THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1847.

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

Notice to Advertisers.

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

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

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It has sometimes occurred to my mind, that our friends in Baltimore are not entirely familiar with the difficulties which they must encounter in extending their road across the Ohio at Fishing Creek or Parkersburg, and I have also thought that the people of Wheeling have manifested a want of their usual vigilance in not noticing this matter. The citizens of Baltimore being accustomed to travel to and from Philadelphia, and to cross the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace without difficulty, have probably many of them never dreamed that crossing the Ohio at Fishing Creek or Parkersburg, may present a most serious obstacle to the extension of their road beyond the Ohio. I know not exactly the rise and fall of the river at Havre de Grace, but I think it does not exceed eight or ten feet, and this variation is regular to its amount and in the time of its occurrence; so that the height of water at any hour of any day on the river is known previously, and thus any difficulties in crossing can be readily obviated.

But on the Ohio river the case is widely different. The river is entirely irregular in the hours of its rise and fall, and in its range from low water mark to high water, the difference is not eight or ten feet, but much more. The extreme high water at Cincinnati in 1832 was sixty-three feet above low water mark—at Pittsburgh it was over forty feet, and at Fishing Creek probably near fifty feet. Now it is obvious that the same mode of transportation which is used so advantageously over the Susquehanna, cannot be relied upon at the Ohio. Over the latter river a bridge must be built upon, and that bridge must be so high that steamboats can pass under it at all times. It would not be permitted to cut off for a single day the great and greatly increasing intercourse between New York, Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia and Eastern Ohio, and the region below the bridge. The citizens of Wheeling are fully aware of this, and to avoid all difficulty, they propose to elevate their projected bridge ninety feet above ten feet stage of water, so as to allow about fifty feet for steamboats between the bridge and extreme high water.

Now suppose the Baltimore road to be taken to Fishing Creek. I do not know exactly the heights of Martinsville above a ten feet stage of water, but I have often been in the town, and still other I passed by it, and I suppose that a rise of twenty five feet above a ten feet stage of water would completely submerge it. The bridge to be erected there, if the same allowance were made as is proposed at Wheeling, must, then, be elevated sixty five feet above a stage of water which would cover the whole plain on which, Martinsville is erected. To attain that elevation, the rail way must commence rising one or two miles up Fishing Creek, and must pass over the loftiest trees growing in or near Martinsville. Wheeling possesses one great advantage for this purpose, of which Fishing Creek is destitute. The northern part of Wheeling is very high, and a bridge can be constructed, without much difficulty, at the required elevation; and I perceive that it is very wisely provided in the Virginia law that the terminus must be north of Wheeling Creek. But from Martinsville or Parkersburg the construction of a bridge at the proper height will really be a most formidable undertaking. At either of those places to attain the necessary elevation at a moderate grade, the rise must commence between one and two miles east of those towns and pass thirty or forty feet above the tops of their loftiest buildings.

In going west from Pittsburgh we avoid this serious obstacle—we pass no river along which crowds of steamboats with their lofty chimneys, daily and hourly pass. There is no stream between Pittsburgh and the Mississippi which will require a viaduct ten feet higher than the regular way of the Rail Road. This fact alone must give us a great advantage in contending for the trade and travel from the west with any road that crosses the Ohio river. But this advantage when combined with the fact that our road would pass for hundreds of miles along the table land between the Ohio and the lakes, while a road from Wheeling, Fishing Creek or Parkersburg, must pass over some of the most broken and mountainous regions of Ohio, must give us invincible vantage ground in a contest with any rival work.

Let us then go ahead at once and fearlessly

WESTWARD.

Our correspondent raises a most important question for the consideration of the people of Baltimore, if they are disposed to discuss it; but we fear, with the Baltimore Company, there is no disposition either to see or to meet difficulties in advance. When the Company here receive their final answer from Baltimore, the next movement must be to the West. We owe this to ourselves and the country beyond us, which is every where gent, and in some places clamorous, for the connection.

"Westward our Star of Empire takes its way," and when once we make an earnest movement towards the land of the setting sun, we shall have no occasion to turn backward, or to regret that even mid way between the far east and the farther west, we have commenced the great enterprise of binding the two extremes of the Union together.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Native Americans in New York are joining in the recommendation of General Taylor for the Presidency. Several additional Whig presses also join in the nomination. There are more, however, who hold off, and some who rebuke the attempt made to turn to political account the victories obtained under General Taylor. The New Orleans Picayune, the New Orleans Times, the Boston Courier, the New York Express and Tribune, the North American, and many others oppose the attempt made to secure a nomination in advance of the Whig National Convention. The National Intelligencer, Baltimore American and Patriot, the New York Commercial, and most of the leading Whig Journals in the Middle and New England and Northern and Southern States observe that silence which betokens wise deliberation. Of the nomination by one of the Whig presses in New Orleans, the Picayune remarks:

"Not one word of opinion of Gen. Taylor's name for party purposes *we know* is without the sanction of that distinguished commander, and *contrary to his wishes.* It is not only against his wishes but it is repugnant to the feelings and views of his peculiar friends; and in this category we include the immediate family of General Taylor and such of his confidential associates as best know his purposes."

"Nor can we see what good can come of this sudden and unauthorized proceeding. It can but produce evil to the country, hurt to the army, and mortification to General Taylor himself."

We do do not think that necessarily *any* such disastrous consequences should follow the nomination of General Taylor. We oppose the movement as premature, as wrong towards other men, and not just to General Taylor himself, while in command of the army, and under the direction of the Administration. Let time do its perfect work. It is two years nearly before a President can be inaugurated, and eighteen months before one can be voted for. When Gen. Taylor returns from the battle fields he has won, and peace is made between us and Mexico, then will be the proper time for a demonstration in his behalf, if one is to be made.

LOVING DARKNESS.—The organ at Washington says "we dare not show forth the plans of the Administration!" We should suppose not, judging from the past. The present Administration has fattened upon concealment and seeks now to seem wise and honest by hiding its deeds from the light of day. But what sort of a Democracy is that which is afraid to let the people know what it is about, —which does evil things in the dark and when found out declares they could not have been prevented. Had Congress or the People known what this Administration was about in the month of January 1846, they would have saved all the blood which has been shed in Mexico, and preserved peace with honor between the two Republics.

Why are Generals Taylor and Santa Anna, like a blacksmith and his bellows? Because one *blows*, and the other *strikes*.

THE CLAY BIRTH DAY FESTIVAL IN N. Y.—Seven or eight hundred of the Whigs of New York city celebrated the 70th birth day of Henry Clay, on the 12th inst. The occasion was one of real festivity, mingled, however, with sincere sorrow for the recent loss of a beloved son. The following were the standing toasts, as we find them in the Tribune:

1. *The 15th of April, 1777*—The birth day of Henry Clay—we gratefully celebrate its recurrence, and fondly cherish the hope that for many succeeding anniversaries of the day, in renewed health and vigor, with increasing honors.

(Star Spangled Banner)

2. *Henry Clay in 1847*—You are still to us all that you have been throughout our lives—still great, honorable, just, pure, patriotic and sincere—still "first" of living men and "first in our hearts"—still right, and willing to be right rather than be President—still greater than President or Monarch, for you are still Henry Clay." "Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."

(Sling to the Oak, the brave old Oak.)

Hon. Joseph L. White responded in a vigorous and effective speech of half an hour, expatiating on the unequalled capacity, merit and public service of Henry Clay, and reiterating the determination to know no other leader of the Whig host or Whig candidate for President while Mr. Clay survives. He was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged bursts of applause, and his closing denunciation was vehemently responded to.

3. *Our Country*—As its present prosperity may justly be ascribed to the enduring results of Democratic Whig measures, so all its calamities could have been averted by a timely regard to the warnings, and counsels of Henry Clay.

(Hail Columbia.)

James Brooks acknowledged this toast in a brief but eloquent speech, similar in sentiment to Mr. White's, and likewise expressing an unalterable devotion to Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for next President.

4. *The statesmanlike foresight and prudence of Henry Clay*, as evinced in his declaration against the Annexation of Texas—

"Annexation and war with Mexico are identical."

(Oft in the stilly night.")

There were many other speeches and toasts which we would gladly refer to if we could find room to do so. We add the just remembrances of the company to Taylor and Scott.

Gen. Zachary Taylor—our country's pride and boast—a gallant Whig, too, the warm friend of Henry Clay; may his immortal laurels never be culled by partizan contests—may his glory, like that of Washington, remain that of the whole American people, so that no man may seek to depreciate it.

8. The Hero of Chippewa—He who first studied English on the Heights of Queenstown has been teaching the Mexicans to "walk Spanish" at Vera Cruz.

One of the most interesting records of the celebration to us, and the letters of invited guests who were unable to be present. Gov. Young closes his letter by a strong assurance that History and Posterity will do justice to Henry Clay.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, in his letter, says:

"It is the duty of every citizen of the Union to tender him the thanks of a grateful nation if we may not hope for him as the Whigs, at least, feel it to be their peculiar and sacred office to minister comfort to his wounded spirit, by fresh pledges of their gratitude and love."

Reverdy Johnson's letter remains the following:

"The man who you are about to honor, must now stand, if possible, higher in the confidence and affections of the American people, than at any other period in his great and patriotic career. Who does not feel, when he does not know, that the blood now spilling in a foreign war, would have been saved, if Clay's counsels had ruled the Nation, and saved not only without dishonor, but by placing the country upon a position infinitely more elevated than it now occupies?"

The Presidency of the United States.

Experience is teaching us, that it can only be safely entrusted to the highest order of intellect, combined with well tried and perfect patriotism.

John Quincy Adams says:

"I regret that the state of my health will not permit me to come,—it would give me cordial pleasure to unite with the young men at New York, in this testimonial of their respect for the distinguished statesman, as no such city can propose to celebrate."

John M. Clayton remarks:

"I am one of those who regard Mr. Clay as the greatest statesman and benefactor of his country now living. That opinion, as it was not bought by any patronage or power he ever possessed, is not likely to be abandoned in consequence of any political reverses to which I have been or may be subjected. I . . . . . store have him held in grateful remembrance while the Republic shall endure."

The N. Y. Express says that the speech of J. L. White, was an uncompromising one for Mr. Clay,—far too uncompromising it certainly is for us,—for we can hardly conceive a greater piece of folly, than that sort of blind devotion to a man which is avowed in a determination to vote for Mr. Clay, whether he is nominated or not.

We think we esteem Mr. Clay as highly, love him as warmly, and would defend him as earnestly as any other friend he has. But upon this question of making Presidents,—where we can not do as we would—we will philosophically do as we must. It is in our poor judgment mind too early to canvass the claims of any man for the Presidency. "Principles not men," has been a standing motto with us for many, many years, and though honest men are always an embodyment of their principles, it is for the reason that they belong not to one man, but to a party, blessed with a legion of distinguished champions, that we oppose the attempt made at this time to bring the Whig party under the shadow of any one name, however meritorious. For ourselves, we have no other candidate for the Presidency than that man who shall be the choice of an intelligent and patriotic Whig convention. We are neither Taylor men, nor Scott men, nor McLean men, nor Clay men, nor any man's men. We are for the Whig party, one and inseparable, and for the union of the Whigs, for the sake of our own glorious Union. Give us a pure and peaceable, a prosperous and intelligent Government, and we shall secure the chief treasure which a kind Providence can bestow upon us.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT CLEVELAND.—A meeting was held at Cleveland on Saturday, 17th, to take measures for the construction of a Rail Road to Pittsburgh. The following notice of the proceedings we find in the Democrat, and we hope abundant success will crown the efforts making to unite the two cities:

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present. It appeared from remarks made by delegates from Chagrin Falls, that the people from that town had subscribed $25,000, and would increase that subscription to $50,000, on condition that the road should pass through that place.

On motion of Charles Whittlesey, Esq. the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the city council is hereby earnestly requested to take forthwith the sense of the citizens of Cleveland, both for and against the subscription of $200,000 stock in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company, under the act of February 8, 1839.

Resolved, That a committee of three in each ward, be appointed at this meeting, with power to fill vacancies and increase their number, whose duty it shall be to procure subscriptions to the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company, and subscriptions to the proposed city loan.

From the Cattaraugus Whig.

THE ALLEGHENY.—*Prospect of Lumber.*—On Monday last, the Allegheny river was in a fine rafting stage, and many of our lumbermen put out for the lower market. Seldom, if ever, have the banks of this noble river presented a more business-like appearance than the present spring, and never has double the amount of lumber is being run than usual. The market below is said to be drained, and of course the present run must command fair prices. The whole southern portion of Cattaraugus is more or less dependant on the lumbering interest, and the population seen enchanted at the announcement that the "River's up."

New York has a great interest in cultivating a business acquaintance with Pittsburgh, whether by the Allegheny, which ought to be improved with a slack water navigation, or by Rail Road, which at no very distant day will find New York and the Ohio together. Through Pittsburgh, New York is brought in almost close proximity with the Gulf of Mexico. A market will ever be open here and below us, for the abundant resources above, whether of Lumber, Iron, Coal, the products of the soil, or for Manufactures. The whole country on the line is interested in this connection and ought to take measures at once to facilitate the means of communication between us. New York city would find an enhanced value put upon her Erie Rail Road also, if it were known that the road was to be extended to the head waters of the Ohio.

Army General Order.

On the 30th ult., the following General order was issued by General Scott.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, VERA CRUZ, March 31, 1847.

General Orders—No. 80.

The capture of this well fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the enemy's principal fortress with 5000 prisoners and an ample stand of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance and a large quantity of ordinance stores, have added to the glory of American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute powerfully to an early peace —much desired by the United States.

These important achievements have established a new basis, and opened a shorter and better line of operations upon the enemy's capital and centre of resources.

The generalin chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon this brilliant opening of its campaign, and tenders on the part of the United States, immediate thanks to all the officers—regular and volunteer, including a detachment of marines, under Captain Edson—which formed the line of circumvallation and prosecuted the siege to its happy conclusion.

The troops have borne the heaviest labors in camp and in trenches, with an ardor or intrepidity amidst cold and some of distressing frequency and violence; exemplary for day and night, and under the incessant fire of the enemy's heavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness and cheerfullness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The generalin chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give the names of the hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on this occasion. He can only enumerate the few who were related by rank or position, as well as by noble services. Of this class he is happy to name Brevet Brig. Gen. Worth (now brevet major general) and Brig. Gen. Twiggs, commanding the regular brigades; Major Gen. Patterson (second in command) and his three Brigadier Generals—Pillow, Quitman and Shields, of the volunteer division; Colonel Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Col. Totten, chief of engineers; Col. Blanchard, chief of artillery and commander of the siege train; Major Turnbull, acting chief of topographical engineers, Major MacRea, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson and the personal staff of the generalin-chief—Lieuts. H. L. Scott, Williams, S. Saunders and Lay—with the occasional aid of Capts. Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Capt. Morrow, assistant adjutant general of volunteers.

To the commissioners, Brevet Major General Worth, Brig. Gen. Pillow and Col. Totten, including Capt. Aulick, of the navy, who so nobly negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit is also cordially due for the judicious arrangements.

Thanks higher than those of the General in Chief have been also earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive order of Commodore Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful and able assistance from the arrival of the army off the coast. Besides landing troops and stores, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels, detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Captain Tatnall, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the eminent risk of being sunk, by the fire of the castle; and the Gen. Worth battery No. 3 (called the Naval) which followed Col. Wilson's 3 and 5 (served by the Army) at the end of two days was exclusively father being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army) armed, manned and commanded out of the squadron—This battle, in the successive defeats of the gallant Capts. Aulick and Mayo, of the navy, and Tatnall, fully officer.

By command of

R. L. SCOTT, Acting Asst. Adj. Gen.

Professor Stephens.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The gentleman and profound scholar is now engaged in delivering a course of lectures on Chemical Philosophy to the pupils of the University, which is to consist, according to announcement, of ten lectures, two of which he delivered last evening. I was a stranger to the fact that he was about to commence a course of lectures, or I would have attended the first lecture. All his experiments made were new and of the most attractive and interesting character. The Professor is perfectly at home on the subject which he treats, and whoever fails to hear him will feel that he is in the presence of no ordinary man. He is an original and profound thinker, and eminently qualified to fill the chair he occupies in the Western University. With the highest confidence in the man, hence I called on a friend to ask if he had attended the lectures, and is happy in his absence to say that he is to be one of the regular attendants. So, citizens of Pittsburgh, your friend has become engaged to remain with you, and will be benefited when they witness the wonderful developments of nature.

The lectures of this week will be on Electricity and Galvanism, and as this department of science is now attracting much attention, I would respectfully suggest to many persons, that we have the services of the University secured so that this subject may be treated with the Professor's full apparatus of this subject. We hope to have a large audience.

PHYSICUS.

MR. MAFFITT'S LECTURES.—We call attention to the lecture of Rev. J. N. Maffitt, advertised in another column. His first lecture, on the "Life of Genius," is as much admired, and that to be delivered to-night, we are told, is one of his best productions. Mr. Maffitt's Lectures have been attended by large crowds, and much extolled in the eastern cities, and we expect they will be, extremely well patronized by the intelligent citizens of these cities.

A notice of the funeral of Sergeant L. G. Robinson, attended for yesterday's paper, was crowded out. The funeral was a very large one, perhaps as large as any ever performed in this city with the exception of the procession in honor of General Harrison. The Birmingham Guards and Captain Gardner's company of Regulars escorted the corpse to the grave.

The firemen of Allegheny and Pittsburgh also attended and turned out almost en masse.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Complaints occasionally reach us that the Gazette is irregularly received. The fault is not with us, as our papers are regularly mailed. We shall, however take particular pains to remedy all such complaints and to serve the Gazette as faithfully by seeking and remedying the cause of delay. We hope the Postmasters who distribute the Gazette will aid us in the work which is as desirable for them as for us.

DAGUERREAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.—We call attention to the Gallery of Mr. Porter, Penn Hall, for some most beautiful specimens of the Daguerreotype. Mr. Porter has been among the most successful students of Daguerreotype, and his colorists and delicate touches he possesses are surpassed by none we have seen in the city.

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The Hon. Wm. S. Archer, late Senator in Congress, from Virginia, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Mississippi. Mr. Archer gave no indication that the Whigs were not entitled, or six members of Congress, which will be enough to secure a Whig majority in the next House of Representatives.

Capt. Chantrell and Lieut. Burtwell of the Ordnance Department, are in the city for the purpose of testing the quality of the cannon, recently made for the Government service, at the manufactory of Messrs. Knapp & Totten.

POSTAGE.—We would respectfully suggest to persons writing to us on business or otherwise the necessity of paying the postage on their letters. This is a small matter to those writing a single letter, but to us who received daily a large number it is of much importance.

TOM THUMB has been visiting the President and kissing the ladies according to his privilege and custom. His little ness also visited the manager Dixon H. Lewis at his residence in Washington and the largest and smallest man in the United States were thus seen together.

THE HOSPITAL FAIR.—We are glad to learn that between two and three thousand dollars will probably be realized from the recent fair. To the ladies the honor of this contribution is mainly due, in originating the fair.

Capt. Porter of the Hibernia Greens, of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers is reported ill at Vera Cruz.

Capt. Hay of the Blues will return home on a three months furlough.

We are indebted to the swift Steamer Cambria, for late St. Louis and Louisville papers.

"Slops Scott" was the name given to the Hero of Vera Cruz, before the bombardment of the City and Castle, but now it is "General Scott," "General Winfield Scott," "Major General Winfield Scott," &c., &c., &c. Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Florida, and Vera Cruz, are all to-day blended with his name and fame, when but yesterday this brave man was the target for every shot which low wit or vile malice could aim against him. Mr. Bedinger, M. C. from Virginia, within less than twenty days past, has revived this old cry of "Slops Scott," and, if we mistake not the character of his constituents, they will give him a plate of soup not hastily digested at the coming election.

PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a meeting of the contributors to this fund, is called this evening (at the Office.) As this is a matter of much importance to Pittsburgh, we trust there will be a full attendance. The want of a Public Hospital has been sadly felt here, and we hope that when the Company is once organised, they will move on rapidly, to the completion of the work they have undertaken.

THE COST OF WAR.—The sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for the destruction of human life was *forty five millions of dollars*, for which the nation is deeply in debt, and for the payment of which the people must be soundly taxed. A sum of money like this might have fed the starving people of Ireland, and all Europe, to the return of another harvest.

DECISION IN THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Judge Lowrie yesterday discharged Mr. Logan, the owner of the slave from Winchester, and the two gentlemen with him. The opinion of the Court was given, not in reference to the Constitutionality of the State law, but upon the facts of the case,—the Judge deciding that there had been no unreasonable or riotous seizure, and that the disturbance originated with the Slave.

The Philadelphia Ledger is now worked upon a Press capable of striking off twelve thousand sheets an hour. The press requires the attendance of two persons, and is the invention of R. M. Hoe, of New York.

MISSOURI has had another call for Volunteers. A part of the regiment are to be employed in establishing forts on the road to Oregon, and the remainder sent to Santa Fe. The force is not half adequate to the demand of Santa Fe alone.

MORE WHIG TRIUMPHS.—The Whigs of Columbus, at their municipal election on Tuesday made a clean sweep of everything—electing their Mayor, Marshall, School Directors, and every Councilman in the city!

MR. CRITTENDEN (Gen. Taylor's aid, who was passing through Cincinnati on his way home,) was manifested to find that several incidents of the battle erroneously narrated, have been ascribed to him as heroic deeds, and especially the profane language attributed to Gen. Taylor, respecting the 2d Regiment of Kentucky Infantry. The newspaper accounts of that incident were substantially correct leaving off the profanity incorrectly put in the mouth of the Gen. In the illustrations of the battle, the way of the Regiment in mounting the steeps of the ravine, gave to their motions the appearance of unsteadiness and wavering; and under such apprehensions, the General did remark, three times,—"that won't do," but when he saw them regain fair ground, and move on shoulder to shoulder, like well trained troops, and deliver their terrible fire into the ranks of the enemy, he rose in his stirrups, exclaiming in a tone of exultation,—"Hurrah for old Kentuck"—*Gen. Atlas.*

LIEUTENANT PORTER.—It will be remembered that this gallant young officer highly distinguished himself at the storming of Monterey, for which he was brevetted by the President, and had a sword awarded to him by the Legislature of Illinois, his native State.

In the memorable battle of Buena Vista, he again distinguished himself. When the second Indiana regiment retired, General Taylor ordered him to rally them and lead them again into action. He employed persuasions and threats in vain upon them, believing the salvation of the army depended upon their return to duty, he resolved to make his life upon the issue of an effort to bring them into action. So, snatching their colors and unfurling them, he rushed into the thickest of the fight, calling upon them to defend their colors. In this charge he received four balls through his clothes, and one through his cap. But he escaped unharmed.—*St. Louis Republicam.*

The National Bridge, towards which General Twiggs and Quitman moved at the last accounts from Mexico, is a strong fortified place on the road to Xalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz. It is a stupendous work of solid masonry, thrown across a wild and steep ravine. Jalapa is a delightful situation, 4000 feet above the sea, and about 90 miles from Vera Cruz. It is noted for producing the medical article, Jalap. Thirty-five miles further in towards the capital of Mexico, and on the road to it, is situated the strong castle of Perote, which is one of the chief forts of Mexico; La Puebla is another fortified place, 212 miles from Vera Cruz. Mexico, the capital, is 200 miles from Vera Cruz.

Gen. Taylor, it is said, is a Democrat, instead of a Whig, his brother is one of the oldest Democratic Republicans in Kentucky.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Even the editor of the Sun, shameless as he is in his mendacity, would not hazard such a falsehood in Kentucky, where Gen. Taylor and his brother are known. We do wonder how our Whig friend Major Joseph Taylor, will feel at being himself called one of the oldest Locofocos in Kentucky?—*Lou. Jour.*

MRS. HARDIN.—The Correspondent of the Peoria Register writes from St. Louis:

"Mrs. E. J. Hardin first heard of the death of her husband in Vicksburgh, where she was on a visit to some friends. The dreadful tidings were brought to her from New Orleans by her daughter. It is a rather remarkable fact that prior to leaving Illinois, Col. Hardin confidently predicted his own death, and often asserted that he would never again view the broad prairies and beautiful rivers of the beloved state of his adoption."

☞We are authorized to state that, by the intervention of mutual friends, the difficulty between A. B. Chambers and J. K. Bogy, Esqs., has been adjusted.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

This is well done, but it had been a thousand times better for Mr Bogy if he had not given a blow in the dark. No apology can ever make atonement for this, though to avenge it by another blow is a satisfaction better becoming a bully than a christian.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN MISSING.—Father Rey, one of the Catholic Chaplains in the U. S. Army, left Monterey for Matamoras, on the 16th January, and has not been heard from since. He was one of the numerous Catholic Priests in the Mexican country, and as the members of the Society have been for many years excluded from Mexico, there is cause to fear that evil has befallen him.

A writer in the Naval and Military Gazette contends that the mustache, acting as a respirator, is a preservative from consumption.

We are glad to learn that mustaches even in the estimation of the credulous may be put to a good purpose.

Great mortality has taken place among the horses on the American Bottom, caused by a fly or gnat, that emerges in the morning in a few hours. Men crossing the Bottom with teams, find their horses, sometimes, disabled before they can complete their trip.—*St. Louis Union.*

An order from Washington, under date of 24th ult., is said to have been received at New Orleans under which Yucatan vessels are allowed to trade freely between the ports of the United States and those of the peninsula, excepting only the port of El Carmen, in Laguna, on account of its proximity to Tobasco.

REMAINS OF CAPT. LINCOLN.—The remains of this gallant officer have been taken charge of by his friend Lieut. Bigham, of the Artillery, and will be transmitted home by the first reliable opportunity.

☞ **Sweet is Pleasure after Pain:** so sung the Poet, and so exclaims the sufferer from Piles, after testing Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary, an internal remedy for that complaint. Its celebrity has been honestly acquired from its own merits, as thousands would proclaim, did not a sense of delicacy, from the nature of the disease forbid.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York, Wm. Thorn, Market street, and P. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. apl6 1w

☞ **Important to Advertisers.**—The advertisements which appear in the Daily Morning Gazette also appear in the Tri-Weekly, thus receiving the benefit of the circulation of all, without any additional charge. This is an advantage to our advertisers, without any extra expense. Advertisements are also inserted in the country paper upon reasonable terms.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

RBAZOS, April 6th.

The Southern mail at Philadelphia, this morning, brings us Brazos dates to the 6th inst., by which it will be seen that the *reported Battles between Urrea and General Taylor is denied.*

The report of the battle between Generals Urrea, Canales and General Taylor is contradicted.

General Taylor pursued Morales to Garderetta, and then returned to his Camp, near Monterey. A body of Texan Rangers, under Mustang Gray, were in hot pursuit of Canales.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE ILLUMINATION.

PARIS, Monday evening, April 18.

The illumination in the city is most magnificent, and some portions of the city present a blaze of light. Transparencies are hung out, bands are playing, balloons rising, fire works exhibiting, and illuminations general and beautiful. The city is crowded with visitors, and the streets are full. The whole scene is grand and imposing.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The President, it is said, and the official paper gives assurance for the fact, is about to call out SIX THOUSAND additional troops. They will be volunteered and selected under the act of May, '46, the President having authorised the ten regiments of regulars. The 6000 men will be divided between the commands at Vera Cruz, General Taylor and Saltillo. Twenty thousand men will be placed under the command of Scott, and ten thousand men under Taylor.

The city has subscribed $50,000 for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The sum of $1,100,000 is now secured for the road to Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

April 19, 7 P. M.

The market for Flour is rather quiet and not much doing. The preparations, to-day, for illuminating the city have interfered to some extent with business, and the disposition of buyers on both sides of the market to await the steamer's arrival has a great deal of influence in lessening transactions. $7 is still the current price for standard brands.

The market for Cotton is dull. Quotations nominally range as follows,

	UPLANDS.
Good Middling	11¼@12
Middling Fair	11¾@12
Fair	12¾@13
	N O & MOBILE.
Good Middling	12¾@12¾
Middling Fair	12¾@13
Fair	13¾@14

4000 lbs good West Feathers sold at 30@30½c per lb.

Our Grocery Market is about the same as during last week. To day sales 300 bags Rio Coffee at 7¾@7¾c, and 200 Laguayra at 7¾c, usual time. N O Molasses 37a37½c. Sales 50 hhds N O Sugar at 7¼@7½c, credit.

Hemp continues scarce and is much wanted. Sales 800 galls linseed Oil at 75a77c.

In Provisions there is no change worth notice. They are effected with Flour by the vicinity of the steamers. Pork at Saturday's quotations—500 kegs No 1 Lard at 10¾@10¾c. 100 bbs Cheese at 9c. Of Bacon 45,000 lbs Western cure at 5c Shoulders, 9@9¼ for Sides, and 9¾ a10c for Hams.

5000 bbls rendered Tallow at 9½c per lb.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 19, 8 o'c. P. M.

The market for Flour has been quiet to-day, and the sales reach 10,000 bbls at $5.12½ @ 7.93 per bbl. There have been sales delivered in May at $6.50a6.62½ per bbl; and in July and June at $6.00a6.12½ per bbl.

Of Wheat there have also been sales for future delivery—I notice 8000 bu White Wheat at 155c on these terms.

Corn continues in very active demand. For sales to day reach 50,000 bu at 95@96c for White, and 100c for Yellow, per bu.

The market for Groceries is heavy, and sales to a limited extent only.

The general market is without change since Saturday, all waiting patiently the arrival of the steamers.

SANTA ANNAS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Senores Deputies—I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments, and the motives at my command, to fulfil spectable committee of the legislature will

The events which have taken place in my capital are known, and are of such character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is that sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the least of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy.—These dreads ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent—I have seen the forward steps of the enemy—I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so, I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to summon a power which I have respected and will repugnant to my feelings, and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for an enormous sacrifice.

I am all for my country, and ever shall serve it; without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, and to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world, which is beholding us.

I have before me the committee of the Sovereign Congress of that august body, whose patriotism I have respected and continue to respect.—Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body, which union will give us a first victory and the reestablishment of internal peace—that which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire. The nation has proclaimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of the administration which I wish to establish.

Those I understand that its strength will be secured for defending itself, and its rights for which its sons have those guarantees which belong to all men, and which civilization claims and which has been my aim, since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation of all will see me subordinated to its wishes—one of the number, and having no other rule of conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a soldier I shall always take the same road as the nation, and I aspire to no other title than that of a good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country—that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

A Year in Mexico.—Rev. J. N. Maffitt will have a Lecture in South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny City, this (Tuesday) Evening, April 20th at 7 o'clock. Subject—A Year in Mexico—Description of the Country, Character of the Mexicans, Incidents of the Campaign, &c. &c. Tickets 25 cents. Admission to Members, Gentlemen and Ladies, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Book Store of John Meehan, and at the Shoe Store of John Parker, Federal street, Allegheny City. Also at the Methodist Book Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and at the door. apr20

An order from Washington, under date of 24th ult., is said to have been received at New Orleans under which Yucatan vessels are allowed to trade freely between the ports of the United States and those of the peninsula, excepting only the port of El Carmen, in Laguna, on account of its proximity to Tobasco.

REMAINS OF CAPT. LINCOLN.—The remains of this gallant officer have been taken charge of by his friend Lieut. Bigham, of the Artillery, and will be transmitted home by the first reliable opportunity.

☞ **Harnden & Co's Remittance Office.** The subscriber remits monies to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales regularly at the rate of Five dollars to the £1—without any additional charge here or elsewhere. Remittances to the seaports of the 1st of May must be insured on the 25th inst. Passengers brought out on the most liberal terms and no extra charge at Liverpool. JOSHUA ROBINSON, European Agent, apl9:d&w3t Fifth street, one door below Wood

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary success to attain performed by Dr. Collins's Infants Vegetable Panacea, which we find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are we think the most wonderful on record—and have evidence pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The affected and others interested are requested to test them at their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named—Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M at the office of Rowand & Walton, No 276 Market st. Phrada apl6

☞ **Satter's Ginseng Panacea.**—MEDICAL TESTIMONY.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr Wm Dean, of Williamsville, Genesee Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county, as which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. Just observe that he is not the leading men of the profession, but the leading men of the profession, turning the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due

Dear Doctor—In my professional Compliance, please send me such a dozen bottles—put them as you see fit. Satter's Ginseng Panacea, and so far, am well pleased in its effects on Catarrhal and Nervous Complaints. Please send me such a dozen bottles—put them as you see fit. Satter's Ginseng Panacea, and so far, am well pleased in its effects on Catarrhal and Nervous Complaints. Please send me such a dozen bottles—put them as you see fit. Satter's Ginseng Panacea, and so far, am well pleased in its effects on Catarrhal and Nervous Complaints. Please send me such a dozen bottles—put them as you see fit. Satter's Ginseng Panacea, and so far, am well pleased in its effects on Catarrhal and Nervous Complaints.