THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
BY ERASTUS BROOKS.
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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 mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

SANTA ANNA'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

The New Orleans Delta gives the following translation of Santa Anna's official report of the Battle of Buena Vista. It is a most interesting, and amusing document:

We devote the spare space we have to the letter, which it will be seen is descriptive of the battle of Buena Vista, and which also claims a *victory for Santa Anna's Army*. There is something refreshingly ludicrous in this claim, and we hope no one will be deterred from reading the whole letter on account of its length.

LIBERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
E. General-in-chief: Campaign Secretary's Office.

Most Excellent Sir—In my despatch from the battle-field of Angostura, dated the 23d, I promised to give you details of the action of the 22d and the battle of the 23d, so soon as I should effect the movement which our entire lack of water and of all supplies made indispensable. In those engagements the army and the nation have restored the lustre of their arms by overcoming obstacles inconceivable to all save those who witnessed them. These arose, not only from the difficulties of the contest, and of our own situation, but also from the rigor of the season, and the exhaustion of the country along an almost desert route of over fifty leagues, that it was destitute of good water, and of all save the most limited supplies.

The Supreme Government was informed by communications made before my leaving San Luis, that the force under my command would not commence its operations till the end of winter as I knew by experience the severe climate of the region, which was also scant of habitations, provisions, shelter, even of fuel. I therefore resolve to go on organizing, drilling, arming and clothing the army and, in a word, to put into a military shape the forces which had just been assembled. My intentions, however, could not be materially resisted. The want of pecuniary resources embarrassed all my dispositions. The soldiers, though well disposed to combat with the enemy, had been badly supplied for a month, and would fain have been in want of even food, but that the exertions of the commanders of corps prevented that destitution from driving them from the ranks. While these mentionless men were suffering all kinds of privations, certain writers, from ignorance, want of self-esteem, party spirit, or perhaps, from mistaken patriotism, were zealously engaged in throwing the plans which might otherwise have proved successful. This they did by unjust charges against the army and particular individuals, whom they abused for not marching to the conflict, setting them of want of decision, and asserting that the position of the army at San Luis was more threatening to our liberties than to the enemy. In the clubs of that capital they labored with assiduity to make the Army the instrument of a revolt; but I frustrated their intrigues by timely steps. There was one writer who had the audacity to intimate that I was in collusion with the enemy. Yes, I, to whom they may attribute errors, but whose whole previous course has shown the most elevated patriotism! Traitors are they who seek not only to traduce me, but by their detraction of the army to unnerve its vigor for the defence of the country.

It seems as if a fatality directs the destinies of this nation, and interdicts a unanimity of the public will for its defence; and from this fatal blindness, the moment when everyheart and every aspiration should be directed to one object, is the very instant when division and distrust are disseminated. Behold me, then, compelled by every circumstance to change my plans. Desertion has already commenced to a shameful degree; and I am fully persuaded that if the scarcity should continue, the army would be dishonorably frittered away. I therefore resolved that, if annihilated, it should be with glory. Having no supplies, I, to obtain them compromitted my private fortune, and the credit of myself and my friends. All this procured me the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, with which I was able to furnish the needful to the army for twelve days. I knew well the country we had to cross, and the necessity there would be for carrying provisions; and I sympathized in anticipation with the soldier for what he would endure from the rigor of the season; but to render good service to this country, and save its honor, or I have to overlook all this.

The army moved from San Luis by brigades, so as to render available the scanty resources afforded by the country we were to cross. The force consisted of 13,453 infantry, divided into 28 battalions, 4338 cavalry, in 29 squadrons; and a train of artillery, of three 24-pounders, three 8 pounders, five 4-pounders, five 2-pounders, and a seven-inch howitzer, all served by 412 artillyman—the total being 18,185 men—with four twelve pounders and the park. The second division, under Gen. Don Francisco Pacheco, followed next, with four light pounders and their park; after those the whole of the cavalry, under Gen. Don Julian Juvero; and then the remainder of the general park and baggage, the rear being covered by a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Don Manuel Andrade.

In this order of march the troops were ordered to make the first fourteen leagues, between Encarnada and a plain called De la Goerra, which is in front of the first defile, called the Pass of Pinones; and to pass the night on that plain in the same order of column. The troops having eaten their rations order was then given for carrying water, as none could be met with until the day following, after having overcome the enemy at Agua Nueva, three leagues beyond the aforesaid pass. I, with my staff and regiment of engineers, occupied the front, a little behind the light troops. On arriving at the plain De la Goerra, I continued the march in order to pass the defile of Pinones, which was accomplished; and I ordered the light brigade to take a position in the Pass of Carnero, where it had a skirmish with an advance of the enemy. Under these dispositions we passed the night.

At dawn on the 22d the army continued its march, with the idea of carrying by force of arms the pass of Agua Nueva, which I supposed would be defended by the enemy; but I found to my surprise that it was abandoned. I then concluded that the American forces had retired to their fortifications in the hacienda, to concentrate their defence under cover of the entrenchment, which I had heard they had there thrown up. Under this idea I continued the march, in order to turn by the right to the rancho of Encantado, which, as I have before mentioned, is on the Saltillo road, being between Buenavista and Agua Nueva; and from to five leagues from each. Till that time no one had appeared to give me information, nor did any one after, except a servant from Agua Nueva, who told me that the enemy had been evacuating his position since the day previous, and falling back towards Saltillo, and that on that same morning the hacienda had been wholly abandoned, by the retreat of small detachments which escorted a large quantity of munitions. By this movement my first plans and dispositions, founded on an expected resistance, were rendered abortive; but I did not still despair of a successful result, for I had in anticipation directed General Minon, with his cavalry brigade, 1200 strong, to occupy on the morning of the 22d the hacienda of Buena Vista, distant three short leagues from Saltillo. This force might arrest the enemy's march, or, at least make a diversion that would give time for the army to come up. I therefore continued my march, without losing more time than would allow the soldiers to drink water on the road. The light brigade came within sight of the enemy's rear guard; and I ordered them to charge in conjunction with the hussar regiment. I had reason to believe the enemy were making a precipitate retreat, as they left several articles on the road, such as carts, forge implements, extra wheels, and other things, which we gathered while marching. In consequence of the different reports I received I ordered the cavalry to advance; I thought we would be able to reach their rear guard, and placed myself at the head of those troops.

On arriving at a space called Angostura I found the main body of the enemy awaiting me position. The road from the pass (Pinones) to Saltillo runs between two chains of mountains, which form that pass and those of Carnero and Agua Nueva. The ridges adjoin at Angostura, where the road intersects the light. At this place there is a succession of ridges, which run out towards the line of our route, and at right angles with it and between them are ravines which form the drains of the mountains on the right. They are more or less passable, but all very difficult. The enemy's position was in front and on rear of the road, his right and front being covered by ravines that were impassable even for the infantry, and a battery of fifteen pieces planted on the highest point. His battalions were formed on the heights with two other batteries, one of which was in a low part of the road, between two hills; and to my view, their forces appeared to be about 8000 men, with twenty pieces; but the prisoners taken from them report twenty-six pieces and upwards of 8000 combatants.

I reconnoitered the position and situation of the enemy, and ordered the Director of Engineers Gen. Don Ignacio de Mora Villamil, to do the same. After ascertaining the force of the enemy, it was necessary to await the infantry, to take position or to fight, as might seem most advisable. At this interval I observed that the enemy had neglected to occupy a height on the left flank, and without losing a moment I ordered Gen. Ampudia's light brigade to take possession of, and hold it at every cost. As the brigades came up, I formed them on a rising ground that fronted the enemy, there being another eminence beyond our lines positions; the first division of Infantry was under the command of *Gen. Lombardini*, and the second under that of Gen. Pacheco. I directed him Gen. Mora y Villamil, in conjunction with the Commanding General of Artillery, Don Antonio Corona, should find a position for a battery of 16 pounders, to be sustained by the regiment of engineers. Two other batteries, of 12 and 8 pounders, were located by me. The cavalry commanded by Gen. Juvery, were placed on the right of our rear, and on our left flank. The regiment of hussars was also posted in the rear, and on the flank aforesaid was a height which I ordered the battalion of Leon to occupy. The general park was in the rear, covered by the brigade of Gen. Andrade, and between this park and the lines of battle I took my position.

The making of these dispositions, as may be supposed, occupied some time, for the troops arrived at their positions after a march of more than twenty leagues. It was therefore not an hour for combat, and the army lay on its arms. The enemy, however, so soon as he perceived that we had occupied the height that flanked his left and our right, detached two battalions to dislodge us, which led to a warm engagement, that lasted all the afternoon and till after dark, when he was repulsed with a loss of four hundred men, according to the report of the prisoners. Ours was much less, as we had the advantage of the ground.

At dawn on the 22d I mounted my horse; the enemy had not changed his previous dispositions and was ready to receive us. I observed but one difference, which was that on his right, and at some distance from his position, he had formed two bodies of Infantry with a battery of four pieces, as if with the intent of threatening our left flank; but I at once believed this to be a mere demonstration, for he would never have left in his view the difficult ground which gave strength to that position; being the wak of impassable ravines before referred to. I, therefore, gave no attention to this disposition of his forces, and resolved to move mine by the right. With the intention I advanced the divisions of Gen. Lombardini and Gen. Pacheco in that direction. I ordered Gen. Don Manuel Micheltorena to plant the battery of eight pounders on our right flank, so as to take obliquely the enemy's line, and to remain with the staff, of which he was chief, and await my orders. I directed that Gen. Ampudia, with the light brigade, should charge by our left flank on the enemy's right, and that Gen. Moray Villamil should form a column of attack, composed of the Regiment Engineers, the 12th Battalion, the *fijo de Mexico*, and the companies of Puebla and Tampico, commanded by Col. Don Santiago Blanco. At the same time I directed Gen. Corona, commanding the Artillery, to place the battery of twelve pounders in a more commanding position, while the 3d Division remained in reserve, under Brevet Gen. Don Jose Maria Ortega.

So soon as the enemy perceived our movements he commenced the action on all points, attacked our troops with intrepidity, and maintained the conflict with great vigor. Our men received them with proper energy, driving back and following up the assailants. At this time my horse was disabled by a grape shot, and it was some time before I could mount another. As the enemy had yielded ground, I ordered the Cavalry to advance and charge, which was done with vigor. Suitable orders had been sent to the Generals of Division and Brigade, among the rest to Gen. Don Angel Guzman; but though the officers and troops acted with great resolution, it was impossible to overcome the difficulties of the ground; and, after a struggle which did them honor, they were obliged to fall back to their positions. After various alternations the same occurred with the Infantry.

The battle, which commenced at seven in the morning was prolonged for many hours, our loss every moment accumulating. Many officers and soldiers had already been killed, and a number of commanders and distinguished officers wounded, among whom were Gen. Lombardini, Lieut. Colonels Brito, Galoso, and others. Among the slain were Lieut. Colonels Asonos, Berra, and other meritorious officers, whose loss the country will ever lament.

The enemy maintained his ground with the utmost obstinacy, inasmuch that some of our troops faltered in their attacks, and many of the raw recruits dispersed. This, however, ought to exalt the merit of those whose intrepidity was never paralyzed, and may also be cited to show how hotly contested was the action. Things were in this situation when I concluded to make the final effort. With this view I ordered that a battery of twenty-four pounders should be mounted; that the column of attack then posted on our left flank, where it had no object of operation, should be transferred to our right, and there be joined by the remains of the 11th regiment, the battalion of Leon and the reserves, all under the command of Brevet Gen. Don Francisco Perez. I executed this in person, and after sent for Gen. Mora y Villamil, and made him acquainted with my final dispositions. I had already directed Gens. Parez and Pacheco, each with his command, to be prepared for an extreme struggle, and had ordered the batteries of eight pounders to advance and take the enemy's line in flank. The charge was made with daring valor and was resisted with animated vigor, with a fire so heavy and rapid as to cause themselves—they were driven back and overcome with the loss of three pieces of cannon and as many stand of colors. I sent two of the latter to the government with my last despatch; the other which I then omitted to notice, will be presented to the Honorable Congress of the State of San Louis Potosi, as a testimonial of the Army's gratitude for the patriotic services they had rendered, and the generous sacrifices they had made for its benefit. We, moreover, captured a traveling forge, and some smaller articles, which I will not enumerate. Our cavalry, which so bravely executed the order to charge, reached the enemy's rear-most positions; but owing to the nature of the ground and the fatigue of the men and horses, I did not think it prudent to attempt dislodging them from those. The battle closed at six in the evening, our troops being then formed on the ground which the Americans had occupied. Our last effort would have been decisive if General Minon had done his partiby attacking the enemy in the rear; but he omitted to do it, and I am under the painful necessity of subjecting his conduct to a court martial that he may explain it. An action thus contested necessarily involved considerable loss. Ours, in killed and wounded, amounted to more than fifteen hundred men, and that of the enemy was much greater, for we had time to take a view of the great number of their dead.

(Here follows a long list of officers, of high and low grades, who are commended for their bravery in the action. Gen. Ampudia acquitted himself with gallantry, and Gen. Torrejon received a contusion.)

The report of the killed and wounded which I also send, will show what has been our loss. I should be lacking in justice, and not express my own feelings, were I not most earnestly to request that attention be paid, as is by law provided, to the cases of the widows, orphans, and such of the wounded as may be permanently disabled.

The formidable position which the enemy occupied, was all that saved him; the victory would otherwise have been decisive, notwithstanding his obstinate resistance. Still this triumph will have favorable results to the national cause, as it will show to every one what can be accomplished when all hearts are united, and with one aim.

We army has done more than could be expected, under the laws of nature. It had just been formed, and as yet had not acquired discipline or military habits; and yet in marching to the enemy, it overcame difficulties which might have staggered veterans. On the morning of the twenty leagues, sixteen of them without water, and without other food than a single ration, which was dealt out at Encarnacion, it endured the fatigue of combat for two days, and finally triumphed. With all this, its physical powers were exhausted. We have, in consequence of this, and the difficulty of attending to such a number of wounded, constituted me, after remaining a few hours on the field of battle, to fall back upon Agua Nueva, for the relief and refreshment of its troops.

From the impression we had made on the enemy, he did not appear before us for three days. The loss of a day of rest, however, was attended with a proposition from Gen. Taylor, for an exchange of prisoners, and for our sending for the wounded who had remained on the field. He also expressed to me the desire which the Americans felt for the establishment of peace. I replied, in order that I might say the same to his general, that we sustained the most sacred of causes—the defence of our territory, and the preservation of our nationality and rights: that we were not the aggressors, and that our government had never offended that of the United States. I observed that we had never sought the war which the Americans were on this side of the Bravo, or occupied any part of the Mexican territory, or blockaded our ports; and that we were resolved to perish or vindicate our rights; that fortune might not always be favorable to the enemy, and that my experience of the 23d ought to convince them that it could change. I added, that the Americans waged against us a war of vandalism, whose excesses outraged these sentiments of humanity which civilized nation ought to evince towards another; and if he would go outside of the garment of war and cease sinking (as he was the fact) the dwellings of Agua Nueva, recently a flourishing, though a small settlement; that the same vestiges of desolation marked the route of his retreat; and that if he would go a little further on, to Catan, he would hear the moans of the widows and orphans of innocent victims who had been sacrificed without necessity.

Without respect to the wounded whom I was invited to send for, I replied that there could be none save those who had been too much hurt to retire from the field, or those most in the advance who had remained in the ravines; and that I had not means of conveyance for the enemy might take them to Saltillo, under the protection of the laws of nations. As for the prisoners which he offered to exchange, I told him I know not who they could be, unless it were some of our dispersed troops, or some who, from the fatigue of the two preceding days, had remained asleep while we moved. In answer to the courtesy the enemy's General had shown with respect to our wounded, I consented, in the name of the nation to release all the prisoners we had—those taken both in the action and at Encarnacion. At the same time I allowed the bearer of the flag, who was a superior officer, of propessing appearance and manners, to take the bandage from his eyes, and informed him that it was for him personally that the honor of this concession was meant. I did it, also, that he might see our camp, and our troops.

As I have said in the preceding paragraph, we remained in the hacienda three days: but the only supply we could obtain was ninety loaves, and three were consumed on the 25th. The horses were also without forage, and, notwithstanding all the efforts or provisions that I could make, many of the wounded had been but once attended to, and some not at all. From the rigor of the climate, the coldness and scantiness of the sustenance, the entire want of bread, and the bad quality of the water used in our former bivouacs, a bowel complaint had broken out in the army, rendered ineffective at least one half of it. I knew that a retrograde movement to our former positions had become inevitable; but though every thing around me proclaimed this necessity, my feelings revolted against it, solely because I foresaw that from ignorance, malice or presumption, a counterattack would be conferred on, and that those who did not witness our situation would imagine the possibility of the army's continuing its operations. Six days before, when the troops had not suffered so much, nor fought for two successive days, we were scarcely able with sick and wounded, but were still sound in morals and in health, I had not deemed it prudent to augment the labors and difficulties of the army by moving to the right or to the left; how then would it have been possible to go on operating after all that subsequently occurred? I, therefore, declare say what they will, the army, as well as myself, will always answer by an appeal to our conduct, our wishes, and the notorious impossibility of carrying them out.

Notwithstanding my contrariety, I wished to hear the opinions of the generals and some of the commanders of corps, and to ascertain if they could point out any evidence which had not occurred to me; without disclosing to them my own ideas and plan, I listened to them, and they all unanimously and each one by his opinion, separately expressed, showed and demonstrated in strong ways, that the retreat on our former positions was a measure of the army had become indispensable, but that this necessity was not force upon us by the enemy. It was not till I had heard their opinions that I arrived at my own accordant resolution, and the presence of the council being drawn up, I had the honor of committing them to your Excellency on the 26th.

On the 26th, after I had ordered Gen. Minon to follow my movement, the army commenced its retreat with the view of occupying the first peopled or cities, where resources might be obtained, such as Vanegas, Catorce, El Cedral, and Matehuala, as to Tula; but I doubt if in the place proper attention can be given to the sick and wounded—or the losses we have sustained in those laborious movements be repaired.

The nation, for which a triumph has been gained at the cost of so many sufferings, will learn, that if we were able to conquer in the midst of so many embarrassments, there was no doubt as to our final success in the struggle we sustain, if every spirit but rallies to the one sacred object of defence. A more determined number of men will not, in my judgment, suffice for the prosecution of war, it is indispensable that they be armed, equipped, disciplined and animated, and that a systematic and vigorous war be prosecuted force by force. We must bear in mind that we have to combat in a region deficient in all resources, and that every thing is subordinate to the carrying war into the enemy's country, the good will of a few will not suffice, but the cooperation of all is needed; and if we do not rise above all interests and any passions, we can expect nothing but disaster. The army, and myself who have led it, have the satisfaction of knowing that we have demonstrated this truth.

Your Excellency will be pleased to report to his Excellency, the Vice President of the Republic, and to present to him my assurances of respect.

God and Liberty! Rancho de San Salvador, February 27th, 1847.

(signed) ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To his Excellency, the Minister of War, &c.

THE LOAN.—Of the loan of eighteen millions recently ordered by the Government, Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington, obtained fourteen millions and seven hundred thousand dollars, at one-eighth of one per cent advance. Elisha Riggs, of New York, obtained one million four hundred thousand dollars at the same rate. Of the remaining sum—nineteen hundred thousand dollars—about two hundred thousand dollars were taken in Washington, at about a quarter of one per cent advance. The rest is scattered among individuals, trustees, &c. at a quarter, half, and one, and even two per cent. The premium does not average half of one per cent, nor even a quarter.

PITTSBURGH MEDICAL ACADEMY.—We understand that this meeting will give their second oration on Tuesday Evening 27th April in the Cumberland Church, 5th st.

The institution was organized on Monday evening, with Dr. H. D. SELLERS in the Chair, and John Harper Secretary. Hon. William Wilkins reported the following articles of association, which were, as given below, agreed to by the constitutors. The officers having been chosen as stated by us yesterday, a resolution was adopted, asking the managers to procure a Charter as speedily as practicable, and the Chairman and Secretaries received a vote of thanks for the manner in which they had discharged their duties:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Many inhabitants of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and their vicinities, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, actuated by a sense of religious duty and the benevolent disposition to extend aid, comfort and relief to indigent and afflicted humanity, have made gratuitous contributions with a view to the foundation and endowment of a public institution. And the contributors believing that a hospital appropriated for the reception of the insane and afflicted, as well as sick infirm and helpless poor, would accomplish the objects they anxiously contemplate, have at a public and general meeting representing the amount of subscriptions agreeably to the terms of the written instrument to which their names are affixed, held at the Odeon building in the city of Pittsburgh, on this 20th day of April, 1847, combined and formed themselves into a charitable association, and agreed to and adopted the following fundamental articles for their government.

1st. The name of the institution shall be "the Western Pennsylvania Hospital."

2nd. Every contributor to the amount of twenty-five Dollars shall be a member of the Association, with a right to vote at its elections and eligible to be appointed to the management of its concerns.

3d. The said Hospital shall be founded for the reception and relief of Lunatics, and the infirm, helpless, and sick poor, as the funds and condition of the establishment may justly. It shall also be an asylum for the afflicted of that class who may be able to become pay patients; and persons receiving accidental injuries may be admitted for the purpose of obtaining surgical aid and relief.

4th. The terms and conditions upon which patients may be admitted into the Hospital, and their accomodation and treatment, shall be decided upon and regulated by the Board of Managers hereinafter mentioned. But no person shall be admitted having any infectious or contagious disease—nor shall any one having (*Syphilis*) or *Mania* from intemperance be admitted as a *pay* patient. And, also, no person shall be admitted to be a Hospital for the relief and cure of diseases and wounds, and not a permanent asylum for poverty and decrepitude, none shall be admitted on the charity list who are idiots, or who have a fixed incurable malady; nor shall paupers established in, or receiving relief from the poor house of any city, township, or county, or who receive alms or support from any society or public body, be transferred to this Hospital.

5th. Those whose conditions and diseases render them proper objects of the charity of the institution, may be received from any part of Pennsylvania without preference or partiality. In cases of serious accidental wounds, provided they occur within the State of Pennsylvania the residence of the party shall be no objection to admission or surgical aid.

6th. The said institution may also admit, as pay patients, subject to its regulations and bylaws, persons charged with criminal offences, and judicially proceeded against, and who shall have been found to have been insane in the manner provided by this Commonwealth, at the time the offence was committed, and who shall continues insane, and the expense of such persons, if in indigent circumstances, shall be paid by the county to which they belong by residence.

7th. All money donations, real and personal properties and property of which kind soever bestowed upon or transferred to the institution, or added to the capital stock, shall be alone exclusively employed for the purposes of the Hospital, and for the entertainment and relief of its insane, sick, afflicted indigent and other patients. And no other disposition of the said funds shall be made either by a general meeting of the contributors themselves, or by any Board of Managers, or officer of the institution. And in all and every appropriation of the said funds, and in all and every agreement, undertaking and contract, to effect and carry out the objects of the association, there shall be responsibility no liability to pay on the part of any contributor for any sum of money exceeding his voluntary subscription.

8th. The payment of the sum of One Thousand Dollars, as a single benefaction, hereafter to be subscribed, shall qualify the donor a Manager for life, and also confer upon him the right to nominate and select for one year an inmate of the Hospital, provided the person so nominated shall be of a condition, and fall within the rule established for the government of the institution. And the same privilege and right shall be conferred upon, and be enjoyed by, who shall subscribe and pay annually during his life, the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

9th. The control, government, and management of the business and concerns of the Hospital, shall be vested in a President, a first Vice President, a second Vice President, and eighteen Managers, to be annually elected by the body of the contributors, on the third Tuesday of April, to which number shall be added those who may acquire a right to become members of the Board agreeably to the next preceding article. And should it so happen that in any year an election shall not be held as herein appointed, the Managers in office for the time being shall continue to act until others shall be duly elected to fill their places. The President and the two Vice Presidents shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers. And in cases of any vacancy by death, resignation, removal from the State, or omission to attend the meetings of the Board, the remaining members have power and it shall be their duty to fill such vacancy by the nomination of another contributor until the next annual election.

10th. At any stated or adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers a minority may be called to order, and adjourn it was previously fixed. But it shall require a majority of the members to meet and be present for the transaction of business.—And, for the final adoption of any measures, or act of business, it will require the concurrence of nine.

11th. No member of the Board of Managers shall receive any pay or compensation whatsoever for the discharge of his official duties.

12th. The said Managers shall annually at their first meeting after their election, proceed to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. The duty of the Secretary shall be to attend the meetings of the Board of Managers; to keep full minutes of their proceedings; and to take care of, and preserve their books and papers. It shall be the business and duty of the Treasurer, to have the custody of the money and funds of the Hospital, and to keep fair and regular accounts of its financial concerns, whose books and accounts shall at all times be open to inspection and examination or the managers. He shall give bond in a form and penalty to be prescribed by the Board of Managers, for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall be at all times liable to be removed from office, and to surrender the funds, books and accounts of the institution.

13th. The said Board of Managers shall be entrusted with the general management of the Hospital, its funds, and the regulation of its domestic economy. They shall have power to enact a code of By-Laws, ordinances and fundamental rules, for the regulation of their meetings, and the manner of conducting their business—to contract for and purchase, or to rent, or to acquire and take in any other way, the ground for the site, and other purposes of the Hospital—to adopt the plan and construct the edifice and necessary buildings and improvements, and arrange the furniture and accomodations for the Hospital—to establish the rules conditions and regulations for the admission, treatment, care and discharge of all patients—to appoint and regulate the committees of visitors and all officers, surgeons, physicians, wardens, matrons, attendants and servants, which they may deem necessary, and to prescribe their respective duties and compensations, hereby vesting the said Board of Managers with all the powers and functions necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of this association, subject the restrictions in these articles imposed upon them.

14th. In deciding upon the admission of patients there shall be no discrimination as to religious denomination, and clergyman of either of the aforesaid cities, or their neighborhood shall have access to patients of their own religious persuasion; subject to the general By Laws in reference to the admission of visitors.

THE NEWS BY THE STEAMER.—The commercial news by the Cambria ought not to surprise any class of our readers who have observed the immense exportations of Grain from the United States to Europe. From every accessible avenue, Wheat and Corn have been pouring into Europe, and not alone from the United States, but from the Baltic and Black Seas, and wherever in the Old World the growth of last year yielded a rich harvest. It is not safe to rely upon any great increase of prices from Grain in Europe, for though there are millions to be fed from our Granaries, and it is yet a great way off from harvest, still many of our own storehouses are full, and ships are loading at every port. We hope those who are blessed with these abundant granaries, and those who have grown rich in the profits arising from the famine of other nations, will bear with becoming fortitude any loss arising from intelligence, which, after all, must be "like good news from a far country," to the needy and helpless.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21st—10 A. M.

The news by the "Wm. Kennedy" and Cambria has thrown great confusion into our Grain markets, and here and in New York as well as East and West, they must suffer some decline. Many believe, however, they will rally again. As the Wheat market is depressed the Cotton market is elevated and in about the same proportion.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GAZETTE OFFICE, Wednesday 11 A. M.

Philadelphia, April 21, 10 a. m.

Foreign Markets.

The steamer Cambria brings the prospect of a good harvest in England, the effect of which has been to reduce prices in Grain, more than the large importation from Europe and the East.

There have been great fluctuations in the corn market for two weeks past and the article has receded to quotations.

Bowed Cotton 6½d to 6¾d, Orleans 6¾d to 7¼d. At Liverpool on the 26th of March, the declining tendency of Breadstuffs infused a vigorous feeling into the Cotton market. The manufacturers were in much better spirits and came forward freely.

The business done was participated in by both the Trade and purchasers on speculation.

Exporters were in the market and took a fair amount of the better qualities of Orleans.

The animated feeling on the part of buyers soon caused an advance and prices for all descriptions went up, full ½ penny, while on the great bulk held in the market an advance of fully ¼d was claimed.

The decline on the various descriptions of food during the past month has been as follows:—

On Indian corn twenty eight shillings per ton.

On Rye four shillings per quarter.

On Rye-Flour, six shillings to eight shillings per barrel.

On Sack Flour, 2½ to 2½ shillings per 480 lbs; and on U. S. Flour 10 shillings per barrel.

Within a few days a better feeling and reaction has prevailed, and an improvement of 2 shillings per barrel on Flour took place.

On Corn Meal 5s per 480 lbs and 2 shillings on the bbl.

The trade had generally acquited much more firmness and very heavy transactions took place at the prices current for Flour, which were as follows up the sailing of the steamer.

Western canal 37s to 38s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 36s to 36s 6d and New Orleans at 34s to 35s per bbl.

The Prices Current for American wheat were 10s 9d for Southern up to 11s 5d s 11s 6d per 70 lbs for Northern wheat.

Rye 48s to 50s per quarter.

Liverpool April 3d—Noon.

The market at this date showed much buoyancy compared with the previous depression of Grain. The trade were firmer in their demands.—Buyers of wheat were in the market at full prices.

Flour had residue sales at a slight amendment.

Indian corn was in request 52s per 480 lbs.

Yellow cornmeal at 25s per bbl.

Good sea island cotton sold at 15½d to 18d per lb.

The sales of U. S. Beans were 70s to 80s per quarter and Peas at 66s s 70s per quarter.

ADDITIONAL BY THE STEAMER.

The news brought by the steamer Cambria, and the Belfast packet so far as it relates to Flour and Breadstuffs generally has been received in this city, and is of much importance.

The arrivals of all descriptions in the ports of England and Ireland had been immense, and the effect on the markets was to cause a rapid and unprecedented decline, considering the space of time elapsed. More than forty vessels had arrived with provisions or grain in two weeks.

The extreme prices of Flour were 34s to 36s 6d per bbl, Philadelphia 36s to 36s 6d, New Orleans 34s 35s.

Of Indian Corn sales at fifty two shillings per 480 lbs.

The decline in Breadstuffs had an important influence on cotton, for which an active demand sprung up and prices advanced ½ s ¾ d. per lb.

Not a word has been heard in regard to Provisions—we cannot but infer that they have also declined to some extent.

The decline in Corn from the date of the Wm. Kennedy's sailing, was 4 s. more. The Corn markets appear to have given way soon after the 26th March.

It is unnecessary to say what the effect must be on this side. Prices must give way. The recent large decline in freights materially, lessens the fall on the other side, but still do not cover it, especially on Corn. The Eastern markets will be of great interest for some time, and our vigilant and reliable correspondents will keep us informed of them. The first impression will be a panic, but after that prices will rally somewhat.

Further Items of Foreign News.

PARIS, April 22, 10 o'c, P. M.

I have some other items of the Foreign Markets, upon which I can rely. This morning the New York and Boston Line of Telegraph broke down, or up—it, stopped operating at all events, and down to this hour not a word has been received over it relative to the English Provision Markets. The only information relative to them is contained in a letter from Liverpool, expressed from Boston to New York to a Pork dealer. The advices had not transpired, but were presumed to be favorable.

[A despatch was received in this city Wednesday Evening by a Pork dealer, much to the same effect. These things will go for what it is worth]

In Liverpool Egyptian, Brazil and long staple Cottons, are less sensibly affected by the movement in market, but, in common with other descriptions, highly valued. Some transactions during the week ending the 9th at lower rates than quoted at the close.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 12 o'clock.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

ALVARADO SURRENDERED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

By the arrival of the sloop St. Mary's, eight days from Pensacola, we have intelligence of the capture of Alvarado.

The expedition by water was led by Captain Hunter of the steamer 'George,' and the town was captured on the 24 inst., without firing a gun.

It is reported that the Alcalde at Jalapa had made proposals to surrender the town to the detachment of the army sent from Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 22—9 p. m.

By the arrival, at New Orleans, of the Tow Boat Dan Webster, from the Balize, the N. O. Times has Vera Cruz dates to the 6th. Alvarado is quiet possession of the American authorities, the town and fort having sent a flag of truce and surrendered to Com. Perry before the arrival of General Quitman's forces. Col. Harney's squadron of Dragoons entered Antigua 16 miles from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst, and charged a force of 50 lancers and captured 18, including 1 officer.

No force had been despatched towards Jalapa, on the route to the city of Mexico. Some days were expected to elapse before the main body of the army under Gen. Scott would be ready to move in that direction.

It had been ascertained that Gen. La Vega, with a force one thousand strong, was posted at the Puente Nacional, a strong position about thirty miles from Vera Cruz, on the route to the capital.

Every thing was quiet in Vera Cruz, and Gen. Worth, as governor of the town, was discharging his duty admirably.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Commodore Perry had set out upon an expedition to secure every port on the coast. Alvarado had been captured and several other towns of small account, some of them of great importance.

A division of the Army under General Scott, was to move for Jalapa on the 7th inst. General Twiggs in command had set out in advance, and was to be followed by General Patterson's Volunteers, among whom are included the Pittsburgh troops. General Worth was in command of Vera Cruz with the regulars. The city had not thus far been unhealthy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna, with 20,000 men, would make a demonstration against General Scott. Nobody believes it.

The political news by the Cambria is not important.

The Emperor of Russia had become a heavy purchaser of French stock, which had run up the funds.

The quarrel between the Queen of Spain and her husband, (son of the King of the French,) had excited great feeling. The wife already claims to be divorced from her husband.

Parliament was engaged in an earnest discussion of Irish affairs. There was a warm debate upon a poor law bill, and much opposition was elicited to the measure. Its defeat was predicted.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—Gen. Taylor, in his official account, states that the aggregate of Troops in the Army at the time of the action, was 4749, of whom 4073 only were on duty.—Among the killed were three Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Adjutant, eight Captains, 15 Subalterns, 230 non-commissioned officers and privates,—making a total of 257 killed.

Wounded—1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 11 Captains, 27 Subalterns, 41 Commissioned Officers 415 Non-commissioned Officers and privates—making a total of 456, and an aggregate of killed and wounded of 746—69 of whom were commissioned officers.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 22, 7 o'c P M.

An Express has arrived from Boston, with private letters and advices to merchants.

The market for Flour was altogether unsettled this morning, and continued so until after change hours, when $6,50 for Genesee Flour, deliverable in May—there were sellers but no buyers. On the spot it sold to a moderate extent at $6,00 per bbl.

The market for Corn is not much affected by the news. There were sales to-day of 30,000 bushels of prime quality, at 99a100c, and some White at 95c per bushel, a decline.

Cotton is favorably influenced by the news.—Prices have advanced ¼ of a cent since last accounts. Sales to-day 1000 bales.

9 o'clock, P. M.

The market for Corn which opened this morning heavy, closes much firmer. At large demand for parcels to arrive, prevails at prices 22a25c per bu lower than yesterday's currency. Inow quote sales Yellow at 95, 99 and 103c—the latter was offered freely at the close. This is a decided improvement. For 120,000 bu White deliverable in May 85c, and 75c deliverable in June, were both offered and declined.

There is more movement in Pork—the sales down to the close were at $13 for Old Prime, and 16,50 for New Mess—all Western.

News Items.

A NEW FUEL.—The English Builder states that the practicable utility of chalk, as an article of fuel, has been tested, and with the most satisfactory results. Surrounded with coal, it gives a strong heat, and a clear fire, at half the usual expense; without doubting the power of chalk districts it must be an invaluable boon.

About fifty Mormons, mostly women, from Lowell, from Sandwich, and from the State of Maine, left Boston on Monday afternoon, for Illinois.

There are now on hand, and ready for shipment as soon as navigation opens on the Upper Mississippi, 178,500 pigs of lead.

The Kingston, Canada, harbor is closed with ice.

A WARRIOR'S ENTHUSIASM OF WAR.—Prince Eugene, when asked one of the very ablest, among the renowned Generals of his day, and who had gained honor in many a well fought battle, made the following remarks in relation to war: "The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national honor. It dwells on imaginary insults, it suggests hasah and abusive language, and people go on from one time to another till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. The call for war proceeds generally from those who have no active share in its toils, as ministers, women, and suppose forsooth, it will add to their town. I said one day in Vienna, in 1712, in a company which was very clamorous for a war, I wish that each of the great men and great women present was ordered by the Emperor to contribute at the rate of four thousand dockets a head to the charges of the war, and that the other gentlemen among us were made to take the field forthwith in person. A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes in war, that at peace he is averse to recommence them. I wish that the first minister who is called on to decide on peace or war had only seen actual service. What pains would he not take to seek in meditation and compromise the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood! It is ignorance, and levity, which is always cruel which makes cabinets lean to the side of war."

HORACE WALPOLE in his "Letters" relates that the Abbe Giustiniani, a noble Genoese, wrote a panegyric in