under these circumstances Gens. Pruzon, Vega, Noriega, Osando and myself held a consultation, and considering that our position having been changed by the capture of the Telegraph height; that our rear-guard was hemmed in by the enemy in front and rear, and that our supply of water, which had before been scantily furnished in barrels, was now entirely cut off—that the general-in-chief had previously withdrawn the battalion of grenadiers which had covered our rear guard in the woods, the enemy were the master of our fate—and all, saving some of us, by our knowledge of the hollows and ridges might have saved ourselves we yielded to be prisoners, to the further sacrifice of the lives of troops.

In giving myself up to the generals of the enemy I give them to understand that no opprobrium to our honor or to our country, belonged to the act, and although they were the conquerors, I could never in any form palliate the war which they had made against my country.

In these expressions I was joined by Gen. R D. de la Vega, whose services in the cause of the Republic have before this reflected so much honor upon the Mexican name. Col. José Maria Pavon, Post Captain Pedro Ruiz, Major José Maria Mata, Captains Y. Arguelles, Gregorio del Callejo, José M. Manez, José Maria Moreno, Silverio Velez, A. Gallegos, Adjutant M. Damarlet (Libertado of the Navy) Fco Fernandez, sub-lieutenante R. Amable, J. R. Cavarubias, and Jose Lastortar, all of whom were brought to this place, and as prisoners of war will be conducted to such place in the United States as the present government of Vera Cruz may direct.

I beg your Excellency to lay this narrative before his Excellency the President of the Republic and to remark to him and to the nation, whom we should all serve to the last, that this result is an instance of the caprice of fortune, as at the same instant that our three lines of the vanguard had achieved a victory, driving our assailants before us, we found ourselves under the imperious necessity of surrendering ourselves to those who on the height of the Telegraph, the National road and in our head-quarters, had made themselves masters of the field. In number there were more than 12,000, against less than 2,000 Mexicans, who were surrounded by their advanced lines.

I have the honor, &c., JOSE MARIA JARERO.

To his Excellency, the Minister of War.

From the New Orleans Commercial Times, May 1st

LATER FROM MEXICO

The U. S. Steamship *Mary Kingsland*, Capt. Davis, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 13th inst. The *Mary Kingsland*, is well be remembered, took down Captain Walker and his mounted company, who, it is thought, are doubtless doing good service to their country.

The *Mary Kingsland* brought over a large number of passengers, whose names are subjoined, together with 347 discharged volunteers. Private Joseph Harvey, of Alex. Doniel's or the Vernon (Illinois) Regiment, fell overboard on the night of the 13th inst., and was drowned.

By this arrival we have received the *American Eagle* of the 12th, besides letters from our valued correspondent, *Indicator*.

The *Eagle*, in noticing the arrival of Major General Patterson, at Vera Cruz, accompanied by the Tennessee Cavalry; 1st and 2d Tennessee Infantry; 3d and 4th Illinois; the Georgia and Alabama, Regiments, and one Independent Company of Kentucky Volunteers—pays the following well merited tribute to this distinguished officer:

General Patterson accompanies them to the United States, but will return, we learn, to share in the perils and glories yet to be encountered.—This gallant General deserves more gratitude perhaps than any other commander who has been in the service during the present war. He has been a cripple for months, most of which time his only means of getting about, was by the aid of crutches. During the fiercest of the bombardment of this city, he was busy hobbling about from one point to another closely observing; giving directions where it was necessary, and performing all the duties appertaining to his office with as much despatch as if attending to the commonest affairs of life. The first day after the opening of the navy battery, when the fire of all the forts of this city was concentrated upon it, and when balls and shells fell in its vicinity like a hail storm, Gen. Patterson mounted his horse and rode to the spot where it was planted, and after carefully observing that the guns were properly worked, ascended a little eminence close by, with the aid of his crutches, and watched the effect of our sixty-eight pound shot and shells upon the city, with as much coolness as if only present at a simple pyrotechnic exhibition.

We can testify to these facts; reader, for we were there and candidly confess that we found it as hot a place as we desire ever to be in again.—At Cerro Gordo, although laboring under a severe illness, in addition to his continued lameness, and against the urgent solicitations of his friends and the advice of his physicians, he insisted upon being present at the battle—mounted his horse, repaired to the field, and immediately assumed the command he was entitled to. Such men are worthy of a nation's gratitude, and we feel certain that it awaits Gen. Patterson.

Passengers by the Mary Kingsland.—Major Count de Baumgardt, aid to Gen. Shields; Lieut. R T How, Alabama Regiment; Col. Forman; Capt. Hackleton, A C S; Doctor D A Danse, Surgeon. 3d Ill. Reg't; Captain W Parker, Ass't Quartermaster; Adjutant C Everett; Captn Bishop, Lawler, Hicks, Hardy, Campbell, Sillers: Lieuts. Rose, Adams, Proctor, Thomas, Lanster, Livingston, Hooper, M'Adams, Dunbar, Reardon, Ritchie Burke, Carlow, Bedseron: and 347 rank and file.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26th, 1847.

There has been but little done to-day in the markets, in the stock market particularly. The cause of this is the fear which sometimes springs up after a season of activity in our business circles, especially when that activity is not of the healthiest character. It is possible that the latest advices from Mexico, which are unfavorable to a speedy peace, may have some effect in checking business. Money is not hard; it is, on the contrary, quite as abundant as ever; but it is only parted with on the best securities. Good solid, substantial paper is taken readily, but kite notes and drafts are hard to pass. The supply of Flour here is unusually light, and I think the demand has increased a trifle.

The news of the city is moderate in quantity. The town was shocked last night by the announcement of the dreadful death of Mr. Robert Scott, who was thrown from the cars on the Rail Road between this city and Baltimore. He was picked up in the town of Perry, (Md.) and from the dreadful condition of his body, must have been dragged some distance. He was an excellent man, and the brother of Mr. A. Scott, publisher of the "Weekly Paper."

A little girl, the daughter of one of our citizens, who is subject to fits of somnambulism, and who sleeps on the second story of her father's house, got up at 3 o'clock this morning, opened the window and fell out upon the pavement, lodging upon a cellar door. She was shockingly bruised. This should be a warning to parents not to leave children subject to night-walking in rooms with unbarred windows.

Our streets are filled with emigrants. They go about in squads, and are mostly Germans. A body of the "gentler sex" passed me yesterday at noon-day, when the sun was pouring down a terrific amount of heat, and I was put into a splendid perspiration, by the very sight of their cumbersome wadded petticoats and pincushion caps.

Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, has been staying some days at Jones' Hotel. He left this morning for New York and Canada, from whence he goes to England upon a short visit. General Leslie Combs is at Jones's, and the Hon. Louis McLane and Gen. Henderson at Hartwell's.

The late rain has been of great service to the crops here and ours, while the grass, shrubs and trees in the city wear a new vesture. The old one was yellow and sickly, the present one exquisitely fresh and healthy.

Brown, the fugitive slave is gone, as you know. He got off on the writ *de homine replegiando*, issued by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. Judge Parson's anger was as hirtled to you, as to prestonians. Freed, the keeper of the prison, stands bound over in the sum of $1000 to appear and answer. Q

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Doniphan reported defeated—Movements of General Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1847.

By an arrival from the Brazos Santiago at New Orleans, there is an apparently authentic statement that Col. Doniphan had been defeated by a strong Mexican force from Durango, with the loss of all his artillery, and a considerable number of men. Later accounts do not give quite so plausible a face to the story. It was brought by a Mexican runner, and is said to have occurred at a pass between Cerro Gordo and Chihuahua.—The particulars given lead many to fear its truth Gen. Taylor, it is stated, is about to commence his march on San Luis.

Gen. Cadwallader had been ordered with his brigade to Vera Cruz.

The Massachusetts Volunteers, under Crowninshield, have arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. Capt. Webster came with them. Father McElroy, one of the Catholic Chaplains to the Army, came in the same vessel.

A still later report in reference to Doniphan says he was compelled to return to Chihuahua—this probably gave rise to the report of his defeat.

The arrival in Vera Cruz brings dates to the 15th inst. Nothing later from Gen. Scott.

A Mexican force had captured Heredia, who commanded at the battle of Sacramento, and carried him to Durango as a prisoner. He is charged with treason—being fond of American gold, &c. &c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 29th 9 P. M.

Flour—The market has been very quiet after the panic and downfall of prices yesterday, it appears very low for sales to-day, and the business amounts to only about 1000 bbls West and Pa brands at $6 per bbl, which holders expected to sell at manufacture. Many, however, have withdrawn their stocks entirely for the present. Thousands of bbls here, and to arrive, will have cost the owners considerably more than that. All are disposed now to wait for the steamer's news.

Provisions—The market is rather dull to day, and the sales are to a limited extent. The largest one was at $16 50a17,00 for new Mess Pork, and $14-00a14,50 for Prime, mostly at $14,25. Old Mess is held at $15,25a15,50. Operators quote a new Mess Pork at $14.

In Lard not much doing—sales West No 1 at 9¾ a10¼c for bbls and kegs.

A sale of 50 tubs Butter, good, at 14½c.

Of Cheese 100 bxs at 8¾a9c.

Groceries—The market has been quiet for some days. Of box sugars there is a large stock in hands, held at to day 100 bxs Havana, from at 6¾a7c and 8c for white; some white Brazil at 7½c But little done to day in Muscovados of any kind In Gingerbread a limited business done The market opens with some steadiness. Sales Yellow Corn of prime quality at $1.13 per bu.

Oats continue scarce—to day 1000 bu Pa brought 62½c.

Feathers sold to a moderate extent to day—say 1500 lbs—good to prime Western at 30a31½ cents per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 29, 9 P. M.

Flour—The market is still weak from the effects of yesterday's business, and though sales were made to day at the closing rates recovered last evening—$8,00a8,187½ for Genesee—it is not firm. There is also a considerable falling off in the business doing for future delivery. The Ohio Brands are now out and operators are so long forward to her arrival with great anxiety.

The movement in Provisions in Provisions is not so active to day, but the market is firm and sales free Pork has been cheaper than Flour. The sales are pretty much at the range of prices quoted yesterday—new Mess Pork at $16 37½a16 50—mostlly for the latter; Prime at $13,75 and $14 00 Old at $13,50 and $15,50. Some sales at a slight variation from these, the current rates. Some sales Lard at 10c.

Sales 1000 bbls Cornmeal at $5,25a5,31½ per bbl.

In Grain there is no material change, and sales are making at yesterday's prices.

Otherwise the market is without material alteration.

Cloverseed is quoted at 7c for prime Ohio.

Sales 20,000 lbs prime Rendered Tallow at 8 cts cash.

Nothing new in the market for Cotton.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON MARKET.

May 29, 8 P. M.

Flour—Our market has been unfavorably affected and prices have declined The general trade is also less active to day. The sales are of Michigan at $8,62½a8,75, and of Southern at $9 per bbl—Receipts ingressing.

The demand for Corn is not so active and prices are lower. Sales prime White Hide, and Yellow at 111c 112c per bu.

Provisions—The sales of new West pkd Pork are as follows—Mess at $17,50a18,00, Prime at $14a 50a15,00 per bbl. Of Mess Beef sales at $14,37½ per bbl.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 29th, 8 o'c. P. M.

Our market for Flour has been little effected by the decline in New York and Philadelphia. Prices are 25,37½c lower, however, and to-day very moderate sales were effected at $8,-62½a8,75 for Howard street. Holders of City Mills claim $8,87½ without finding purchasers.

Cornmeal is steady at $5,25 per bbl, with moderate transactions.

Of Wheat sales of some prime Red Samples at 200c per bu.

The prices current for Corn are pretty well maintained—sales 5000 bu White at 100a102c, and Yellow at 107a109c per bu.

Provisions—There is a fair demand for Provisions, and sales—Mess Pork at $16,00, and Prime at $14. Sale 150 bbls Beef—Prime at $10a10,37½; No 1 at $13.

In Lard a moderate busines at 9½a10 for No 1 in bbls and kegs. Occasionally a small lot of the latter at 10½c.

Fair sales Bacon at 7¾a8c for Shoulders, 9½ a10c for Sides and Hams 9¾a10½c.

No local news of importance.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS.

May 21st—P. M.

The Cotton market remains in the same condition as previously noted—without change. No sales of consequence.

Flour has advanced under the favorable news from the North, and Ohio, Illinois, and good Missouri brands are selling at $6.50 per bbl.

The large demand continues to prevail for Wheat. Sales 50,000 bu at 125a128c per bu for good to prime—a slight concession.

Corn has declined—sales of prime Yellow at 68c per bu.

In Provisions there is no change—sales to a moderate extent only.

SURPRISE OF A DETACHMENT.—A passenger on the *Mary Kingsland* has furnished us with the following information:—Just as the vessel was about to leave Vera Cruz on Thursday last an express arrived in the city with the intelligence that a detachment of our troops stationed at Santa Fe, a post about sixteen miles off, had been suddenly attacked by a band of *ladrones*, or guerilla robbers. Three of our men were killed, four wounded, and one taken prisoner. Capt. Walker, the renowned Texan Ranger, immediately set off for that spot, to learn particulars and try to overtake the ferocious assailants. The *Mary Kingsland* took down two hundred men and one hundred and three horses; the latter were landed without the slightest abrasion of the skin even—in splendid condition. She made the passage in eighty hours' running-time, exclusive of stoppages, reaching the South-west Pass at 5½ p. m. Monday evening.

DRUNKENNESS.—In Queen Anne's time drunkenness was rather popular than otherwise. In the manuscripts of the British Museum there is a letter from the Private Secretary of the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, addressed to the Pope, which began thus, "Sir, my lady the Duchess being drunk, was unable to see you when you called yesterday." Temperance societies were unknown in those days.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Candidates.

County Treasurer.

☞ I most respectfully solicit from my friends in the cities and county, a nomination for the office at the approaching Antimasonic and Whig Convention. The heavy loss I sustained by the great fire would make a compliance with this request be gratefully acknowledged. my28 MATHEW B LOWRIE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Major HENRY BEARS, of Allegheny City, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. my31dtdw WHIG