THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 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 profitable to them, and to our mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS.

Among the various Railroad movements in this country, which now give such cheering indications of its prosperity and march to greatness, the vast strides of Boston to reach the trade of the great West, and the Mississippi valley, are of exceeding interest to Pittsburgh. A letter from Detroit, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says:—"The stock of the Canada Railroad is all taken, and $70,000 arrived by the last steamer to defray the expense of survey, &c. It will be commenced from one to two miles below the Falls of Niagara, and terminate opposite this place, or at Port Barden, 70 miles from here. The road is to be of the most substantial kind ever built on this continent." The same letter says:—"The railroad from this place, west, will soon unite this city with Chicago. The Boston Company, who have purchased the road, are laying the track with a rail two pounds to the yard heavier than the Great Western. They are building a warehouse and depot here much larger than the one at Boston on the Worcester road.—They are now building nineteen heavy locomotives for use on the road in the Spring." The "Canada Railroad," mentioned in the above noticed letter, runs from the Niagara river through Upper Canada, to Detroit; or in that neighborhood; there uniting with the Railroad across the State of Michigan, to Lake Michigan, from whence to Chicago there is a short steamboat communication. A railroad is also shortly to be commenced from Chicago to Galena, on the Mississippi; so that when these projects are all completed, as they will be in a few years, Boston, by means of her great Western road, and the railroads now in operation in the State of New York, will have a short and cheap Railroad communication with the Mississippi river.

New York, also, besides the advantages which she will derive from these improvements, projected by Boston enterprise, and consummated by Boston capital, is, with her herculean powers, pushing forward her Erie road to Dunkirk.

Pittsburgh is a deeply interested spectator of these movements north of her, and they tell her in a voice of warning—push your iron arms also to the West if you do not wish to lose the trade aimed at by these formidable rivals.

At present Pittsburgh is compelled, by her agreement with Baltimore, with much impatience, to wait the answer of that city to her liberal proposition. That answer cannot be delayed longer than near the close of this month, when, if the proposition is not accepted, immediate steps, we earnestly trust, and confidently believe, will be taken, to put our Western road under contract.

And here we may state, that Pittsburgh is not alone dependent upon Baltimore for eastern communications—nor even upon Philadelphia. We are informed, that a supplement was obtained, at the late session of our Legislature, to a previous Railroad law, by which we have the unrestricted right of way for a Railroad from Pittsburgh to the New York State line, where we can intersect with the New York and Erie Railroad, giving us continuous railroad communications with New York, and eventually with Boston. There is a possibility, and even a probability, *that this will be the first railroad communication from Pittsburgh with the east.* Its friends say it will.

Pittsburgh need not, therefore, be over-anxious about Baltimore communication. If she does not choose to accept our propositions, we hope there will be no delay for further useless negotiations, but that our Western road may be commenced and prosecuted at once.

☞ Few persons pass up or down Wood St. near Water, without noticing the new and splendid warehouse erected on the corner of Front and Wood. We do not know that there is a more spacious or admirably built house than this any where this side of the Mountains. Certainly there is none to excel it. This large structure five stories high was put up by Messrs. B A Fahnestock and Co., to accommodate the growing business of the firm. As Druggists, and White Lead Manufacturers, they do an immense business requiring facilities they did not possess in their old quarters on the corner of Wood and Sixth streets, although we should mention that they still continue business there also.

Their new house and lot cost $23,000. It is a little after the fashion of the new and beautiful Monongahela House in outward design but adapted, course, to the peculiar business of this enterprising firm. The street story is in one room without any apartment, or any suport of any kind in the centre. The ceiling and floor of the second story and all the floors above are sustained in the centre by ingeniously framed arches of timber which yet are neither cumbrous in appearance nor in the way.

A spacious counting room, a vault large enough for a bank and their conveniences are on the first or street floor. The whole establishment is an ornament to the city and a credit to the gentlemanly proprietors.

☞ We notice quite an attractive Carpet store just opened on Wood street, by Mr. E. W. Lyndsey, on inquiry, find he has one of the largest stocks of articles in his line ever brought to this market. It comprises every description of carpets, rugs, oil cloths, stair rods, table covers, etc., and offers great inducements to those needing articles in that line. The arrangement of the store is attractive, and there is a beautiful specimen of window glass in front, manufactured by Wm. McCully & Co. See Advertisement.

IMPROVEMENTS—Four or five old houses on Water street, between the warehouses of Messrs Friend, Rhey & Co., and Church & Carothers have been pulled down. Four large warehouses will be erected on the ground, running through to Front street. Thus the last gap left since the great fire, on Water street, will be filled up, and the street present a solid front of substantial buildings.

DANIEL WEBSTER leaves Washington for the South this week. He will go first to Richmond, thence to Charleston; and, keeping the sea-board, arrive at New Orleans early in May. By the middle of that month, he proposes to be in Cincinnati, which place he will reach by the Mississippi river. We hope he will extend his journey to Pittsburgh.

☞ Our attention has been directed for months past to the condition of the pavements on Market street, between Second and Third sts., on the south side. Our Street Commissioner, we imagine, must have overlooked that nuisance.

General WM. O BUTLER, now in Washington, it is said, is to be appointed Secretary of War, and Gov. Marcy, the present incumbent, is willing, upon certain conditions and contingencies, to take a trip to Mexico. So says Potomac, of the Baltimore Patriot.

A new President of the Republic of Hayti was chosen and proclaimed by the Senate on the 24 instant. His name is *Faustin Soulouque*, a negro.

THE ENEMY'S ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Our readers will read with interest, and yet with a smile, the account given by the enemy of the great battle with Santa Anna. We can pardon all the boasting of a defeated and flying army.

The Governor of San Luis, Senor Adamo, puts out an address to the population, on the occasion, felicitating the country on the glory which the *victory* had shed over it, and rendering all the merit of it to the long renowned Santa Anna.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.—*Fellow Countrymen.*—Our army under the orders of his Excellency, *Benerito de la Patrio*, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, with heroic valor—overcoming the inflictions of the most frightful suffering, struggling against the nature of the ground, and even with Nature herself, which appeared to dispute the victory with it—has severely punished our common enemy on the 22d and 23d inst. It has covered itself with glory. Its illustrious commander has given new line to his country, he has re-conquered its independence, so perfidiously and wily meanaced. The pride of the North Americans has became humiliated, and our army has restored the national honor outraged at Resaca and Monterey. The Republic commences to-day an advance which will make it respected abroad, and which will bear it on, without doubt to that immortality destined for free and independent nations. Our immense territory, usurped by this vile and detestable horde, will be restored to its intact: not a single vile foot-print shall dare pollute our soil, and the hero, the genius, the man whom Heaven has bestowed upon us as a precious gift, and the afflictions of the country, will very soon complete the sublime enterprise which he has commenced. Union, fellow countrymen! eternal gratitude to the illustrious, renowned and well-deserving President Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and the invincible army which is fighting under his orders, in defence of our dearest interests.

REMON ADAMO.

San Luis Potosi, Feb. 27 1846.

THE ENEMY'S CAMP, Feb. 23 1847.

Dear Friend—The General-in-chief is upon the point of despatching a courier—now 5 o'clock, P. M. We have taken the fortifications of the enemy, and four of his positions, which he defended with obstinacy, and every height and every ravine of which they furiously disputed. We have lost many of our brave field and other officers, out of proportion to the number of soldiers, and we have taken from the enemy, two flags and three pieces of artillery. There are very few prisoners—four, I believe the rest are dead.

Our troops are perishing from hunger and thirst. They have not drank water in two days, and have eaten nothing since the day they we at Incarnation and a slice of roasted meat at La Vaca.

I am much afraid least this cause should disperse us to night, since the soldiers are already scattering, and we have seen bodies of them fighting and charging upon the enemy wherever they thought there was water, calling for nothing; and we have seen them disputing among themselves, totally indifferent to the fire of the enemy, for a piece of ham found upon the dead Yankees. This night is a fearful one for the Republic, since I dread lest we should become disbanded. In conclusion, dear friend, there now remains but little to be done, because we have been pursuing the enemy all day long with the bayonet, and to-morrow they will be finished. They killed the horse of the General in-Chief with a grape shot.

Addition, or Postscript, 24th—Since closing my letter, the general-in-chief, convinced without doubt, that the army will disband unless it can obtain food, and procure water, has ordered its march to Agua Nueva where there are some cattle and water—water, which is before everything else.

It is very cruel, dear L., that which we have suffered. We have lost about a thousand men, and many officers killed and wounded, and our Lombardini among the rest.

It the first action which the Republic has fought on a large scale and obstinately. It began at five minutes past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d. They attacked us on our right and were repulsed at 6 o'clock. On the 23d they returned to the charge, at the same point, before 6 o'clock in the morning, and were driven back a league and a quarter to Buena Vista, the different conflicts which we had with them being concluded at 6 in the evening.

From a letter, dated February 24th.—We have gained a bloody battle, and taken from the enemy standards and artillery. They have come to demand a peace, and they have been answered by the general-in-chief, that until the whole Republic is evacuated by them he will not listen to them."

Here follows the names of some of the officers killed.

Gen. Jaurgui writes me, and says that the following officers have been killed: The brave Col. D Francisco Berra, the lieutenant colonel of the 1st Light regiment; Col. Pino, of the 2d Light Cavalry; the lieutenant-colonel of the 11th infantry, and who knows how many have meet the same fate. The following are wounded: General Lombardini, the colonel of the 3d Cavalry and the Lieutenant Col. of the 5th Cavalry.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED FEB. 23.—At the moment of writing (12 o'clock of the day) we are returning from Angostura, where we beat Taylor all day yesterday, taking from them many points among the heights almost inaccessible, and doing so repeatedly, until our troops remained at night established in the position from which we had driven them by main force. We took from them three guns, killed many of their troops, our soldiers engaging them again and again.

I would not desire to speak to you of those killed of whom we have lost many, and among them Pepe Otomo, Pepe Bonilla, the Major of Morelia, Berra, Asouza, Lugando, major of huzzars. There are wounded, Gen. Lombardini, D. Angel Gozman, D. Miguel Gonzales, and others.

To day a flag of truce has come in from Taylor, asking peace. D. Antonio commanded the eyes of the officer to be unbandaged, that they might see our camp, and that if we had counternarched it was for want of of supplies and not for want of courage.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY SANTA ANNA: *General Orders of the Army—23d February, 7 o'clock at night—on the positions of the enemy*

—Camp of La Angostura.

His excellency, the General-in-Chief of the Army directs me to announce to the Generals, field and company officers, and the soldiers which compose it, that he has witnessed with satisfaction the gallant bearing of each one of them during the day of combat which we have had with the invading forces of North America. Such bearing is worthy of the soldiers of a people who desire to be free; and the ground which we now occupy, on which the enemy was just now posted the places of artillery and the colors we have taken, and the thousand corpses of the enemy which are scattered around us, will always be evidence of the valor of the soldiers of Mexico. His Excellency also directs me to say, that in testimony of the brave deeds of his subordinates, he will present them to the nation and to the supreme government with his commendation; and taking into consideration the fatigue of these days, and the scarcity of provisions which the troops are suffering, that he will direct them to be so disposed that they may recover themselves so as to conclude with glory the enterprise so brilliantly commenced. He directs that this order shall be communicated to the army in a general order extraordinary. By command of his excellency: M. MICHELTORENA.

Santa Anna Retired to Paras—Further Particulars of the Battle of Buena Vista—General Taylor's Army Still at Buena Vista—Departure of Old Rough and Ready with a Detachment to Chastise Gen. Urrea—The Wounded Mexican, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune of thy 24th inst. announces that Dr. Turner, bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, arrived on that morning at 3 o'clock. He embarked at the Brazos in the schooner St. Paul, on the 15th inst., which vessel he left fifty miles below the city, and took passage in the towboat De Soto. The Picayune learns from him verbaly that it is understood at Camargo that Santa Anna has retired from Agua Nueva, in the direction of Paras where it is supposed he would make a halt. Gen Taylor still maintained his position at Buena Vista.

The following letter was received at Malamoras, by a Mexican merchant of that place, from a Mexican of Saltillo. It was dated on the 6th March, and gives the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received:

"At 3 o'clock on the 22d ult, the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo.—The fight opened with artillery, and destructive cannonade was kept open until sunset. No decided advantage was obtained by either side—the loss on both being very great.

"On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half-past three in the afternoon, both armies were closely engaged during the whole time.—General Wool advanced with a strong detachment coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying their dead.

"After the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops famishing with hunger became convinced that they could not triumph or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, and retired.

"As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

"Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war; it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two Governments to enter into negotiation. With the power the United States possess, it would be dishonorable in her to force us into treaties advantageous alone to herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity.

"It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army was attacked and captured at Marina, by Don Jose Urrea, and is yet in his possession, with a quantity of private merchandise, taken at the same time." &c.

Noble Act.—A Mexican physician residing in Camargo, says the Flag, has received a letter from a surgeon at Saltillo, dated two days after the battle, which states that Gen. Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo and tendered him surgical aid from his own army.

It is reported in Matamoras that Gen. Urrea had retreated towards the Tula Pass, as soon as he understood that Col. Curtis was marching against him.

It was also said that Santa Anna was falling back upon San Luis Potosi; but as we before said, Dr. Turner thinks he has only retreated to Paras.

THE KILLED IN BATTLE.—The Louisville Journal, speaking of the loss of Kentucky in the great battle, says, in words that must touch every heart:

"The news of a great battle, however glorious to our arms, can never come without bringing sorrow to the hearts of those whose friends, relations and companions have fallen in the conflict. In this instance the scourge of battle has fallen heavily upon Kentucky's gallant sons. The intrepid Col. Henry Clay, son of the Hon. Henry Clay, has found a patriot's grave. A thousand hearts bleed for him; but oh! the sad news for his father, and mother, and, above all, for his dear little children, now fatherless as they were before motherless. And Col. W. R. McKee, of the same regiment, sleeps in the grave, and thousands mourn for him. Col. John Hardin, of Illinois, was a native of this State, the son of an honored father, Martin D. Hardin. Further news will ere yet further sorrows for Kentucky. Our State will be full of mourners. Our near neighbor, Indiana, too, has suffered greatly. To the immediate relatives of the dead we can offer no consolation; but their friends will at least rejoice that they did not fall by disease, but in the glorious struggle, supporting the honor and glory of their country.

LATE from the ARMY at VERA CRUZ.

INVESTMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

We have stirring news from the Army this morning, giving the particulars of the investment of Vera Cruz. The details in few words are that the troops under General Scott left Anton Lazardo on the 9th of March, and landed in serf boats, three miles below Vera Cruz, at Sacrificios, on the same evening. The Division under General Worth landed first. The gun boats felt the way. There were fifty serf boats, manned by sailors from the fleet. The men leaped from the boats to the shore, and at once formed into line; each boat had from 80 to 100 men, and all were safely landed; Gen. Patterson's Division followed next, and were landed in good order, and the 3d followed under Gen. Twiggs. It was past midnight when the three divisions were all on shore.

Each took up their positions, and line of march. A small body of Mexican cavalry were encountered on the morning of the 10th and put to route. Gen. Worth marched at sunrise and dispersed these men.

On the 11th the troops moved nearer the town, —Worth on the right, Patterson in the centre, and Twiggs on the left. The roads to the city, including the rail road, is in our possession, and also the water communication, and the road leading to the magazines outside the city. A quantity of ammunition was seized by our troops and also part of a body of 1,000 cattle as they were entering the city.

The city of Vera Cruz has a large quantity of ammunition, and is pretty well supplied with provisions. It is believed, however, that there are not more than 4,500 men in both the city and castle.

There had been considerable skirmishing among the troops and some loss on both sides. Perhaps fifty Mexicans and thirteen Americans.

Captain Albertis, who was killed yesterday, was sitting at the foot of a tree at the time he was struck. The ball carried away almost his entire head, took off the arm of a drummer boy, and wounded a corporal besides. It had gone entirely over one of the Pennsylvania regiments before it reached the spot where the brave but unfortunate captain was sitting.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, Passed Middishman Rogers, who had not yet been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound on a cart and ordered to be conveyed, under a guard, to the prison at Perote; but, fortunately, they were encountered by our forces, and Mr. Rogers was rescued, and is now on board his ship.

On the morning of the 12th, at half past three, the enemy opened with round shot and shell, not only from the batteries around the town, but from the castle. Rockets were also thrown, and the sky at times was completely lit up by them; yet a large portion of them fell for short of our lines.

At Vera Cruz the women and children are represented by the English and French officers to be engaged in hundreds upon the additional entrenchments and fortifications about Vera Cruz. They work with shovels and hoes in the ditches, and carry the earth from them to the embankments in aprons, bags, and baskets—and they are hungry! It is also said that another revolution is going forward in the city of Mexico, with the object of overturning Congress.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The killed and wounded at Saltillo and Buena Vista fills more than two closely printed columns of the Union, at Washington. We add the following to the list of names before published:

Col. C. A. May, of 2d Regiment Dragoons—severely wounded by contusion.

Brigadier Gen. Lane, of Indiana Volunteers, was only slightly wounded, as we are glad to learn.

The following are condensed from the official paper:

Regulars—Officers killed, 1—wounded, 9. Privates killed and wounded, 50.

Mississippi Volunteers—Killed, 41—wounded, 52—missing, 3.

Illinois Volunteers—Killed, 72—wounded 94—missing, 3.

Texas Volunteers—Killed, 14—wounded, 2, missing, 7.

Indiana Volunteers—Killed, 37—wounded 93—missing, 4.

Kentucky Volunteers—Killed, 43—wounded, 57—missing, 1.

Arkansas Cavalry—Killed, 17—wounded, 32—missing 4.

Total Loss—264 killed, 456 wounded, and 26 missing, and last incomplete.

Mexican Loss—2,000 killed, besides from 2 to 3,000 missing and deserters. [This is in the despatch of General Taylor.

Gen. Taylor also states in his official letter of the 25th February, that "the enemy is in full retreat and in a very disorganized condition, the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers." General Taylor despatched a corps as far as Encarnacion to harrass the enemy.

The official despatches from General Taylor are to the 2d of March.

The Germantown and Dominion left on Saturday for New Orleans, with four Companies of Regulars. The Mountaineer will follow. The Circassian has been taken up to convey one or two Companies. It is the design, we hear, of the Quartermaster, to get them off as fast as possible, and to take the last arriving down to the Packets, so as to land all, as nearly as may be, in New Orleans at the same time. There the Regiment will be organized by Col. Butler, and proceed forthwith to the Seat of War—if necessary.

A young married lady in Rysgate, Vermont, has made, during the past season, from eight cows, 1700 pounds of butter, which has been sold at market at an average price at twenty cents per pound, making the handsome sum of $340.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STILL LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have late news from Vera Cruz, nothing of much importance. News of the brilliant victory of Taylor reached Vera Cruz on the 16th, and gave great joy. There is intelligence to the 17th, but up to that time, neither the city nor the Castle had been taken. Col. Harney had arrived and landed, but Midshipman Rogers, we are sorry to say, had not been rescued and is in prison. Many Mexicans had been shot in Vera Cruz for proposing a capitulation. General Scott gave foreigners permission to leave the city, and they were coming on board of the foreign vessels.

The rough weather had prevented the landing of the big guns, and postponed the bombardment. A constant but unsuccessful fire had been kept up from the Castle and city.

[From our correspondent.]

By the arrival of the steamer Telegraph, we have dates from Brazos to the 22d. Santa Anna retired to San Louis Potosi, and made an effort to collect more forces.

Gen. Taylor reached Cerralvo with 1000 horse and made hot pursuit for Urrea, who had retreated towards Victoria upon the approach of General Taylor.

The Massachusetts troops were ordered to occupy Matamoras. The line of communication was open from Agua Nueva to Brazos.

The news from Vera Cruz is four days latter. The rough weather prevented the bombardment and the artillery had not been landed.

Gen. Scott had given official notice to all the foreigners in the city to leave or take the consequences of remaining.

Most of them had taken warning and gone on board the various ships of war lying in the harbor. They reported that several Mexican citizens had been shot by the military for even favoring a capitulation. The military were violently opposed to an unconditional surrender.

The news of Gen. Taylor's great victory at Buena Vista had arrived the previous day and occasioned immense rejoicing.

The cannonading of the city and castle was continued without intermission. No further losses from the evening's fire had occurred.

Commodore Perry had not arrived to supersede Commodore Connor.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

April 3d, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Flour—Buyers are in the market offering $6,25 very freely for Western brands, [standard quality] but there are no sellers at that price. It is known that are large orders in the market to buy, and this is supposed to be the cause of so much firmness on the part of holders.

Sales of the week 60,000 bbls. To day prime White is 87a90c per bu. Exports for the week 40,000 bu.

Wheat—Prime Red 136a139c, and prime White same prices, with large sales.

Rye is selling at 84a87c.

The extremes for Indian Orleans Sugar are 1 cent. Sales 500 hhds at 7¼a8¼c, usual terms. Some Porto Rico at 7½c. Market heavy.

Whiskey in barrels is 26½c, and sales.

New Orleans Molasses in bbls 37½c and market dull. Rico same price.

Market for Coffee active, with considerable sales Rio at 8a8½c, usual terms. Lagayra at 7½.

Lard is selling at $7.12½a7.37½ per 100 lbs, and 1000 head taken at these prices.

There is more of a demand for Provisions. Western Mess Beef is $15. Old and new Mess Pork $14 50 and $16 per bbl. New Prime $13 per bbl.

Sales No. 1 Lard at 9¾10½ for bbls and kegs.

Cotton is firm, with moderate sales.

Sales Fixaxed at 15½c for cot out the egg and Cordwood is fair sale at $4.50 per bbl.

Rye Flour is $4,81¼4.87½ per bbl.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 3d, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Howard-st. Flour is held at $6,12½, but the sales at this price are very small, and buyers are shy.

Considerable sales White Wheat at 140a145c per bu.

Corn—Sale prime Yellow at 87a90c per bu, and of White at 76a78c.

Rye is worth 80c and sales.

The market for sugar is heavy. Sales N. O. at 7½a7¾c, and of Porto Rico at 7½c.

Whiskey in bbls is worth 27c.

Market for molasses dull.

The Market for coffee is dull at present.

In the Provision market there is no change in prices or demands.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 3d, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Sales 1000 bbls Genesee Flour at $7.25 per bbl. There is an increasing demand for Flour, with but a light stock in the city on sale. Sales are making for delivery on the opening of the (Erie) Canal navigation at $7.25 ⅌ bbl. For delivery in May at $6.25a6.37½ ⅌ bbl; and for delivery in June at $6.25a6.37½ ⅌ bbl. At these prices future delivery at the periods indicated, sales 10,000 bbls.

Prime White Wheats are worth 170c and selling to a fair extent.

Corn at 84a89c per bu. The sales of the week have been 400,000 bu.

The market for sugar is heavy. Sales N. O. at 7½a7¾c, and of Porto Rico at 7½c.

Whiskey in bbls is worth 27c.

Market for molasses dull.

The Market for coffee is dull at present.

In the Provision market there is no change in prices or demands.

BOSTON MARKET.

April 3d, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Genesee Flour is selling at $7.37½7.50 ⅌ bbl. Western brands, as Ohio and Michigan are going off to a very fair extent at $7.25a7.31½ ⅌ bbl.

GREAT FAITH.—A day or two since, when Extras were flying about the streets with news of Gen. Taylor's Battles, a prominent and noisy member of the Locofoco party, was asked his opinion of it. "Tut! tut!" quoth he, "I don't believe a word of it. Sure, and haven't I the last *Union*, and it don't say a word about it!" The intelligent old gentleman, it appears, either never had heard of the Telegraph, or forgotten its existence, or verily believed Cave Johnson's slow coaches had distanced the lightning.

Great preparations are making in Birmingham, Sligo, and indeed all around the city, to erect buildings this season. The increasing population of the city and vicinity must have additional room.

We are indebted to the Clipper No. 2, for Cincinnati papers, and to the Circassian for papers in advance of the mails.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Magnetic Telegraph Line between Wilmington and Philadelphia is broken at several different points.—The repairs between Baltimore and Wilmington are completed.—*Balt. Amer.*

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—The Boston Courier says:—Spring is rapidly advancing, and, in a few days more, the earth will be in a suitable condition for transplanting. This is an operation which many are in the habit of delaying, and consequently often lose their trees, and their labor. It should not be attempted till the earth is thoroughly free from frost, but the farmer should be prompt to plant his trees as soon as it is sufficiently friable to settle around and among the small fibres of the roots. Many persons lose their trees, or stint and retard their growth, by placing them in small holes, with their roots compressed and distorted from their natural position, and shoveling upon them lumps of dirt or turf, with as little care as they would bury a dead animal.

ELECTIONS IN 1847.—Elections are to be held during the remainder of this year as follows:—

Connecticut,	Ap'l	5	Florida,	Oct
R. Island,	"	7	Maryland,	"
Virginia,	"	22	S Carolina,	" 11
Kentucky,	Aug	2	Pennsylva'.	" 12
Illinois,	"	2	Ohio,	" 2
Missouri,	"	"	Michigan,	Nov 1
Indiana,	"	"	Mississippi,	" 1
Alabama,	"	"	Louisiana,	" "
N Carolina,	"	5	Texas,	" "
Tennessee	"	"	New York	" 2
Vermont,	Sept	7	New Jersey	" "
Maine,	"	13	Massachu'ts	" 8
Georgia	Oct	4	Delaware,	" 9
Arkansas	"	"		

IT IS STATED in the papers that an enterprising Yankee girl, Miss Sarah L Bagley, is now the operator of the magnetic telegraph at Springfield, Massachusetts.

MARRIED.

In Kent county, Maryland, on the 22d of March, Hon. JAS. ALFRED PEARCE, United States Senator, to Miss MATILDA C., daughter of the late RICHARD RINGGOLD, Esq.

☞ A Boy Wanted.—Apply at the Gazette Office.

GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietor of the Pittsburgh Gazette has purchased the interest of Messrs. White & Harris, in the Gazette Job Printing establishment. Mr PARKIN will, as hitherto, superintend the office, and all orders for books or Job Printing of any kind, will be executed with promptness, and upon satisfactory terms.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE POTATO ROT—DISEASE AND REMEDY.—A correspondent of the Washington Union gives an able article on the Potato Rot, the cause and remedy, &c. The probable truth of the statements there made, struck me with more force, from the fact that a practical gardiner, Mr. John Wiles made the same statements to me last Tuesday in a conversation I then had with him in his own field, at McKee's Rocks, some two miles from this city. Mr. Wiles agrees with the Union correspondent in every particular, about the worm being the only and sole cause of the potato rot. They differ, however, in the remedy.

Mr. Wiles confidently asserts, from experience, that it commences its destructive career when the vine opens its blossoms. *A gift of warm time, fresh slacked, and dropped on each vine will destroy the worm* which is laid or concealed in, or beside the vine, near the earth.

The worm is never seen by day, unless searched for and then it may be found. It appears to feed between sun set and sun rise.

Our attention has been called to the article referred to in the Union, and as the subject is one of the first importance, not only to the farmer but to the consumer of this important article of food, we ask attention to it. The communication in the Union is from Claveraek in Ireland. The writer says:

In 1842, the dry rot made its appearance in this section of the country. Those that grew on my farm, in a close, gravely, or mucky soil, retentive of moisture, were about half lost; when stored for winter use, appeared perfectly sound, but rather moister and more clammy than those grown on the remainder of the field, which was composed of a dry sandy and gravelly soil. I gave them a separate place in my cellar. About the first of January enruing half were lost by the dry rot. The starchy cells were empty of their contents, with the exception of a trifling amount of a dark colored consistence adhering to their fibrous textures. The tuber had lost two fifths its weight when stored, becoming a hard, brittle, tigneous substance. The latter portion of the field proved sound and healthy; were planted in 1843, in an open airy field, composed of a dry soil; nearly two thirds were lost before harvesting from the same disease. Those apparently sound were stored, one-third of which underwent a similar process of destruction. In 1844, several hundred bushels were obtained from a distance, of a superior variety, which had recently been grown from the ball or seed, a white crisp bright colored tuber. While dividing eight bushels of these into two parts for planting, which was entirely performed by myself, I discovered about one out of fifty exhibit one, sometimes two, and even three faintly blue-colored spots, in the aggregate about the size of an inch in diameter, contiguous to the hilum or stem end of the tuber, on or near the bulge. At first I paid little attention, and still less conceived it to be an unusual appearance. After about half were divided, on a close inspection, I discovered located in tubers thus affected, from the one-fifth to the one-tenth of an inch from the surface, clusters of small semi transparent eggs, forming a complete congeries; a wonder I had never seen with transport for my inspection, and also for other distinguished gentlemen, I fear, however, the severe cold may freeze and destroy the egg before it reaches you, which enlarges three times its present size at the usual period of planting. As the egg is sometimes deposited near the crown or seed portion of the tuber, the greatest caution is necessary, patience, a good eye sight, and the light of a bright sun to discover it. In a dark colored potato the egg cannot be discovered from its surface, in consequence of a similarity or coincidence of appearance of the kind on a dark colored a tedious experiment of the kind on a dark colored variety of excellent quality, called the Tyler potato, in honor of the ex-President. Although highly impregnated with the egg, that distinguished naturalist, the great and immoral Linnaus, with all his patience and extraordinary powers of detection, would, in his best days, have given up the task as a total failure.

It is clearly evident that it is deposited before the full growth of the tuber, not only from the depth of its location, but also from the fact that no traces of peforation or laceration of the parts are visible upon the skin or the intervening portion from that to the congeries. Here a little digression may be unavailable. I separated the affected from the remaining portion of four bushels. The day was cloudy and rather dark, and the tubers unwashed.

Doubtless many escaped my circumspection, in consequence of its being sometimes deposited near the seed portion of the tuber, and so deep as nearly to elude deception, under the most favorable circumstances for observation and inspection. In this condition they were planted in a dry gravelly soil, resting upon a substratum of clay compelled position, the field having been previously dressed with stable manure. The season proved favorable, and also the two preceding, for a steady and gradual development of the stem. On the 20th of August I examined a few hills, found them well loaded, the tubers of all appearance sound and healthy. On the 23 Sept. took up a few hills for culinary purposes, from 2 to 5 of the first setting or growth, the largest in the hill, in a rapid state of decomposition; I immediately commenced taking up a few bushels for my hogs; many of the tubers were affected with the plague spot. I placed one of these, weighing about 7 ounces, in a position receiving the direct rays of the sun.—The heat was excessive. Fahrenheit thermometer standing 90 deg. in the shade. At 5 p. m. observed a dark colored adhesive substance oozing from a dozen apertures. On removing this putrid exhalation, small round perforations were visible. This circumstance excited my suspicion that the worm was the cause of the affection in this form of the disease. The idea at once occurred to me, it might be a night depredator. On the evening of the same day I proceeded with a lantern to the western portion of the field, a low spot, the soil resting on a clay formation, shaded by forest trees two or three hours in the afternoon. The growth six or eight days later than those that were dug in the morning. On closely examining the tops, an extremely thin white worm, the fifth of an inch in length, by stretched out both on the stem and leaf. On the near approach of light it soon descends and enters the earth on the side of the stem. I marked and pulled up the hill the next morning. The potatoes were perfectly sound.—At the same time examined the tops of the adjoining hills; small light brown-colored spots were visible in several places on most of the stems.—On the fifth evening, after its discovery, it disappeared, having abandoned about half its growth. Deprived of further support from the decaying top, it is active, vigorous, and venomous at the later period its pupa state. It is clearly ascertained that, at this stage of its growth, it obtains its entire nourishment exclusively from the stem and leaf, as subsequent developments have proved, by ascending the stem during the night and sucking its juices. The tuber is not invaded, affording them subsistence until the halm or vine is in a decaying condition. It hides deep in the earth at the bottom of the hill, occasionally in the soil rested, and the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them 1948 W B ERSKINE.

HOSPITAL MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the contributors to the Hospital Fund will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Odeon, for the purpose of hearing the reports of Committees, and selecting officers for the Association.

The meeting is an important one, and all should attend either in person or by proxy.

J M HOWE,
JOHN HARPER } Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen have been reported by Geo. Read, Esq., as contributors, in addition to the names already published

David S. Parke	Geo McCague.
Robt McKnight	Rev. J L Read
W Digby	John Arbuckle
John Anderson	Robinson & Minis
Alex Black	W R Murphy
Wm Miller	C W Ricketson
W & M McIntire	Rev. G Wakefield
W P Young	Thos. McFadden
Morgan Robertson	Poindexter & Co
Wm Holmes	Whitmore & Wolfe
Wilson McCandless	O Ormsby Gregg
M Swartzwelder	Erastus Brooks

ap5d1t

APPLES—100 bus. Dried Apples, rec'd on consignment and for sale by J D WILLIAM & Co
ap5 No 110 wood street

FIGS—100 drums Smyrna Figs for sale by
ap5 J D WILLIAMS & Co, 110 wood st

CIDER CIDER—5 bbls rec'd on consignment and for sale by J D WILLIAMS & Co
ap5 No 110 wood street

SOAP—50 bxs No 1 Soap for sale by
ap5 J D WILLIAMS & Co, 110 wood st

ALCOHOL—10 bbls very high proof, and in good order, for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & Co
ap5 No 24 wood street

VENETIAN RED—7 bbls best English;
5 do American;
For sale by 3 do French;
ap5 J SCHOONMAKER & Co
No 24 wood street

YELLOW OCHRE—5 bbls best American;
3 do French;
For sale by J SCHOONMAKER & Co
ap5 No 24 wood street

MACKEREL—50 bbls No 3 Mackerel, on hand and for sale by JAS DALZELL.
ap5 No 24 water st

BUCKETS—24 doz Beaver Buckets, landing from Keel Boat Chippewa and for sale by
ap5 J DALZELL, 24 water st

BEANS—13 bbls Beans in store and for sale by
ap5 J DALZELL, 24 water st

DRIED PEACHES—100 bkgs in store and for sale by J DALZELL, 24 water st
ap5

CIGARS—150 bxs Half Spanish Cigars;
100,000 Common Cigars in bxs; on hand and for sale by JAS DALZELL
ap5 No 24 water st

BROOMS—75 doz Brooms in store and for sale by
ap5 J DALZELL, 24 water st.

BATTING—50 bales Nos 1, 2, and 3, in store and for sale by JAS DALZELL
ap5 No 24 water st

RIO COFFEE—400 bags landing from steamer American Star, and for sale by
ap5 BAGALEY & SMITH, 18 and 20 wood st

DRIED APPLES—100 sacks for sale by
ap5 BAGALEY & SMITH, 18 and 20 wood st

CHEESE—75 bxs prime W R Cheese for sale by
ap5 J D WILLIAMS & Co, 110 wood st

THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.
DR. SWAYNE'S
GREAT DISCOVERY.

SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicine, thousands have been restored to perfect health who but by its use would now be in the silent grave.

ANOTHER LIVING WITNESS.—Read with astonishment the wonderful cure performed by Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of WILD CHERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1847.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: In justice to yourself and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony, and declare to the world the most astonishing effects, and the great cure your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me, under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was taken with a violent Cough, Spitting of Blood, severe Pains in the Side and Breast, which seemed to break down and enfeeble my constitution, so that my physician thought my case beyond the power of medicine, and my friends all gave me up to die; but thanks to you and the effects of your great discovery, I now feel myself a well man, and raised from a mere skeleton to as flesh