The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1847.

PITTSBURGH: DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Illumination.

On last Saturday evening, in pursuance of the request of a meeting of the citizens who have supported the administration in the present war, and also a Proclamation subsequently issued by the Mayor, the buildings along our principal streets were brilliantly illuminated, in honor of the recent victories gained by American officers and soldiers, in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Balma, Monterey, Buena Vista and Vera Cruz.

Our sister city over the river, Allegheny, was also illuminated.

People of all ages and conditions, of all parties and creeds, appeared to enjoy with lively satisfaction the magnificence of the scenes presented in all parts of the city. The streets were crowded with dense masses of people—of both sexes—from the time the candles were first lighted till about 9½ o'clock, when they were extinguished. It was indeed an evening of real rejoicing; we never witnessed such a manifestation of enthusiasm; all appeared frantic with delight.

We were necessarily compelled to confine ourselves for the greater part of the evening in our office, (inasmuch as we had about three hundred candles burning) which must be our apology for the mesgre account of the Transparencies, &c., &c., which were to be seen on every street. We must depend upon memory for some of the devices, inscriptions, &c.

We must begin with the Theatre. The worthy Manager deserves great credit for the patriotism and liberality displayed in his arrangements for the occasion. Three Transparencies were splendidly illuminated in front of the house. The principal one, (the largest we saw in the city,) represented the city of Vera Cruz, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and the squadron under command of Perry saluting the American flag which is seen waving from the walls.

The County Commissioners, to their honor be it noted, very promptly illuminated the new Court House, which presented a most magnificent spectacle.

All the banks we believe were lighted in a becoming style.

The great St. Charles Hotel, had a pure sperm candle in every front pane of glass in that magnificent structure. Its appearance was indeed gorgeous.

We did not see the Monongahela house, but we could imagine its appearance. White's Band was present, and charmed an immense concourse of people with their exquisite music.

The Exchange, United States Hotel, Merchants Hotel, and we believe all the public houses in the city, were not far behind the above named houses in liberal displays of lights.

Many stores and private dwellings are particularly worthy of notice.

Johnston & Stockton, hung out the following: "A Lifter for the man who never surrenders."

Caleb Lee, Tailor; "Worth makes the man; it takes nine men to make a Taylor."

Wilson M'Candless, Esq. took the *shine* off Penn street by the superior arrangements made by him for the occasion. He had two splendid transparencies; the first contained:—"Fame and Glory to the Brave and Chivalrous Generals of the American Army: SCOTT, TAYLOR, WORTH, WOOL, PATTERSON, QUITMAN and PILLOW." On the other—"Honor to the President of the United States." Success to the gallant Pennsylvania Volunteers."

We noticed also Transparencies representing Buena Vista, San Juan D'Ullon, Monterey, Resaca de la Palma, blazing in light from the windows of our friend James S. Craft, Esq., at his town house, on Fifth street, amid his paintings, statutary, &c., among which appeared conspicuously, "The Farmer," representing Agriculture, one of his favorite pursuits; over the door, in illuminated letters: "Glory to President Polk, his Officers and Soldiers."

E. Snowden, Esq. had a neatly got up affair, painted by a promising young artist of this city, (whose name we have forgotten) representing Gen. Taylor and Capt. Braggs at Buena Vista—"A little more grape, Capt. Braggs," and other inscriptions.

Bank Exchange: "Rough and Ready."

Allenheny Engine: "Gen. Taylor, Buena Vista; Gen. Scott, Vera Cruz."

J. S. Harris, Broker: "Gen. Taylor never surrenders."

Fullerton's Tobacco store: Gen. Taylor don't use *Snuff*, but he made Santa Anna *Smoke*."

Keevil, Hatter; "The Mexicans thought to *block* our game by catching Taylor *napping*."

Maguire, Tailor: "Scott and Taylor make *breaches*—we repair them."

Macready: "Scott and Taylor—fame to the heroes. Honor to the brave American soldier."

German Hotel, Fifth Ward: "Com. Berry, may his gallant tars ever triumph as they did at Vera Cruz. Do. to the volunteers of Pittsburgh"

Aid. Parkinson: "Honor to the brave volunteers from the Fifth Ward."

Niagara Engine: General Taylor represented, with the following inscription: "Our brethren in Mexico."

The Neptune Engine company had their House well decorated—a splendid transparency containing the names of those members, who are now in Mexico, with some significant inscriptions.

THEATRE.

Notwithstanding a great audience was assembled on Fifth street, to behold the *Transparencies* on Saturday night, the Sables were greeted with a good one inside the Theatre. They appear tonight.

FRACAS.—A fellow was yesterday arrested for stabbing a man in the recess, Fifth street. After a hearing before his Honor, the Mayor, he was committed to jail for further hearing.

☞ We understand that the latest letters from Vera Cruz state that Rev. W. H. T. Barnes is not dead, and consequently he was not murdered as has been reported. The poor fellow is very much belied.

☞ Capt. Blair's company, from Washington city, arrived in this city on Saturday, and left on the Saranac yesterday.

ALMOST.—The Hat store of S. Moore Wood street, was almost on fire on Saturday evening, but no damage was done.

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST!

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1847, Saturday, 8 o'clock, P. M.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Atkinson (Dem.) probably defeated. [If he is, we think it likely a Democrat is elected, as there was, we think, no Whig candidate in this district.—Ed.]

Irwin is elected to the Legislature, which is a Whig gain.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern mail is in but brings no news worth communicating.

Virginia Election.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 8 o'c. P. M.

Bailey has been re-elected in ——— county.

The Whigs claim that they have carried Goggin, Belling, Irving, Watts.

Legislature unchanged.

MORE SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING IRISH.

I am proud to acknowledge the receipt of Twenty-six barrels of Flour from the kind hearted and benevolent people of Manchester. It is now stored at the Warehouse of B. A. Sampson, & Co., on Liberty street.

R. H. KERR,
Secretary of the Committee.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.

The following propositions are published in the *Diario del Gobierno*, of Mexico, as the terms indicated by Senor ATOCHA, when lately in Mexico, in his letter to REJON, as the propositions of the United States to Mexico for peace. They are copied from a paper of Guadalajara, without a word of comment, either of approval or disapproval:—

A commission shall be named to arrange the conditions. This commission shall be composed of Messrs. Benton and Buchanan and one member of Congress of the opposition, and two Mexican Commissioners. The commission shall assemble wherever the government of Mexico may appoint.

The United States demand the parallel of 26 degrees of latitude from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific as the dividing line.

The United States will pay fifteen millions of dollars in cash for the territory occupied, solemnly engaging not to exact or claim any expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at about thirteen millions; consequently, the United States consider that they would pay twenty eight millions of dollars for the territory described.

The United States guarantee that it will never consent that any territory or State of Mexico shall be annexed to the American Union; it equally guarantees the sovereignty of Mexico, especially her territory south of the parallel of 26 degrees.

The United States will place ten thousand men, infantry and cavalry, upon the boundary line, to prevent smuggling and the incursions of the Indians.

The United States engage to adjust all disputes about old claims—we give the remainder of the sentence in Spanish—*por el territorio cedido por tierras, deudas extrangeras, &c.*

An alliance offensive and defensive shall be signed between the United States and Mexico, to repel all European intervention in the affairs of America. Atocha is authorized by the Government of the United States to adjust the terms of the treaty of peace.

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

His views as to the Presidency, &c.—The New Orleans Picayune publishes a lengthy letter from Gen. Taylor to his friend Gen. R. G. W. Butler, of Louisiana, containing many items of general interest. We can, however, only make room for the following extracts.

After alluding to the fact that Gen. Butler, of Ky., had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, he says:

I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that high office by a few newspaper editors and others, which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or consent.

This I have assured all who have written me on the subject, assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were and had been absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated to bring this war to a speedy and honorable close, believing it was for the interest of both countries the sooner it was done the better—at any rate so far as ours was concerned; and that President making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished.

* * * *

I hope the greater portion of the good people of the country will be satisfied with what we have done on this occasion. I flatter myself that our compelling a Mexican army of more than 20,000 men, completely organized and led by their Chief Magistrate, to retreat, with less than 500 regulars, and about four thousand volunteers, will meet their approval. I had not a single company of regular infantry; the whole was taken from me.

Col. Benton.—The last Commercial Bulletin, printed at Boonville, Missouri, contains the following note:

Washington City, March 21, '47.

Mr. Queensberry—Sir: I see that you have put up my name for the Presidency at the head of your editorial column; and while I thank you for this mark of good opinion, I must inform you that it is entirely contrary to my wishes and declared intentions, especially in my speech at Boonville in 1844; I must, therefore, request you to drop my name from the place you have given it; and, if necessary to give any reason, you can very truly say it was done at my request. Yours truly,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

From the Boston Courier.

[The Courier is the leading Webster paper of the New England States.]

Before all the whig presses become pledged to this premature measure [the nomination of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency] we hope that some one will condescend to show some reason for it. We have heard none, yet, unless it be that he is said to be the most extensive slaveholder in the country—a statement that seems entitled to credit, since so many editors are decorating their necks with his collar."

LIEUT. COL. CLAY.—The N. O. Picayune says: —"His last words were of his father. When he was shot down a second time he drew a brace of pistols from his belt, handed them to Captain Cutter, and requested him to deliver them to his father with this message: "Say to him that he gave them to me, and that I have done all that I can with them and now return them to him." Here the enemy came thick around him, and these were the last words he was heard to utter."

☞ Patriotism, which has but half virtue, exults in the victory, in which thousands have been slaughtered. Humanity, which is a virtue entire and universal, weeps over the dying heaps on either side, and trembles for the Ruler, the Statesman and the General.

New Route to Chihuahua.—Victoria, in Texas, is only half as far from Chihuahua as St. Louis is, and goods can be conveyed from the western ports of Texas at less than one-third the expense of transportation on the St. Louis route.

☞ Four companies for the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics have been recently organized at Utica, the capital of which vary from $100,000 to $300,000. One of them is already in operation.

Capt. Walker.—We notice that Capt. Walker, with his fine company has arrived at New Orleans, where he is waiting the arrival of his horses.

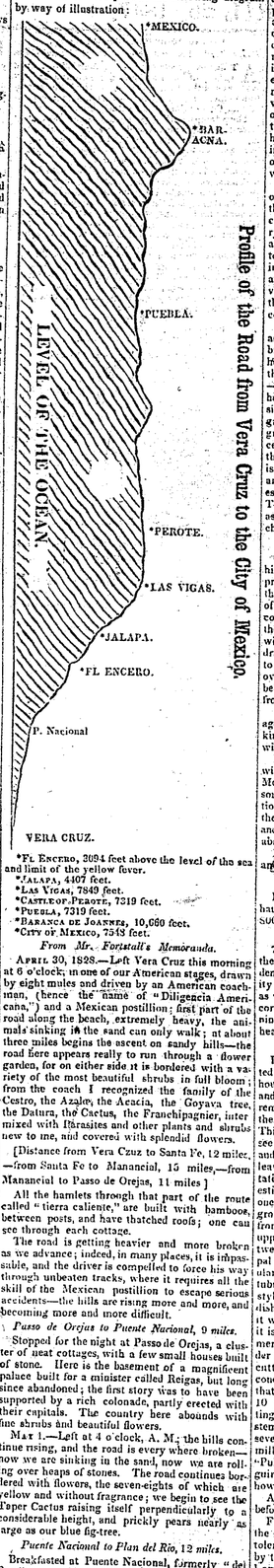
A Queer Idea.—A writer of the Naval and Military Gazette contends that the moustache, acting as a respirator, is a preservative from consumption.

Mexican Guns.—It is stated that many of the guns found in the castle at Vera Cruz, were made at Harper's Ferry.

☞ It is said that the first item in the new City Marshal's bill of extras, at Cleveland, against the City, charged directly after the election as per date, was "for mental anxiety $5."

THE ROUTE FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO.

As Gen. Scott's army of 13,000 men is probably ere this on the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico, we think a sketch of the route between the two places will be interesting, as abriged from the Memoranda of E. J. Forstall, Esq., of New Orleans, which has recently been published at length in the New Orleans Bulletin. Mr. Forstall made the journey in 1828, in the American Diligence, leaving Vera Cruz April 30th, and arriving at the city of Mexico on the 9th of May,—distance 280 or 290 miles. We present the following diagram by way of illustration:



Profile of the Road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

*Fl Encero, 3094 feet above the level of the sea and limit of the yellow fever.
*Jalapa, 4407 feet.
*Las Vigas, 7849 feet.
*Castle of Perote, 7319 feet.
*Puebla, 7319 feet.
*Baranca de Joanes, 10,060 feet.
*City of Mexico, 7349 feet.

From Mr. Forstall's Memoranda.

APRIL 30, 1828.—Left Vera Cruz this morning at 6 o'clock, in one of our American stages, drawn by eight mules and driven by an American coachman, (hence the name of "Diligencia Americana,") and a Mexican postillion; first part of the road along the beach, extremely heavy, the animals sinking in the sand can only walk; at about three miles begins the ascent on sandy hills—the road here appears really to run through a flower garden, for on either side it is bordered with a variety of the most beautiful shrubs in full bloom; from the coach I recognized the family of the Cestro, the Azalea, the Acacia, the Goyava tree, the Datura, the Cactus, the Franchipagnier, intermixed with parasites and other plants and shrubs new to me, and covered with splendid flowers.

[Distance from Vera Cruz to Santa Fe 12 miles, —from Santa Fe to Manancial, 15 miles,—from Manancial to Passo de Orejas, 11 miles]

All the hamlets through that part of the route called "tierra caliente," are built with bamboos, between posts, and have thatched roofs; one can see through each cottage.

The road is getting heavier and more broken as we advance; indeed, in many places, it is impassable, and the driver is compelled to force his way through unbeaten tracks, where it requires all the skill of the American postillion to escape serious accidents—the hills are rising more and more, and becoming more and more difficult.

Passo de Orejas to Puente Nacional, 9 miles.

Stopped for the night at Passo de Orejas, a cluster of neat cottages, with a few small houses built of stone. Here is the basement of a magnificent palace built for a minister called Reigas, but long since abandoned; the first story was to have been supported by a rich colonade, partly erected with their capitals. The country here abounds with fine shrubs and beautiful flowers.

MAY 1.—Left at 4 o'clock, A. M.; the hills continue rising, and the road is every where broken—now we are sinking in the sand, now we are rolling over heaps of stones. The road continues bordered with flowers, the seven-eights of which are yellow and without fragrance; we begin to see the Taper Cactus raising itself perpendicularly to a considerable height, and prickly pears nearly as large as our blue fig-tree.

Puente Nacional to Plan del Rio, 12 miles.

Breakfasted at Puente Nacional, formerly "del Rey," two rapid streams at the bottom of a very deep and wide gap; crossed the road here, which is connected by two magnificent stone bridges, supported by equal arches; they would be considered a bold and fine work in any part of Europe.

There are here only a few houses and cottages, remarkable for their neatness: the site is remarkably picturesque, and brought to my mind the splendid scenery of the Pyrrenees; huge rock commanded on all sides by the high mountains of Mexico, which here present themselves to the gaze of the traveler in their sublime grandeur.

Splendid shrubs and flowers continue to be the characteristics of the country we are traveling through.

A portion of the road we have gone over since breakfast must have cost immense sums—in many places very deep valleys have been filled up—very steep hills have been levelled or cut through—several stone bridges continue the connection, which otherwise would be effectually interrupted by wide and deep gaps, with rapid streams at their bottom. The road down the valley of Plan del Rio is abominable, with a very rapid and dangerous descent—we have to travel serpent-like to avoid dashing to pieces against blocks of rocks or tumbling down into precipices.

Plan del Rio to Ensero, 12 miles.

Passed at the bottom of the valley, a small village called Plan del Rio, composed of a few cottages and two or three houses covered with tiles; on the neighboring mountain stands an abandoned monastery—also, near the village, is a neat little church, built with stone, with a thatch roof.

I have seen to day, for the first time, the yellow "Poincelladi"—also, the Cactus Speciosa, 14 to 16 feet high; parasite plants show themselves here in all their beauty and variety.

Although we only remained 30 hours in Vera Cruz, my servant Francios, a Swiss, is taken with the yellow fever; blood is issuing from his eyes ears and nose, and he is suffering excruciating pains from his head and back.

Ensero to Jalapa, 12 miles.

Passed a small hamlet called Ensero—the road from this place to Jalapa is paved, though some part of it is much broken and some of the hills extremely rapid.

Stopt at a small hamlet called "Los dos Rois," at about six miles from Jalapa; there is here a large barrack which, being abandoned, serves as a shelter for travellers.

2. Left "Los dos Rois" at 7 o'clock, and reached Jalapa at half past 9; in many places we found the road much broken and difficult on account of the rapidity of the descent; here the country assumes a different aspect—it is more European like. Jalapa would be considered a pretty city in any part of the world—the houses are built of stone and covered with tiles or terraces; they are mostly of one and two stories, with large courtyards bordered with shrubs and flowers; there are a few remarkably fine dwelling houses; the streets are irregular, but very wide and paved; there are several large public squares where are held the public markets—the finest is the "Plaza Nacional," on which a monument is erected in commemoration of the constitution; the population here appears to be more civilized From the hotel in which I have stopped, which is a very large and fine building, I have a fine view of the Cofre de Perote and of the Pic of Orizaba, whose crevices can be seen with a good spy-glass.

The climate here is delightful, particularly for one just coming from the tierra climate," where the heat is extremely oppressive, the mist produced by the proximity of the mountains rising every morning and increasing with the day, produces a little rain every night, which is highly favorable to vegetation; in the same garden are seen growing the fruits of Europe and of the Tropics—little attention however appears to be paid to fine cultivation; the peach tree, the fig tree, the olive tree the pear tree, are seen thriving alongside of the coffee plant, the chermoque, the avocate, etc.

Although most of the lands between Vera Cruz and Jalapa are waste, no doubt they could be brought into favorable cultivation—vegetation is healthy and vigorous even in the most sandy parts; the sugar cane appears to thrive uncommonly well —the species I have heretofore seen is our Otaheit. There are in this neighborhood very extensive sugar, coffee and tobacco estates; all the sugar is clayed—the quality is very fine, and the grain the strongest I have seen; it sells for 12 to 15 cents and pays a duty of 12 per cent. I am told that on some of the estates, the product per annum is 60,000 loaves of 25 pounds each. The Indians are, here, the working class. The finest and largest estates (Haciendas) are in the valley of Orizaba. The population of Jalapa is estimated at 12,000; as in all Spanish or Mexican towns, there are many churches here, but they are not fine.

Jalapa to San Miguel, 10½ miles.

MAY 3.—Left Jalapa at 6 o'clock, A. M.; the hills are rising higher and higher until "Las Vigas" present very steep ascents, and rapid descents; and the road is covered with fragments and large blocks of rocks, no doubt scattered about during some convulsion of the earth; strong, indeed, must be the vehicle to tumble over the small fragments, without being broken to pieces, and expert the driver and postillion, to escape the precipices, and to avoid the blocks of rock that cannot be passed over. The pine tree now takes the place of the beautiful shrubs and plants which border the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa.

The air, at this height, is very sharp; two days ago I was suffocating in clothes of the lightest kind, and I am now shivering, although covered with cloth.

Every traveler is obliged to carry his bedding with him, none being obtainable on the road to Mexico; an empty room with a long bench, and sometimes a small table, are all the accommodation, with two or three exceptions, to be found by the traveler, from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Eggs and frioles (beans) are the chief food; water is abundant.

Passed a small village called Cedenas; also another village called San Miguel.

San Miguel to Las Vigas, 10½ miles.

Reached "Las Vigas" quite bruised and exhausted at 3 o'clock, P. M. We now stand about 8000 feet above the level of the sea.

Las Vigas to Perote, 15 miles.

7.—Left this morning "Las Vigas" at 5 o'clock; the road to Perote is good, although requiring prudent and careful driving, on account of the rapidity of the valleys. This country is more open, and as we approach Perote, we discover large fields of corn, in a fine state of cultivation; early this morning we had in view the "Cofre de Perote," whose head resembles here an immense tower.

Perote to Tepeajulco, 18 miles.

Breakfasted at Perote; the population is estimated at 8,000 souls; this is a fine little city, the houses are generally of one story, built of stone and covered with terraces; the principal street is remarkably fine, the others are wide and paved. In the Datura, the Cactus, the Franchipagnier, intermixed with parasites and other plants and shrubs new to me, and covered with splendid flowers.

[Distance from Vera Cruz to Santa Fe, 12 miles, —from Santa Fe to Manancial, 15 miles,—from Manancial to Passo de Orejas, 11 miles]

All the hamlets through that part of the route called "tierra caliente," are built with bamboos, between posts, and have thatched roofs; one can see through each cottage.

The road is getting heavier and more broken as we advance; indeed, in many places, it is impassable, and the driver is compelled to force his way through unbeaten tracks, where it requires all the skill of the American postillion to escape serious accidents—the hills are rising more and more, and becoming more and more difficult.

Passo de Orejas to Puente Nacional, 9 miles.

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Nupaluca to Venta del Pinal, 6 miles.

Left at half past 12 o'clock; the country continued to present the same crevices and barren appearance, until we reached Nupaluca, a large and pretty village, with a fine neat church; this is market day, and the public square is full of people; the road now passes through a very large Mague (Aloes) Estatis, and very extensive pine woods; through the day, which has been remarkably fine, we have been admiring the dazzling head of the Orizaba; the effect of a bright sun on snow at such an elevation, is really beautiful.

Venta del Pinal to Acajito, 9 miles.

Reached Venta del Pinal at 6 o'clock, P. M., and we stop here for the night; "Venta" in the language of the country, means a place prepared for the accommodation of travelers; it is very often composed of a simple building, but very large, with a Court yard in the centre and extensive stables.

6. Left this morning at 6 o'clock; part of the road we are going through to day is very good, and part is very bad; in one place particularly, we have all been obliged to leave the coach; passed the village of Acajito.

Acajito to Anosique, 9 miles.

This village is large; has a fine public square, and several fine houses; the streets are wide and paved; the style of building, since we have left Perote, is nearly the same, in ventas or villages, to wit: one story houses, built with stone, covered tiles or terraces, with large court yards in the centre; we have seen to day, very extensive fields of corn and mague. Passed the small village of Anosique.

Anosque to Puebla, 12 miles.

Reached Puebla at half-past one o'clock. This city is situated at the extremity of a very large plain, on the Vera Cruz side; its population is estimated at 80,000 souls; the streets are parallel, and very wide and well paved—the houses, built of stone and covered with terraces, and two and three story high, are remarkably fine. The public place would be admired in any part of the world—it forms a perfect square; facing it stands the Cathedral, on three other sides are magnificent palaces; there are many other edifices striking for their beauty; there are few churches in the world more richly, and magnificently ornamented than the Cathedral of this city—all the chandaliers and lamps, which are in great numbers, are of massive gold or silver; the dome is in marble of the country, of great beauty and fine workmanship; there are ten chapels, richly decorated and closed, each of them with an iron grate door of very great height and of the finest finish; the church was finished in 1808, and is said to have cost $6,000,000. There are also many other very fine churches. The Almeida, or public walk, is very well kept—it is composed of three alleys (of 5 to 6,00 feet each) of populars and other fine trees, and is surrounded by a wall, at the foot of which runs a fine little stream of water; there are a good many fountains in different parts of the city, and a few jets d'eau or water spouts. Few cities in Europe are finer than Puebla; but I cannot say much for the population, which, since the late expulsion of the European Spaniards, who were by far the most intelligent and industrious portion of it, leaves a curious contrast between the present occupants of public and private edifices, indicating the highest civilization the same may be said of the whole population bordering the road from Vera Cruz to this city—time will no doubt correct this.

Puebla to San Martin, 27 miles.

San Martin to Rio Frio, 24 miles.

MAY 7.—San Martin—This village is fine and remarkably neat, and has a fine church; the principal street is very wide and paved; the houses sometimes a small table, are all the accommodation, with two or three exceptions, to be found by the traveler, from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Eggs and frioles (beans) are the chief food; water is abundant.

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San Miguel to Las Vigas, 10½ miles.

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The road is getting heavier and more broken as we advance; indeed, in many places, it is impassable, and the driver is compelled to force his way through unbeaten tracks, where it requires all the skill of the American postillion to escape serious accidents—the hills are rising more and more, and becoming more and more difficult.

Passo de Orejas to Puente Nacional, 9 miles.

Stopped for the night at Passo de Orejas, a cluster of neat cottages, with a few small houses built of stone. Here is the basement of a magnificent palace built for a minister called Reigas, but long since abandoned; the first story was to have been supported by a rich colonade, partly erected with their capitals. The country here abounds with fine shrubs and beautiful flowers.

MAY 1.—Left at 4 o'clock, A. M.; the hills continue rising, and the road is every where broken—now we are sinking in the sand, now we are rolling over heaps of stones. The road continues bordered with flowers, the seven-eights of which are yellow and without fragrance; we begin to see the Taper Cactus raising itself perpendicularly to a considerable height, and prickly pears nearly as large as our blue fig-tree.

Puente Nacional to Plan del Rio, 12 miles.

Breakfasted at Puente Nacional, formerly "del Rey," two rapid streams at the bottom of a very deep and wide gap; crossed the road here, which is connected by two magnificent stone bridges, supported by equal arches; they would be considered a bold and fine work in any part of Europe.

There are here only a few houses and cottages, remarkable for their neatness: the site is remarkably picturesque, and brought to my mind the splendid scenery of the Pyrrenees; huge rock commanded on all sides by the high mountains of Mexico, which here present themselves to the gaze of the traveler in their sublime grandeur.

Splendid shrubs and flowers continue to be the characteristics of the country we are traveling through.

A portion of the road we have gone over since breakfast must have cost immense sums—in many places very deep valleys have been filled up—very steep hills have been levelled or cut through—several stone bridges continue the connection, which otherwise would be effectually interrupted by wide and deep gaps, with rapid streams at their bottom. The road down the valley of Plan del Rio is abominable, with a very rapid and dangerous descent—we have to travel serpent-like to avoid dashing to pieces against blocks of rocks or tumbling down into precipices.

Plan del Rio to Ensero, 12 miles.

Passed at the bottom of the valley, a small village called Plan del Rio, composed of a few cottages and two or three houses covered with tiles; on the neighboring mountain stands an abandoned monastery—also, near the village, is a neat little church, built with stone, with a thatch roof.

I have seen to day, for the first time, the yellow "Poincelladi"—also, the Cactus Speciosa, 14 to 16 feet high; parasite plants show themselves here in all their beauty and variety.

Although we only remained 30 hours in Vera Cruz, my servant Francios, a Swiss, is taken with the yellow fever; blood is issuing from his eyes ears and nose, and he is suffering excruciating pains from his head and back.

Ojo De Agua to Nupaluca 9 miles.

Breakfast at Ojo de Agua, a very small hamlet; this place takes its name from a beautiful spring, throwing up its dimpid waters on a surface of more than a hundred feet square; the water is temperate and very good.

The population, which, in former times, exceeded 200,000 souls, is now said hardly to reach 140,000. Here, as in Puebla, in the middle of public and private edifices, indicating high civilization, the population has a wretched appearance, owing, no doubt, to the same cause, to wit, the late expulsion of the European Spaniards, who, with their families, were the elite of the nation, and the head of almost every branch of industry throughout the Republic, and more particularly in the large cities. This expulsion was a suicidal act on the part of Mexico, for which it may be made to bleed for many and many years to come. It wanted talent and money, gradually to give stability to its new form of government, and in an evil hour, she has deprived herself of both; for great wealth has been carried away by the exiled, whilst the country has been deprived of its best and most experienced advisers.

From "Mexico in 1827," by H. G. Ward.

The bridge [Puerte Nacional] which is thrown over the river Antigua, is like most Spanish works of this description, admirably constructed. The arches are of stone, and the bridge itself communicates with a causeway, which, on the one side, winds down a steep descent, and on the other, forms an elevated road; along which the huts, of which the village of Puente is composed, are scattered amongst some large trees, at considerable intervals from each other. But it is on looking towards the Vera Cruz side, that you are struck with the picturesque appearance of the bridge, for there you perceive more distinctly the curve in which its peculiarity consists; while the fine masses of rock that command it and the rapid stream that runs below, forming a passage over a thousand obstacles, form a scene far superior to any that we had met with since our landing. Nothing can be more monotonous than the general character of the country from Vera Cruz to the Puente; the sand hills do not indeed extend above three miles into the interior, but for some leagues there seems to be a struggle between vegetation and sterility.

The Puente Nacional is sufficiently precipitous to render any attempt to carry it by assault extremely difficult; but, as a military position, it is untenable; being liable both to be turned, and to be deprived of water, with which it is supplied from the river below. Victoria experienced this when attacked by a regular force under Miyares, (as stated in the Sketch of the Revolution,) against whom he tried in vain to maintain his ground; but, as a stronghold in a guerrilla war, the possession of Puente del Rey was of importance, by enabling the insurgents to cut off the ordinary communication with the capital, and to bid defiance to small detachments of the royalist troops.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The Meeting for the Relief of the Poor of Ireland will take place in this Township, at the *Election District*, on the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, being more Central than the "Public School House," named in handbill. By the Executive Relief Committee. R. H. KERR, *Secretary.*

IRISH RELIEF.

The Executive Committee, will here state, for the information of all, that Taaffe & O'Connor have consented to provide gratuitous storage in their spacious warehouse, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, where all donations offered for the relief of the *Poor of Ireland* will be received.

mar26 W.M. EBBS, Chairman.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER,.....C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER,.....W. M. FOSTER.

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 37½ cents.
Pit, 25. " | Gallery, 20 "

Second night of the Re-engagement of the SABLE HARMONISTS.

Monday Evening, April 26,
Will be acted Tobin's Comedy in 3 acts of the
HONEY MOON.
Duke Aranza,.....Mr. OXLEY.
Juliana,.....Mrs. LEWIS.
After which, Concert by the SABLE HARMONISTS.
PAS SEUL.....by.....Miss BERTHA LEWIS.
To conclude with Part 2d of SABLE HARMONISTS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½.
The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number of seats may be secured.
☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

Second Oratorio of the Season!
BY THE PITTSBURGH MUSICAL ACADEMY,
At the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Bryans',) Sixth street.

ON Tuesday evening, 17th instant, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Professor BINGHAM, Prof. ROHDOCK will preside at the Piano Forte. The Orchestra will be led by Mr. I. WHITE.

PART FIRST.
1: Overture,
2: Chorus; Awake, O Arm of the Lord, Novkomed
3: Song; Consider the Lillies, Topliff
4: Chorus; Let us with a joyful Mind, Mozart
5: Duett; Who's that that on the tempest rides, Shaw
6: Chorus; Holy Lord God of Hosts, Haydn
7: Duett; Solo and Trio; On Thee each living soul awaits, Haydn
8: Chorus; Hallelujah to the Father, Beethoven

PART SECOND.
1: Overture,
2: Recitative and Chorus; The Arm of the Lord was upon them, Hayden
3: Trio; Star of the East, Rosini
4: Chorus; Nights shade no longer,
5: Duett; When thy bosom heaves the sigh, Bratum
6: Chorus; He gave thee Hailstones, Handel
7: Song; The wings of a Dove, Lovereanz
8: Chorus; Hallelujah. Handel
Finale; By the Orchestra.

☞ Tickets 25 cents. To be had at principal Hotels, Music and Book stores, and at the door.
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Dry Goods, Furniture,
China and Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Guns and Pistols, Fancy Articles, &c. at Auction.

BY JAMES M'KENNA, No. 114 Wood street, 3rd, three doors from 5th, this day, Monday, April 26th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold a large assortment of Dry Goods, among which are—
39 pieces Stenbenville Jeans, assorted qualities and patterns; 12 pieces superior Cassinetts; Sewing Silk; Spool Cotton; Patent Thread, Calicoes, Muslins, Broad Cloths, Vestings, Shawls and Cravats, Table Cloths, &c., Men's coarse Boots, Munroes and Brogans, Womens and Misses Slippers, Children's and Infants bootees, Men's Pumps.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, bedsteads, tables, wash stands, chairs, carpeting, 1 eight day clock, 1 splendid mahogany side board, 1 mahogany bureau, 1 mahogany frame hair seat rocking chair, Boston rocking chair, bird cage, 1 refrigerator, window blinds, 1 fancy book stand, 2 cooking stoves and fixtures, a large variety of kitchen utensils, 1 crate of assorted China and Liverpool ware, comprising tea setts, dining and breakfast plates, dining knives, &c., 1 patent scales, 1 bow window with shutters, 1 patent morticing machine, 1 do crimping machine, 6 kegs litharge, 9 do madder, 12 boxes Richmond tobacco, part of a half chest of tea, saddles.
At half past 7 o'clock, same evening, and every evening during the week, (Saturday excepted) which Wateh, 3 silver, do do do., together with a large lot of second hand repeating, quartier and other Watches; 1 gold pencil case, 1 mantel clock; guns, rifles, and pistols.
Also, the balance of stock of a retail fancy store, viz: Soaps, steel pens, toys, penknives, &c.; the goods mentioned in Saturday's paper are expected to arrive some day this week.
ap26 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

RICHARD T. LEECH, Jr.,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings,

OF all descriptions, No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, seven doors above 6th, and one door above H. Childs & Co.'s Shoe store. ap24

DRIED FRUIT—75 Bushels dried Peaches;
75 " " Apples;
In store for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,
ap24 110 Wood st.

TEAS—2 chest extra fine Imperial;
2 do do do Gunpowder;
5 do do do