

*From the Baltimore Sun Extra.*  
MAY 9, Seven o'clock, P. M.  
**LATER FROM THE ARMY.**

NEWS FROM THE CAMP OF GEN. TAYLOR ON THE RIO GRANDE. THE WAR COMMENCED. GEN. TAYLOR SURROUNDED, AND A NUMBER OF MEN KILLED AND TAKEN PRISONERS.

By the Magnetic Telegraph we have the following news from the army received in Washington by the Southern mail at 6 o'clock.

The news is from the New Orleans papers by the steamer Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst.

On Thursday, the 23d of April, 2,000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande. Captains Hardee and Thornton were sent with two companies of Cavalry, 63 men in all, to reconnoitre. On Friday morning they fell into an ambush of the enemy, when Lieut. Kane and 13 men were killed, Captain Thornton missing, and Captain Hardee and 40 men taken prisoners. After night the Mexicans on the Texas side of the river were largely re-inforced, and they immediately surrounded Gen. Taylor's camp, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is the wagon train and all the stores belonging to the army. General Taylor not having on hand over ten days provisions. There are at Point Isabel 90 artillery men, 20 dragoons, and about 25 teamsters, about 120 citizens and laborers and the entrenchments not half finished.

The Steamer Monmouth landed Mr. Catlet on the night of the 29th April, at Fort Tobacco, with despatches from Gen. Taylor, calling on Gov. Henderson for 40 companies of riflemen, 60 mer each, 20 of the companies to be mounted men. Gen. Taylor has called on the Governor of Mississippi also for 8,000 troops to give immediate relief. Should relief not be sent, most probable he will fall into the hands of the enemy with all the army stores, and the destruction of the whole army will follow. The Louisiana Legislature have voted \$100,000 to raise recruits to send immediately to the scene of action.

Gen. Taylor's fort in front of Matamoros would be completed on the morning of the 28th of April, which time it was expected the fire would be opened on the city of Matamoros.—On the 22d Gen. Taylor received from General Ampudia, by means of a flag of truce, a communication in very offensive terms, complaining of having blockaded the Rio Grande—to which he replied that he, General Ampudia had been the cause of the blockade, he having expressly declared that unless Gen. Taylor commenced his retreat to beyond the Nueces within twenty-four hours after his display of his flag upon the Rio Grande, he would consider war as being declared, and should act accordingly.

Gen. Taylor furthermore stated that he would receive no further communications from the Mexican Government unless couched in language more respectful towards the Government of the United States.

**ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF CAPT. THORNTON'S COMPANY.**—Gen. Taylor had received information of a body of the Mexican army having crossed the Rio Grande some distances above the camp,—early next morning sent Captain Thornton and Captain Hardee, with a party of 60 of the Second Light Dragoon company to reconnoitre. Capt. Kerr, of same regiment, was sent to reconnoitre below the encampment.

The latter returned without any discovery. The former division fell in with what he considered scouting parties of the enemy, but which proved the advance guard of the enemy, who held a situation in the Chapparral, immediately in the rear of Gen. Taylor's camp.

Capt. Thornton charged upon the guard contrary to the advice of the Mexican guides, and was surrounded by the enemy, who fired on him, killed, it is supposed, Capt. Thornton, Lieutenants Kane Mason, and 35 men, taking Capt. Hardee and the rest prisoners.

**Postscript.—Second Edition.**

BALTIMORE MAY 9, 9 o'clock, P. M.  
*Painful news from the Army of Occupation.—Gen Taylor surrounded.—His communications cut off.*

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE SUN.]  
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 2d, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose extras issued to the closing of the mail. Gen. Gaines, and the various officers of the army met in consultation to-day. The requisition of Gen. Taylor upon the Governor of the State for 2,500 troops reached here this morning and the lower House of the Legislature immediately appropriated \$100,000 for the equipment of the troops. They will, it is supposed, be placed under the command of Gen. Perrifer Smith of this city, as such was the request of Gen. Taylor.

The whole Mexican troops on both sides is about 5,000; United States army about 3,000 plenty of yellow skin regades about to fight for Mexico, and 50,000 volunteers from this country in less than ten days, if wanted. This officer, from whose letter I write, thinks that 10,000 will be all that is necessary.

I saw a letter from the U. S. officer in Texas, to one of the army in this city, from which I gain something explanatory. The affair of the 70 dragoons took place 23 miles up the river which runs: W. by N. of Matamoros, while point Isabella is N. E. from same place, therefore the whole of the Mexican force, numbering two thousand infantry and twelve hundred cavalry across the river does not lie between Gen. Taylor and his supplies and it is considered the communication can be kept open. The American Army is well fortified as circumstances and the enclosed map will permit. In five days

all will be ready for a fire on Matamoros. A navy roll is now in Lafayette Square and crowds flock to sign their heritage of glory.

*From the New Orleans Courier May 2.*  
We received the following Important News this morn. by the steamer Galveston, from Galveston.

It is with mingled emotions of chagrin and mortification we hasten to give publicity to the following unexpected intelligence from the "seat of war," and deier any remarks of our own to this evening's edition.

We copy from an extra of the Galveston News, dated Thursday morning, April 30.

On Thursday morning, 23d a Mexican came into Gen. Taylor's camp and reported 200 Mexicans crossing the river some twenty miles above. That afternoon captains Hardee and Thornton were sent with two companies of cavalry, 63 men in all, to reconnoitre. On Friday morning they fell into an ambush of the enemy, when Lieut. Cain and 13 men were killed, Capt. Thornton missing, and Capt. Hardee and 46 men prisoners. On Saturday afternoon the Mexicans sent in a wounded man who made the report. These Mexicans it is stated, were commanded by Canales and Carabajal.

After the fight, the Mexicans on this side of the river were largely reinforced and have surrounded Gen. Taylor's camp cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is the train and all the stores belonging to the army.—Gen. Taylor not having on hand over 10 day's provisions. There are at Point Isabel 90 artillery men, 20 dragoons, and about 250 teamsters and about 150 citizens and laborers; and the entrenchments not half finished.

The steamer Monmouth landed Mr. Catlet on the night of the 28th at Port Isabella, with despatches from Gen. Taylor calling on Governor Henderson for 40 companies of Riflemen, 60 men each, 20 of the companies to be mounted men to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, when they will be mustered into service and supplies with provisions—the foot companies will rendezvous at Galveston, where transportation will be furnished. The steamer Augusta was to have left the Brassos St. Iago on Monday night for New Orleans, with Gen Taylor's call on the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for 8000 troops. Should immediate relief not be sent to Point Isabel, it will most probably fall into the power of the enemy with all the army stores, and the destruction of the whole army may follow.

Gen. Taylor's works in front of Matamoros would be completed on the morning of the 28th, at which time it was expected the fire would be opened on the city. Troops should not await the call of the Governor as it will be a week before it can reach this place, but hurry to the relief of Point Isabel, as by saving that place only will we have it in our power to render the army timely assistance.

Texans! you have now, at least, a glorious opportunity of retaliating on these perfidious Mexicans the many injuries they have done you, and of carrying that war into the heart of their own country, the cruelties of which they have so often made you feel.

We are indebted for the above to Mr. Ben. S. Grayson, who has just returned by the Monmouth. He informs us that Capt. Catlet left the army on Sunday night with a Mexican guide and passing down the river reached Point Isabel on Monday morning with Gen. Taylor's despatches to the Governor of Texas.—The Monmouth was unable to leave until Monday night, in consequence of having to discharge, and take in provisions to be sent into Corpus Christi for the volunteers as fast as they arrive. These were left at St. Joseph's where the White Wing is now taking them to their destination.

Gen. Memtain Hunt will leave this city late this evening, by way of Velasco and Victoria, to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, preparatory to marching for the relief of Gen. Taylor.

*From the Galveston Civilian.*

TO ARMS, TEXANS; TO ARMS!—The United States Army, under Gen. Taylor, is surrounded by the Mexican enemy on Texan soil. Gen Taylor has called upon the Governor of Texas for 2,400 troops—let Galveston show to the world that they are always ready for the defence of their country—let them display the same spirit and alacrity that they did in 1842.

HEAD QUARTERS, Galveston Volunteers, 30th April, 1846.

**ORDERS.**

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the companies composing the Galveston Volunteer Battalion, are requested to meet for consultation at ten o'clock this morning, at the Galveston Artillery Armory, at Lt. Crawford's store. The country needs our services! no time should be lost in immediately organizing the several corps of this battalion. The commandant of the battalion, has the fullest confidence in the patriotism and zeal of the citizen soldiers of Galveston! He is sure they will not falter nor hesitate in this emergency.

They have always desired an opportunity of showing their prowess to their Mexican enemies! That opportunity has now arrived. It is expected the young men of Galveston will immediately rally as volunteers, nor wait for their service to be required by draft.

A rendezvous will be immediately opened for Volunteers to increase the ranks of each of the Volunteer corps of the city, and also to organize an additional company of infantry or riflemen. A prompt attendance of the officers is

expected at the time and place appointed.

By order of  
G. G. BRYANT,

Maj. Com'dg Galveston Volunteer Bat. If 150 or 200 men with the proper officers can be raised by to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, they will be supplied with arms and accoutrements, and will take passage on board the steamer Monmouth, now bound for Point Isabel.

N. KINGSBURY, Lieut. U. S. A.

The Picayune of the 2d inst says:—

"The city is in great excitement.—Guns are being fired from the public squares, and drums and flags are paraded through the streets. Louisiana will do her duty in this crisis.

At Galveston, within an hour after the receipt of Capt. Catlet's letter, there was a public meeting, and it was determined to dispatch 200 men that evening in the Monmouth.

Gen. Taylor has fortified his position so strongly that he can stand a siege, but his communication with Point Isabel being cut off he is in danger of being compelled to take the field with an inadequate force, on account of the shortness of his provisions.

Matamoros is almost deserted. The American army could take the town at once, but under the circumstances of his position General Taylor cannot divide his command or weaken his camp by sending off any considerable number of men from it.

The Picayune of the 2d says:—

Gen. Taylor's position, in the rear of Matamoros, is sufficiently strong to withstand successfully an attack of the whole Mexican force, and commands the town, which with the batteries already introduced, could be razed to the ground in an hour's time. Gen. Taylor has in camp full rations for 15 days, which he thinks can be made to last 25 days, by which time he is in hopes he will receive large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana, from which States he has made requisitions for the immediate equipment and transmission to Point Isabel of four full regiments of militia. It is thought by the superior officers of Gen. Taylor's Army that 20,000 men will be required within a very short period; as it is well known that the Mexican army is still receiving large reinforcements from the interior. It was supposed by the American officers, that Gen. Arista reached Matamoros on the 22d ult. with a brigade but up to the period of the writer's leaving camp, no communication had been received by Gen. Taylor from Gen. Arista.

(Subsequently to his departure from the camp on the 25th ult. Col. Doane learned that Gen. Arista addressed a polite note to Gen. Taylor informing him that he, Arista, had assumed the command of the Mexican forces.) At point Isabel great fears were entertained of a night attack, which from the present exposed situation of that post could not be otherwise than successful if conducted with energy. The post is defended by Major Monroe, with a detachment of 80 artillerymen. There are also at the post about 200 armed wagoners, and 50 laborers; under the command of the Quartermaster, and some 100 citizens furnished with arms by the U. S. Ordnance officer, organized under the command of Capt. Perkins, and denominated the Fronton Guards. A company of 70 Mexican cavalry were seen on the 26th ult. within five miles of Point Isabel.—They were supposed to be a corps of observation.

The body of Col. Cross, was found on the 24th ult. about 2 miles from Camp, frightfully mutilated and entirely destitute of clothing. The body of Lieutenant Porter, who was killed some days previous by a party of banditti, under the command of Ranan Falcon, had not been found.

The principal officers known to be in command of the Mexican forces, are Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mezia, and Canales, Cois, Carasco and Carabajal, all men of talent.

The extra of the Galveston News says that requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi for troops, though our own informant says nothing of this. The News supposes that Gen. Taylor would open his fire upon Matamoros the morning of the 28th ult.

We have also received an extra from the officer of the Galveston News, where the intelligence was received by the steam-Monmouth, with Cap. Catlet on board, a bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor to Gov. Henderson of Texas, calling upon him for aid.

**A Curiosity.**

The Tom Gringle loaded with guano, from Ichaboe, arrived at Swansea in the early part of the week, after a protracted voyage. Since her arrival in the port this fine vessel has attracted considerable attentions in consequence of having on board a copper-colored Ichabod colored chief; who was brought from one of the contiguous islands. He is a person of good features, of rather diminutive stature, standing about five feet, with tolerably proportionate limbs, with the exception of his feet, which are remarkably small. When taken he was in a state of perfect nudity—a habit to which he clings with great tenacity. By great efforts, however, he has been prevailed upon to wear a few light garments. He appears to possess an amiable disposition, but he is remarkable for his timidity. When even the smallest species of the canine invades the ship's deck he makes a fearful noise and darts below with the most astonishing rapidity, where he will remain for some hours amusing himself with anything producing a tinkling sound. His inseparable companions are two short clubs, which he seems to prize greatly, and handles them with great dexterity. He seems to

entertain great affection for the ship's crew, especially the captain whom he follows like a faithful dog. In acquiring a knowledge of the English language he has made but slow progress; one or two words are the most he can articulate.—As soon as the vessel is ready he will be taken back to his native soil, when no doubt he will astonish his kindred with the accounts of his European expedition.—Welsh paper.

**From Washington.**

29th Congress—1st Session.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McKay moved that the rules for the order of business be suspended, and that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. J. Q. Adams asked leave to submit a series of resolutions.

The Speaker said the motion to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was a privileged question, and must be put.

Mr. Adams said he hoped the gentleman would waive the motion for a moment, to afford him an opportunity to take the sense of the House on the several propositions he wished to submit. They were of importance.

Mr. McKay declined. And the question was taken on going into Committee on the state of the Union, and lost.

**SHOOTING DESERTERS.**

Mr. J. Q. Adams then asked leave to introduce the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House the name of each and every soldier in the army of the United States who, since the commencement of the present session of Congress, has been put to death by military execution without trial; also, the name of each and every person belonging to the army of the United States, whether officer or soldier, by whom, or by whose order, such military execution has been perpetrated.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be arrested and tried by court martial, for murder, each and every person belonging to the army of the United States, whether officer or soldier, by whom, or by whose order, any soldier of the said army has been put to death without a trial.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs of this House be instructed to inquire into the causes of the recent increase of desertions from the army of the United States, and to report whether any further legislation by Congress be necessary or expedient on that subject.

The resolutions having been read by the Clerk for information—

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina. I object; I'll vote for them when the war with Mexico is over.

Mr. Adams then moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce the resolutions, and asked for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays, being taken, were as follows: Yeas 45, nays 90.

And so the rules were not suspended, and the resolutions were not received.

Mr. Giddings said he rose to a privileged question. He moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday by which the report of the Secretary of War, communicated by the President of the House, was ordered to be printed. He said he desired the House to understand distinctly that he made the motion solely to inform the House, and, through the House, the country, of the real character of the transaction. He found that he had been somewhat anticipated in the view he had taken of the subject by his venerable friend from Massachusetts. But, as the House had refused to adopt his resolutions, and as the facts involved in the transaction were important, he now moved to reconsider the vote mentioned, and when the House should fully be informed, they could then reconsider the vote laying the report on the table, and refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs for investigation.

He then stated the substance of the reports as follows: Gen. Taylor, with his brigade, was lying opposite Matamoros, in the Territory of Mexico, and as much without the boundaries of Texas as they were without the territory of South Carolina, or any other State.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, said the army were in Texas.

Mr. Giddings said no; they were in the State of Tamaulipas, one of the confederated States of Mexico, and as perfectly within the Mexican dominions as they would have been in the city of Mexico itself. While thus situated, Gen. Taylor says great efforts were used to induce his men to desert, and that many had deserted; that a "pickel guard," while pursuing a party of deserters, came in sight of them while they were attempting to swim the river "Del Norte." While the men were in the river the guard fired upon and killed two of them." This was done by direction of the non-commissioned officer in command of the guard, without any other orders from the General than the ordinary command to arrest and bring back the deserters. This he believed was the substance of the report. The transaction has not been published in either of the papers of the city nor was the subject permitted to go to a committee in order that the country should be informed.

Mr. Tibbatts called Mr. Giddings to order, and argued that, on the motion to reconsider, it was not in order to discuss the merits of the case.

The Speaker said that, on the motion to reconsider, the merits of the question were open for discussion.

Mr. Giddings resumed. The men thus shot were Americans, entitled to the

protection of our laws as much as the members of this House. They were convicted of no crime, they had been arrested for no offence; they were liable to no punishment, without trial and conviction under our laws. Their lives were as sacred as those of the members of this House, and the shooting of them was as flagitious a murder as it would have been for the same men to have entered this hall and taken the lives of any two members of this body. The rules and articles of war, the laws of the army, hold the lives of our men in service as sacred as they do the lives of our citizens or our legislators.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, called Mr. Giddings to order, and urged that, as the House had ordered the report to be printed, it was not in order to argue in favor of printing.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Ohio ought not to confine himself to the propriety of printing.

Mr. Giddings resumed, and said that his remarks were intended to apply strictly to the propriety of giving the country the true character of the outrage which had been committed upon the laws and rights of Americans, and to show the light in which such a transaction was formerly regarded by the army and by Congress, he would respectfully ask the attention of the House to the case of Col. William King, who commanded the army in Florida in the 1818. The history of that case he would read from public documents which may be found in the American State Papers, entitled "Military Affairs," volume second.

In answer to a resolution, the President sent to this House a message, in the following words:

Washington, January 8, 1820.  
TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th December, 1819, requesting me "to cause to be laid before it any information I may possess respecting certain executions which have been inflicted in the army of the United States since the year 1814, contrary to the laws and regulations provided by the government of the same," I transmit a report from the Secretary of War containing a detailed account in relation to the object of the said resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Accompanying this message was the following letter of Secretary of War: WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6, 1820.

Sir: I have caused the records of this Department to be examined for all the information it possesses "respecting certain executions or other punishments which may have been inflicted in the army since the year 1815, contrary to the laws and regulations provided for the government of the same," December 14, 1819; and I now have the honor to state that, as soon as it was reported to this Department that "Col. King, of the 4th infantry, while commanding at Pensacola, had given orders to shoot down the deserters if found within the limits of Florida," I directed the enclosed order (marked A) to be sent to him. His answer to this order was received during my absence last summer. The Colonel reported that such order had been given him, and that it was given in conformity with the established usage of service, when other means of checking desertion, which become so frequent as to threaten the total reduction of the force under his command, had failed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
The order marked A is in the following words:

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
March 29, 1819.

Sir: It has been reported to the War Department, from a source entitled to credit, that, since you have had the command in Florida and at Pensacola, "orders have been given to the military to shoot down deserters if found within the limits of Florida, and that such orders emanated from Col. King, Military Commandant, and have accordingly been executed."

The Secretary of War directs that you forthwith make a particular and detailed report, stating the orders, by whom given, by whom executed, or whom executed, and the time when executed, with such further facts as you may deem important on this subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. PARKER.

Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Col. WILLIAM KING, 4th Infantry. Tensaw Post Office, Alabama.

Mr. Giddings resumed. When these facts reached the knowledge of the Secretary of War, an order for his arrest was immediately issued, and a general court martial was convened in October following, for the purpose of trying Colonel King upon the following among other charges:

"SPECIFICATION 2d. In that the said Col. King, being then commanding officer of the province of West Florida, did fail, refuse, and neglect to cause an immediate inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the death of Neil Cameron, a private and deserter from 1st battalion company, 4th infantry, who was in the most cruel and inhuman manner put to death on the 16th September, 1818, by Sergeant Childress, of the 7th battalion company, in or about sixteen or seventeen miles from Pensacola, West Florida, although said Cameron had made no resistance, but begged to be taken back and punished according to the nature of his offence by order of a General court martial."

The court convened, and Col. King was found guilty, and the sentence was that he be suspended from all command and pay for five years. This sentence was approved by the President, and ordered to be carried into effect.

Mr. G. further stated that, when these facts were reported to this House, the Military Committee reported the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to strike from the roll of the army the said William King, late of the 4th regiment of the United States Infantry."

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, here called Mr. Giddings to order, and the Speaker decided that he was out of order.

Mr. Cobb moved to lay the motion on the table; and the motion was sustained. And so the subject ended.

NOTE BY MR. GIDDINGS. When ruled out of order this morning I had merely intended to add that Colonel King urged that he had submitted his order to General Jackson and General Gaines, who, by THEIR SILENCE, HAD APPROVED IT.—These officers were subsequently called on by direction of the House of Representatives, to say whether they had approved of the orders of Colonel King.—To this inquiry both gentlemen replied with apparent indignation that they had not.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

**A HEROIC MAN.**

In the obituary notice of Dr. McGaw, of Richmond, Va., recently deceased, the following thrilling incident is noticed, connected with the destruction of the Richmond theatre many years ago, when so many of the best blood of Virginia, haplessly perished:

"When the appalling burning of the Richmond theatre took place, in the winter 1811, Dr. McGaw was present. At the cry of fire, recollecting the great crowd and narrow lobby, he leaped from the side box on the stage, in the hope of securing the escape of his party behind it. Pressing the curtain aside he discovered such a mass of flame as most effectually cut off all egress in that way. Returning instantly by a backward leap, and supporting his wife, he forced his way to the famous east window, around which he found clustering and suffocating a crowd of persons whose every effort had proved unsuccessful in opening the shutters, which were strongly barricaded on the outside. By an effort of strength almost supernatural, he dashed to pieces the obstacle, and the first gush of fresh air gave life to numbers who would have perished without it. Taking his stand then by the high window, he announced his determination to secure the safety of every female before any man should escape. This he carried into effect, and then, literally surrounded with flames, assisted the men in the same way. At last, after saving very many lives, his clothing reduced to a crisp, as the floor sunk beneath his feet, he leaped from the window, the last human being that escaped through the outlet. His fall produced an injury of the thigh that rendered him powerless of motion, and he lay under the wall of the burning building until his own son, a mere lad, recognized his voice, crying for aid, and dragged him down hill out of danger from the falling wall.

Months of severe pain followed, during the first weeks of which he could not permit the removal of a single piece of his clothing; when at length this was done, the very flannel next his skin was found burnt, and a universal cicatrix of of the back evidenced the amount of heat he had borne, the painful effects of the burn having been completely concealed by the greater suffering from the torn muscles of the thigh. The heroism of this conduct was only equalled by the modesty which prevented his giving the details for publication, often solicited from him.

**Somerset County, ss.**

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court to held at Somerset, on the 22d day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox, Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Staler, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Staler, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 23d day of April, 1846.

WM. H. PICKING, Clerk.

May 12 '46-Gt.

**Cumberland Market.**

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Flour, per barrel,      | \$3 75 a 4 25 |
| Wheat, per bushel,      | 80 a 85       |
| Rye, " "                | 65 a 70       |
| Corn, " "               | 65 a 70       |
| Oats, " "               | 40 a 45       |
| Potatoes, " "           | 50 a 75       |
| Apples, " "             | 1 00 a 1 25   |
| " dried, " "            | 1 25 a 1 50   |
| Peaches dried, " "      | 2 50 a 3 00   |
| Butter, per pound,      | 12 a 15       |
| Beef, " "               | 3 a 4         |
| Veal, " "               | 5 a 6         |
| Chickens, per dozen,    | 1 25 a 1 50   |
| Eggs, " "               | 15 a 16       |
| Stone Coal, per bushel, | 7 0 8         |

**Pittsburgh Market.**

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Flour,                    | 61 20 a 4 50 |
| Wheat,                    | 0 75 a 0 80  |
| Rye,                      | 50 a 55      |
| Corn,                     | 37 a 40      |
| Oats,                     | 35 a 37      |
| Barley,                   | 65 a 70      |
| Bacon, hams, per lb       | 6 a 7        |
| Pork,                     | 00 a 00      |
| Lard,                     | 7 a 00       |
| Tallow, rendered          | 6 a 00       |
| " rough,                  | 4 a 00       |
| Butter, in kegs,          | 00 a 00      |
| " roll,                   | 12 a 14      |
| Cheese Western Reserve    | 5 a 7        |
| " Goshen,                 | 00 a 00      |
| Apples green, per barrel, | 2 50 a 3 00  |
| " dtd per bushel,         | 1 10 a 1 20  |
| Peaches,                  | 3 00 a 3 50  |