PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1853.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

A letter from Bishop O'CONNER, on the School question, was received after our columns were pre-occupied by other matters. We will publish it to-morrow.

BALTIMORE AND THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—On Tuesday last, in the First Branch of the Baltimore City Councils, the following proceedings took place:

Mr. McJILTON offered a resolution, providing that the members of the Legislature from this city be requested to urge the passage of a law by that body, empowering the city to guarantee and endorse the bonds of the Connellsville Railroad Company to the amount of $1,000,000. Laid on the table."

Some of the friends of the road here, supposed this action, as it was telegraphed, was tantamount to a rejection of a subscription altogether. This inference is erroneous. When propositions of so much importance are presented, it is the usual mode to lay them on the table for consideration, when they can be called up and considered at any time. We have no doubt that Baltimore will make the subscription; if not in the form above suggested, in some other way. Baltimore has too deep an interest in this magnificent enterprise to give it the cold shoulder, especially when she can secure it without running any risk. We expect to hear good news from there in a very few days.

In the meantime Gen. LARIMER, the energetic President of the company, is devoting nearly his whole time to advancing the interests of the undertaking in one form and another. When the subscriptions which are now secured to the Company, contingent on the subscription of one million by Baltimore, are secured by the final and favorable action of the Councils of that city, means sufficient will be provided to enable the Directors to place the whole line under contract, and to finish and stock it free of debt. Under such a state of affairs it is not to be wondered at that the action of Baltimore is looked to with intense anxiety, or that some alarm was felt here on the reception of what was considered unfavorable news. We are glad to assure the friends of the road, that we see nothing alarming in the action of the Baltimore Councils, and that we have the most confident reliance on the good sense of Baltimore in the matter of this subscription. That city has shown an enterprising spirit which will not permit so golden an opportunity to advance her prosperity to slip through her fingers.

THE CROPS.—With a few local exceptions, the papers throughout the Great West speak of the growing grain crops as being in the most promising condition, and giving token of an abundant harvest. We have never seen or heard of fewer complaints, on this score, in any previous season. The Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin papers all concur in saying that present indications warrant high expectations of the coming crop. From Illinois we have some complaint; but not more than at this time last year.

The Chicago Tribune of the 22d inst., has the following item of intelligence:

"The Pennsylvania Canal is to be opened to-morrow. What has caused the delay."

Will the Tribune inform us whence it derived this precious piece of news? On the 22d inst., the Pennsylvania Canal had been opened for more than a month, and has been in excellent condition ever since.

A NEW WAR WITH MEXICO.—It will be seen that the news this morning doubly confirms the account of Governor Lane's warlike, or warlooking, proceedings in New Mexico. First, we have intelligence direct from the Paso del Norte, embracing the proclamation of the Governor, which has inflamed the ire of the Mexicans on the spot, and induced them to resort to military preparations; and, next, we have advices from the city of Mexico, showing the excitement produced there, and the determination of the national government to attempt something better, or worse, in the way of resistance, than the protest against Governor Lane's measures, formally made to, or through, the American Minister, Judge Conkling. If Mexican spirit were equal to Mexican susceptibility, we should have no difficulty in suppressing evil from this new turn of events; and, indeed, the affair is a very disagreeable, and may perhaps prove a very serious, one.

Mesilla, the town which gives name to the territory in dispute between New Mexico and Chihuahua—or between Governor Lane of the one and Governor Trias of the other—is a new settlement on the Rio Grande—so new, that it is not marked on the ordinary maps. It is about thirty-eight or forty miles above the Paso, and at no great distance below the famous desert plain known as the Jornado del Muerto. It is, or was—rather more an American than a Mexican settlement, and was supposed to be within the American line, until the observations, or blunders, of the Commissioners appointed to lay down the boundary according to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, appeared to throw it on the Mexican side; upon which the Mexicans took—and were allowed to take—possession: all, however, we believe, in peaceable way.

Our claim was a good one—better, perhaps, than that of the Mexicans; but abandonment on our part is an argument in their favor, which should have suggested a moderate course to Governor Lane, even had this not been dictated by other circumstances. He acknowledges in his proclamation, that next upon his own responsibility, "without orders from the Cabinet at Washington"—a fact which renders his movements the more surprising; and from a letter, dated at Paso del Norte, which we find in the Picayune of Wednesday evening, it would seem that Col. Sumner, to which he applied for military aid in occupying the disputed territory, had refused it, doubting the right and policy of the seizure altogether. It is difficult to understand this motives; but, it is clear enough, he thinks he will be sustained by the Government at home, even if he will carry out the views of Congress. To arrest the territory from the Mexicans, he must call out the militia, or assemble a force of volunteers; in which case the Mexicans must fight or run; and if they do fight—and run afterwards, as they are very likely to do—why then, we suppose, we shall have another war costing "fifty millions of Mexico."

There is one particular, not without interest, which may be mentioned in this connection. Mesilla is but a few miles distant from the well known field of the Brazito, where Doniphan obtained his first victory, four hundred and fifty of his men dogging twelve hundred of Mexicans—heroes of the Chihuahua—with the black flag—in twenty minutes. This was a mere prelude to the battle of the Sacramento, fought—or run—by the same heroes, only in vastly greater numbers. Governor Trias defends the disputed territory with these valiant gentry. We may guess what the result will be, should Governor Lane march against them with a force of American volunteers, and should the first battle be fought in right of the Brazito.—*Phila. North American.*

THE FALLS OF OHIO.—Every body in the valley of the Ohio, above Louisville, is deeply interested in providing some way by which the immense commerce of the upper Ohio can be passed around the falls, with little delay or expense. The canal now used is wholly inadequate and very burdensome. A larger canal—a much larger one—is needed. *The Government of the United States ought to build it, and make it free.*—But our people have asked for aid from Government in vain—the prayer to Hercules is unheeded, or scoffed at, and we must put our own shoulders to the wheel. The work can be done by private enterprise and capital, and the investment will inevitably be a good one. It will pay well. There is a good charter for a canal on the Indiana side, and we understand company on the Indiana side, and we understand company on the Indiana side, and we understand company