PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERA-TUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 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 mutual benefit.

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

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

STATE TAXES.—The State Treasurer has addressed a circular from Harrisburgh urging upon the tax collectors to aid in the commendable enterprise of providing at an early day for the payment of the State interest, due on the first of August. The county officers are appealed to, to omit no exertion for the consumation of this great object,—and the Treasurer appeals to collectors with an assurance of his reliance upon their co-operation. The Treasurer says, what must be obvious to all, that the expenses upon the public works will exceed those of any previous year, and that nothing will be wanting to meet the August interest but an energetic discharge of public duty. We are glad to learn, through a correspondent at Harrisburgh, that the prospect is at this moment very fair, of paying the August interest, and that the interest will be paid without borrowing, if the county officers and tax-payers but do their duty. We give the following extract from the Treasurer's circular which gives a sufficient inducement for an early payment of taxes:

"For the prompt payment of the quota of tax for any county, a deduction of five per cent. is directed by law to be made. When the whole amount has not been paid, but an amount approaching near to the whole, the deduction of five per cent. has been made. This will also be now done. This deduction in some counties has heretofore been made for the benefit of the county treasury, and in others directly for the benefit of the tax payer. I would suggest the latter course as the most just, and one that will incite to a more prompt payment of the taxes. On the failure to pay this quota by a county after said tax is due and payable, it will bear an interest of five per cent., and be a lien on the estate on which it is charged, until it is paid. Here is the double inducement of interest and patriotism, urging the payment fifteen days before the 1st of August next."

THE grand celebration took place yesterday, in New York, in honor of the battles of May last and the subsequent victories obtained by our army in Mexico. A salute was fired at sunrise, another at noon and a third in the evening.

The route of the troops was from the Battery, through Broadway to Warren st.,—down West Broadway to Canal st.,—through Grand st., to Bowery, and Chatham st., to the City Hall, where the honors of a marching salute were paid to the Mayor and Common Council, and after firing a *feu-de-joi* in the Park, dismissed.

The City Hall, and other Public Buildings in the Park, were brilliantly illuminated in the evening, being the anniversary evening of the Battle of Palo Alto.

The following are the arrangements for to-day in honor of the illustrious dead that have fallen in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, and Vera Cruz:

"From sunrise until sunset the flags on all the public buildings will be displayed at half-mast.

"The bells will be tolled from twelve o'clock noon, until one o'clock P. M.

Nominations for Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, the late able presiding officer of the House of Representatives, has been suspended by the nomination of Geo. W. Carr, in the 5th district of Indiana. It is over thus Loco Focoism treats the ablest men of the party. Impartiality, ability, and dignity in the discharge of public duties, the good opinion of opponents, unanimously thanks, a special compliment from all the members of the press at Washington, are deemed offences so serious and grave that he who is the cause of all this is esteemed unworthy of a re-election.

The Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN has been nominated for re-election to Congress by a Locofoco Convention in his district. Mr. Owen is one of the Anti Wilmot Proviso men. Therefore mark him.

THE SCOTTISH RELIEF COMMITTEE of the city yesterday remitted $2,100 and fifty barrels of Flour to Philadelphia. The Flour was handsomely carried through by Graff & Co., without charge. The committee have on hand 130 barrels of flour and six or seven hundred bushels of corn, which will be forwarded by the earliest conveyance. The stock of flour and corn, we are glad to learn, is every day on the increase. The contributions are merely from the city when in money, and from the country in provisions. The people, we are assured, have been more willing to give than to be solicited, and the blessings promised to the cheerful giver is the reward to all such.

Dr. MORRILL is delivering a course of lectures upon anatomy and physiology to a class of twenty five gentlemen of the city. It has been suggested that a class of ladies be formed for instruction upon the same subject. Women are charged as mothers and wives, with far higher duties than belong to men. Physiological science is full of practical truth, and we know no reason why it should not be taught to those in the discharge of highly important domestic duties. Select classes of ladies are common in the Eastern cities, and the instructions given have been productive of the greatest good.

The Baltimore Committee promised a new survey of a shorter road to town before leaving Wheeling, and we believe no further progress was made towards negotiation or action of any sort.

The Wheeling Times of Friday, says:

"The Committee of gentlemen from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, left here yesterday morning for Baltimore. We learn that they were much pleased with the result of their examination of the country, and the favorable location of Wheeling; but we are not aware whether any definite results may be expected from the visit."

THE TELEGRAPH line west from this city will be commenced in a few days. Contracts have been authorized from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, and from Pittsburgh to Logansville, and on some portions of the line contracts have been made for the work. There is a prospect that the line may be completed to the Lakes and Louisville in the month of July.

ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH.—Thomas Bakewell, Esq., and Gen. Morehead, of this city, were elected Directors of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Telegraph Company, at a meeting held in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, Friday, May 7th.

The Missouri River was falling on the 1st,—4½ feet in the channel from Weston to the mouth.—The St. Louis Republican says that the Mississippi and Illinois are also falling, and that from St. Louis down, there are eight or nine feet water on the bars.

STATE DEBTS.—The amount and interest upon all the State debts will be found in the commercial department of the Gazette, with an interesting article upon the trade in Breadstuffs in New York.

The Whigs of Louisville have elected Mayor, Council, the vote for the Rail Road to Lexington fire to one, and "no license," in six of eight wards.

We are requested to state by Professor WELLES that he will give a lecture to-morrow evening, in in Dr. Herron's Church.

Mr. Maffitt will preach his last discourse at the South Common M. E. Church, to-morrow, day and evening.

THE COMMITTEE to select the site for a Hospital, are expected to report to-day.

Interesting Letter from Vera Cruz.

We find the following letter in the Saturday Courier. It has peculiar interest for this quarter, in the explanation of some facts why both of the Pittsburgh companies were not engaged in the spirited skirmish which preceded the attack on Vera Cruz:

CAMP WASHINGTON,
Near Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.

* * * We landed about 3 miles from Vera Cruz, on the 9th inst., and took up our line of march at day light the next morning, and were soon engaged with the enemy, who were driven from hill to hill, and from position to position all day, until finally Col. Haskell's Tennessee Regiment, about 400 strong, and our own first Pennsylvania Regiment, which, by some means or another, not yet, I believe, understood, had got in advance of all the rest, finished the operations of the day by capturing a great sand hill, as high as Fairmount, but much more difficult to get up, which looked right down into the city. The Mexicans were astonished to see us there, and no mistake: and so, from all accounts, were our own generals. It was no difficult matter to drive the Mexican soldiers off the hill, but so soon as the advance of our troops were seen to be coming up the hill, all the enemy's batteries near the town opened on us with cannon, as did also the castle with cannon and shells, we being in full cannon range of the whole concern. The way their balls and shells came around us was a "caution." Of course our muskets was of no use, and all we could do was to lay down and take it, for we would not be driven off the hill, and there we remained.

When evening came, of course they stopped firing, because, I suppose, they could not see on what part of the hill we were, and they did not want to waste their ammunition.

Well, at early daylight next morning they began again with a perfect storm of shot and shells from the forts and castle, and also advanced a large body of cavalry and infantry, who opened a very smart fire on the right of our line, which was very much exposed to them. The three right companies were the Pittsburgh Blues, commanded by Lieut. Denny, of Pittsburgh, and a very fine fellow; the German company from Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Binder, and the Cadwalader Grays, under the command of Captain Scott.

The Mexican cavalry are armed with a sort of carbine of English manufacture, which throws a much heavier ball than our muskets, and throws it a great deal farther. They do not fire their carbines, or *escopetas* (as they call them,) from the shoulder, but from the hip, and the distance which they throw the balls is truly astonishing. Well, as these fellows stood a long distance off from us and fired away at a great rate, making the balls fly all about us, but doing very little damage. While they were firing at us, the orders came up for us to retire from the hill, as we were to be relieved by Gen. Quitman's Brigade.

Accordingly the regiment commenced retiring together with the Tennessians, and as they went off, left in front from the Cadwalader Greys and Lieut. Denny's company. Being on the extreme right, these two companies were the last to go, and so soon as the Mexicans saw that a retrogade movement was making, they supposed it to be a retreat from their fire, and raising a loud shout, they rushed in considerable numbers towards us.

Their being no field officers of the Regiment near us, Capt. Scott took the liberty of taking the command himself, so far at least as his own company was concerned, and instead of going off the hill without firing a shot, halted his company, faced it about towards the enemy, and when advanced to a proper position, opened a fire by file on them, first charging the men to take deliberate aim and not be in a hurry about it. The company obeyed the orders with alacrity, and the way those Mexicans came to a halt was surprising. They were sufficiently near us, however, and many of them bit the dust.

As soon as we opened our fire, Lieut. Denny, who is a gentleman you would esteem highly if you knew him, sung out, "That's right—fire by the same," and suiting the action to the word, he halted and faced his company about and opened his fire. In less than ten minutes we had cleared every Mexican off the place out of sight, except those who fell to rise no more; and then, after waiting awhile, we took up our line of march after the regiment. The Mexicans constructed the movement into a retreat, and stories of that kind got into circulation in our own camp, it appears, from the fact that when the advance of the relieving brigade came up, they found all our regiment and its regimental officers in a bottom below the hill, waiting for the narrow foot path leading to the hill, to be vacated by those coming up to let them go down, and saw our two companies blazing away like good fellows on the hill to the extreme right, without regard to the cannon balls or shells that fell around us pretty thick. Captain Scott did not move his company nor the Pittsburgh Blues, which Lieut. Denny considered under his command, until Gen. Quitman himself came up and announced that his brigade was now on the hill, and there was no occasion to remain longer, but to take the cannon down to the old ruin which we had captured the day before, where refreshments had been prepared for them.

They stood much in need of them, for we had neither meat, nor bread, nor water. We had marched from the break of day-light—being under fire nearly all day—captured the enemy's magazine, a large stone building, containing a large quantity of shells and congreve rockets, and other missiles, ready prepared and of excellent quality. We had also captured a large building, formerly a monastery, which was in ruins, but of immense size, and a very strong position, to reach which we had to cross a pretty large creek. This was quite refreshing, by-the-by, for the day was so hot that a great many men gave out, and the whole rout of the army could be traced by seeing the knapsacks, jackets, &c., which had been thrown aside by the soldiers, from the excessive heat of the weather and from excitement. I came within an ace of being killed that day just as I mounted the top of the hill overlooking the town. A large cannon ball struck in the path right in front of me, in an incredible short distance, and covered me with dust and sand from head to foot.

From the 9th until the 22d instant, the army was employed in cutting roads and hauling cannon and munitions of war and provisions, and skirmishing occasionally with the enemy.

On the 22d, at 3 p. m., the first battery opened on the town, and a terrible cannonade was kept up. From the 9th to the 22d, the firing had been on the side of the Mexicans, who fired shot and shell at us more or less every day.

On the morning of the 24th, the Navy battery, as it is called, was opened, and that, in my humble opinion, captured the town. The battery contained two guns, of enormous size, 68-pounders, and four long 32-pounders—all ship guns, landed from the Mississippi, Potomac and Raritan. They were hauled from the beach over hills, through valleys, and across creeks, a distance of about three miles, and placed in the sand bag battery, which we had built for them, within 500 or 600 yards of the enemy's batteries and the city walls. The battery was built, the road to it made, and the guns hauled there by the Tennessee and Pennsylvania volunteers. The sailors helped to haul the guns up, and they worked them when the battery opened. Of course all this work was done at night, and not the least interesting part of this seige was to see hundreds and hundreds of men hard at work from midnight till very daylight, so close to the enemy that the cry of their sentinels was distinctly heard.

But when it was discovered, it really seemed as if every cannon in the town and every musket in the castle was aimed at it, for a perfect hail storm of shot and shells fell in that place. It was of no use, though. The battery was up, and the guns fired by the sailors with a rapidity and precision never exceeded. The Cadwalader Greys, with our old friends the Pittsburgh Blues, and Captain Binder's company, composed the guard, and were posted in the trencher. I will not tell or attempt to tell you of the hair-breadth escapes that were made there, nor of the horrible appearance of those killed by the cannon balls and by the shells. One poor young fellow I never shall forget, a midshipman named Shubrick, a son of Captain Shubrick, of the navy, a young man of very agreeable manners, and, I was told of unusual attainments. I had had a good deal of conversation with him, for he was at the Mississippi's big gun, (weighing more than three tons, which, with some 200 soldiers, and a party of sailors to aid them, I had brought up to the battery,) and in whom I took a particular interest. He was very cheerful, and talking at the very second that a cannon ball struck him on the neck and lower part of his head, tearing it in the most shocking manner, and, of course, instantly killing him. The quantity of blood that gushed out was astonishing. I did not suppose that a dozen of bodies contained so much blood. Several of the sailors were killed in a similar manner, some literally torn to pieces, as was also one of Captain Binder's company. The Mexicans used their artillery, with great skill.

You may be curious to know what effect this, seeing your friends and fellow soldiers killed has, and as far as I could observe, the effect upon others as well as myself, was invariably to raise a passion for revenge, giving a perfect tigerish kind of a feeling impossible to describe. I could not perceive that a single man or boy had a particle of fear inspired by the fall of their comrades.—Three gunners were killed in rapid succession at one gun in the Navy battery, but there was not a moment's hesitation in filling their places as fast as they fell. When the Navy battery finished its work, the sailors gave three cheers which would have done you good to listen to.

* * * Tell ——— that in my opinion the life of a farmer is more Christian-like, and more honorable, and more in keeping with a man's natural feelings, than that of a soldier, and that he will act wisely to continue in his liking to be a farmer.

REV. MR. MAFFITT will deliver his lecture, for the relief of Ireland, on the evening of the 13th instant at Dr. Herron's Church.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

A Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Battle between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7—6 P. M.

The mail is just in from the South, and our information is that a Great Battle was fought between General Scott and General Santa Anna, near Cerro Gordo.

The information is that the Americans were triumphant, and that the Mexicans were routed with great loss. Five of the Mexican Generals were taken prisoners

Cero Gordo is a strong position, just beyond the Nacion al Bridge, and in the neighborhood of the skirmish reported by the news of the 14th.

Generals Twiggs, Worth, Patterson and the Pennsylvania Regiment were with General Scott.

[The above news is not full enough to be satisfactory to us, except as to the victory of our troops, but victories have become to be so much a matter of course that we fear they are not appreciated. The letters dated at Vera Cruz on the 13th and 14th gave assurances that there would either be no fight or that a battle would be fought at Cerro Gordo.

General Cos was in command at Cero Gordo at our last advices, with two thousand Mexican troops and sixty pieces of heavy cannon, and these are among the enemy who have been conquered. General La Vega was also in the neighborhood in command of Cavalry and lancers.—General Twiggs was in command of one division of our troops, and General Worth's division was the second which set out from Vera Cruz to join him, and this was followed by the Brigades of Pillow and Shields, under the command of Gen. Patterson. A fight with these men; notwithstanding the strong position of the enemy, and Gen. Santa Anna in command, was a victory of course.

Santa Anna's force at Jalapa was reported to be very large, and by one account as high as ten or twelve thousand. Cerro Gordo is a few miles from Jalapa, where Santa Anna had taken up his position. Jalapa is upon a high eminence, and from the centre of the city Vera Cruz is visible. The city is surrounded by a wall, and has every natural position for a strong defence. General Scott takes up his quarters here, and will make peace here or march to Vera Cruz. Carrolino was also at Cerro Gordo, and had aided in fortifying three of the city heights, but all to no purpose, as it seems. The only chance for the Mexicans now is to take post at Los Dios, some ways beyond the place of the battle which is 44 miles from Vera Cruz.

The first defence met on the road to Jalapa is Puento Nacional, a splendid bridge of stone thrown over a ravine, with great advantages for resolute troops, and a small band of the right kind of soldiers might keep an army at bay. A little beyond this bridge is El Encero, 3,094 feet above the sea, and this is the limit of yellow fever. Jalapa, beyond El Encero, is 4,407 feet above the sea. The road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa runs through the lands of Santa Anna, and the houses on his lands, scattered over distances of 15 and 20 miles, are said to look more like chicken coops than the abodes of men and women]

FUETHER AND FULLER NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 o'clock, Night.

PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Six thousand Mexican Prisoners and a great number killed.

FIVE HUNDRED AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SANTA ANNA ESCAPED TO MEXICO.

Pennsylvania Regiment not mentioned.

We hasten to lay before our readers the result of the important Battle fought at Cerro Gordo on the 17th and 18th of April, one of the most bloody and decisive battles which has been fought in Mexico. It is said in our despatch that the Pennsylvania Regiments are not mentioned as participating in the Battle, and that the company of Captain Naylor of Philadelphia was present.—This apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that this company was attached to the Tennessee Regiment.

The battle was commenced by the advanced guard of Gen. Twiggs, on the 17th of April, coming in contact with the outposts of the enemy, which were immediately drove in.

Gen. T. then brought up the whole of his division, and advanced on the enemy, who stood firm to receive him. A very severe and bloody encounter ensued, but ended without any decisive results.

On the 18th, Gen. Scott came up and made his dispositions to renew the battle, which was commenced by the American forces, and at once became bloody. Both armies fought with desperation. The Americans carried all before them, and finally routed the Mexican army with great slaughter.

Gen. S. animated and encouraged his officers and men and displayed the utmost gallantry throughout the whole of the bloody affair. The Artillery made havoc in the ranks of the enemy, and repeated charges of the bayonet completed his total route.

Santa Anna was in imminent danger of being captured by the resistless onslaught of our forces, and made an inglorious escape into a chappral, leaving carriage papers, money, and entire effects as booty to our forces. It was only for want of mounted Dragoons that he made his escape at all.

Even his *wooden leg* was left behind on the field, Santa Anna being in too much of hurry to pick it up!!! His dinner and camp equipage, clothing, ammunition and everything else were left behind.

General La Vega, five other Mexican Generals and a number of Officers were taken prisoners.

The loss of the Mexicans is not known, but is conceded on all hands to be immense. They were slaughtered by hundreds. Here, as in all the other battles, the artillery did immense execution.

The prisoners will be sent to Vera Cruz for the present, and the principal officers to the United States.

Our loss has been very severe, and includes many valuable officers and men.

In Gen. Shields' Division, the Illinois Regiment commanded by Col. Baker, lost fifty in killed and wounded.

—The Kentucky and Tennessee Regiments who were much exposed, suffered terrible loss in officers and men.

No Pennsylvania troops are mentioned as having been in the battle on either the 17th or 18th.

Capt. Naylor's Philadelphia Company of Rangers was in Haskell's Tennessee Regiment, which lost eighty men.

Gen. Pillow was wounded, but considered slightly.

All the Field officers in Haskell's Regiment not killed were wounded.

Capt. Mason was struck by a shot from the enemy, and fell dangerously wounded. He lost a leg.

Lieut. Ewell (or Sewell) was badly wounded.

Lieut. McLane was slightly wounded.

Gen. Shields, of Tennessee, while gallantly leading on his brigade, was shot and mortally wounded.

Major Sumner was shot in the head, but the wound is not considered mortal, and he will probably recover.

Lieuts. Derby, Dana, and Davis, were all badly wounded.

Capt. Patton was wounded but slightly.

Lieuts. Nelson and Gill, from Memphis, were killed.

Gen. La Vega's brother and several Mexican Colonels, are among the enemy's killed.

Our loss on the 18th and 19th reaches 500 men, killed and wounded.

Gen. Scott took six thousand Mexican prisoners. Of these all the privates and inferior officers will be paroled Some American officers had arrived at Vera Cruz, having in charge most of these prisoners.

18th, Gen. Twiggs started in pursuit. On the 19th, Gen. Worth took up his line of march for the City of Mexico. Gen. Scott was to follow with the main body of the Army on the same day. Gen. T. was near Jalapa, in pursuit, when heard from.

The battle of Cero Gordo, from all accounts, was more severe and desperate, or as much so as any that has yet been fought in Mexico or elsewhere. The great superiority of the enemy's forces under Santa Anna, and the strong position they occupied, availed them little or nothing.

The news from Vera Crux is eight or nine days later than previous advices.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PHILA., May 7, 6 P M.

I have received my files of English papers and Circulars, and send you quotations for Flour, Provisions, &c., in Liverpool, at the date of the sailing of the Caledonia, April 19th.

The quotations for Western Canal Flour at the date of the Sarah Sands' sailing, April 6th, was thirty-seven shillings six pence to thirty-eight shillings. On the 19th, the same description of Flour was thirty-nine shillings to forty one shillings. Philadelphia was quoted at thirty seven shillings six pence to thirty eight shillings, and Ohio at thirty seven shillings to thirty nine shillings per bbl.

Corn is selling at fifty to fifty three shillings per quarter, showing a slight advance.

Yellow Cornmeal—The currency at the close shows but little improvement from April 4th—Sales were making at twenty five to twenty six shillings per bbl.

There has been a decline in Provisions in consequence of large arrivals and the limited demand which prevailed.

The extreme quotations for Bacon per cwt, were forty six to sixty five shillings.

Sales Prime Mess Pork at thirty eight to forty six shillings per cwt.

Butter was selling at seventy four to eighty shillings per cwt.

Of Lard, sales at forty four to fifty shillings per cwt for bbls, and in kegs at fifty one to fifty four shillings.

Bbld Pork was selling at sixty nine to eighty shillings for Mess, and at sixty shillings for Prime.

Bacon Hams, duty paid, realised fifty to sixty shillings per cwt.

The arrivals of cured Provisions were large, and produced a declining tendency in the market.

Cheese continues scarce and in request, no considerable supplies having arrived.

The decline in Lard is one to three shillings.

Prime qualities of Bacon had not declined—the concession was on the lower qualities.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 7th, 7 P. M.

The market for Flour opened this morning at $7,12½, at which price there were sales, but prices went up to $7,25, and at the close holders were generally demanding $7,37½ per bbl for standard brands.

Buyers are in market offering 168a169c for prime White Wheat, which holders refuse to accept.

Prime Southern Yellow Corn is up to 100c per bu, and sales.

Cotton is 4c per lb higher since the steamers news.

Whiskey in bbls realizes 29c per gall.

At Auction to-day a cargo of Rio Coffee was offered and 2000 bags sold at 7a7½c, usual terms.

A cargo of Porto Rico Molasses was also sold at Auction at 31a32c per gall.

Provisions have not moved—the news has a dampening effect.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 7, 8 P. M.

The market for Flour was rather brisk this morning, and sales were made of 1000 bbls Howard st. at $7,50, many asking $7,62½. The market is left entirely bare of Wheat—a number of holders withdrawn their stocks for an advance. The telegraphic reports of the steamers news are not satisfactory, and parties are generally awaiting their letters. City Mills Flour same as Howard st.

The Grain market is firmer since the news, but nothing of consequence has been done.

In the absence of any reliable reports of the steamers news as to Provisions, the market has not moved or varied.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 7, 3 P. M

The market for Flour opened this morning at $7,50 per bbl, at which sales were made, but holders generally contend for $7,62a7,68, and have withdrawn from the market for the present in expectation of their demands being accepted.

Of Corn sales were Yellow at 95c, but holders are contending for 98c, which is a nominal quotation. Buyers offer 95c, which is generally rejected.

The Caledonia news has had a depressing effect on the market for Provisions, but although prices are the turn in favor of buyers, there has been no decline sufficiently marked to call for a reduction of previous quotations.

NEW YORK, May 7, 10 P. M.

LATER.—There were large sales of Flour to-day for future delivery, and 50,000bls Genessee were contracted for, deliverable in all this month, at $7,37½ per bbl. The closing sales on the spot were at $7,37½ per bbl. The market steadily advanced all day.

Cornmeal sold freely at $4,70a4,87½, showing a further improvement.

Corn was in active request, and at the close was fully TEN cents per bu better than at the opening in the morning.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4th, 1847.

The evil effects growing out of the unfortunate war spirit which unhappily at present pervades a portion of our country, is now rapidly unfolding itself; already do we see an increasing disposition for military conquest, and a consequent desire to gain the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth"—for this our young men, and even children of a larger growth, are leaving the peaceful enjoyments of their homes, abandoning all their family endearments, and the daily occupations of life, to encounter every sort of hardship, peril, and even death,—and for what—why, to have it said in after times that they were instrumental in butchering a few Mexicans, and this too, in an unjustifiable war, waged on our part, in land which boasts of being the most civilized, religious and humane upon the Globe, and where the divine sentiment of "Peace on earth and good will towards man," is most strenuously inculcated. We are drawn to these remarks by observing in the Philadelphia Ledger an article which, in our humble opinion, should be executed by every American breast as one of the cool blooded expressions of triumph, worthy only of this Administration and the demented editor of the Union. The article commences with—*"Our arms every where triumphant."* I have cut the piece out, and herewith enclose it. This portion of it is doubtless strike you as it does me—"how glorious by does Doniphan (the Missourian,) overwhelm the Mexicans at Chihuahua"—and then comes the sequel of all the editor's cause for rejoicing—it is taken from the "Monterey Pioneer," a paper established there, we understand, through the agency of the Government—*"A thousand cheers for Missouri—a glorious victory—three hundred Mexicans killed and four hundred wounded—only one American killed and one mortally wounded—slightly wounded seven.* A similar account coming from the South Sea Island, or some other barbarous portion of the Globe, our Christian blood would congeal in our veins at such a narration, and it would be denounced by an enlightened press, and perchance even by the humane editor of the Union, as an awful massacre, worthy only of barbarians. Yet this affair of Col. Doniphan's is extolled to the skies as being a glorious triumph. Three hundred poor peasants, including women and children, were killed, and five hundred wounded, and only because they saw fit to defend their firesides and their altars from a foreign invader* Surely, surely it cannot be that a Christian nation can rejoice over this waste of life, and designate it as a "glorious triumph." We blush for such articles as this, especially when found in the columns of a journal, the acknowledged organ of the Administration. By the way, speaking of Mr. Ritchie, there is, we understand, a great deal of indignation expressed, and that very openly, by a certain portion of our Christian community, at an article which recently appeared in the Union, and which spoke of the war as being "a triumph over a Priest-ridden people;" evidently signifying that the object of this Administration was to break down the Catholic influence in Mexico. This certainly was a bold avowal on the part of Mr. Ritchie, and if I mistake not, he will have great cause to regret before long the utterance of such a sentiment.

The news from Virginia has produced feelings of great despondency in the vicinity of the White House, and Mr. Ritchie's chances for the Vice Presidency are somewhat lessened by these unlooked for results. This gentleman consoles his folk with stronger ties, even in Virginia. There is a strong disposition manifested this way to run Mr. Webster in connection with Gen. Taylor. Whatever may be our views concerning the Hero of Buena Vista, whom every Whig believes worthy of any position to which he may be called by his country, although they may doubt the expediency of nominating a military man for the Presidency, and which has heretofore been so strongly condemned by them, yet all of them would view with delight the giant seated in the chair of the Senate. This would be a subject alone worthy of a trip to Washington.

The weather is at present very delightful—Spring is upon us with all her varied beauty, and Washington, as you well know, in the month of May, is a most charming spot A long continued drought which threatened to destroy the harvest, has happily, (not too late,) been succeeded by a copious rain, reviving thereby, the hopes of the husbandman. Butter is selling readily here and at Baltimore at 50 cents per lb, and execrable stuff at that, and the market is entirely bare of vegetables, except Potatoes—this is a remarkable state of things for Washington.

Mr. Secretary Walker has been absent a day or two at Philadelphia. The President, accompanied by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, intends shortly to make a visit to North Carolina, probably they are desirous of producing some effect upon the elections about to take place there.

The town is on the *qui vive* to hear the result of the anticipated battle between General Scott and Santa Anna. You will probably hear of some hard fighting, if not great loss of life on our part, as the Mexicans have almost as strong a position as Gen. Taylor had at Buena Vista.—But enough for the present. I am, &c.,

THE GHOST OF X. B.

P. S. I am informed by a distinguished officer of the Regular Army, that the 3,700 Mexicans who were defeated by Col. Doniphan, were an unarmed mob. With the exception of the few pieces of cannon, they had no arms except stones, and they fled as soon as attacked. I grieve to add, they were pursued, and coolly shot down by our men.

*The only arms, as we understand, they had, were brick bats and stones.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The correspondent of the North American writes from Vera Cruz under date of April 14th, as follows:

The two Cambria and Harrisburg companies, 2d Pa. Regiment, arrived on the 12th, all well, and none lost by small-pox or any other disease. In fact, they look healthier than any other of our Pennsylvania boys. They go on in a day or two to escort a train to Jalapa. Capt. Wilson, of the Danville Company, died on board the Virginia steamer, night before last, and was yesterday buried by Capt. Williams' Company. The steamer sailed yesterday for New Orleans, having on board Lieut. E. B. Collings, of Company I, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment and several discharged sick soldiers of the 1st and 2nd Pa Regiments.

Gen. Twiggs, in command of the expedition to Jalapa, is described as follows:

Gen. Twiggs is a large fat man, grey headed, and wears enormous white whiskers and moustache. He is rough, plain and prompt, doing everything quickly, but nothing without good reflection. As a General, he is considered one of the best in the army, and in fighting, shows all the grit and hangonishness, (not Webster's) of a bull terrier.

ANOTHER BOAT AND CARGO BURNT.—The splendid steamer Duke of Orleans, from this port, with a full cargo, for New Orleans, was entirely consumed by fire early on the 30th April, while aground at flat Island. Fortunately for those on board, a flat boat used in lighting her lay along side, on which they made their escape from the burning boat; but the passengers, of whom there were few, the officers and crew, saved very little, except what they had on when the alarm was first given. No lives were lost.

Nothing was saved of the boat or cargo. The books and papers in the clerk's office were all consumed, but we learn that the money was saved. The cargo consisted of hemp, grain, (including three or four thousand sacks of the Ambassador's cargo, placed on shore before she was burned,) flour, provisions, &c. The fire is supposed to have originated in the cabin, where a quantity of hemp was placed. The Duke of Orleans was first boat, bought a few months ago, by Capt. Holmes, and others on board, for twenty thousand dollars, and was insured for six thousand. Cargo was mostly insured.—*St. Louis Republican.*

TRAVELLERS TO WASHINGTON CITY, upon public business or for pleasure will find the Hotel, advertised in our columns to-day, a very pleasant place whether for a short or long residence. The Hotel of Mr. HANDS is in the neighborhood of the public buildings, in proximity to the President's House, and in the quiet and retired part of the city.

The Hon. DAVID R. TOD of Ohio has accepted the mission of Minister to Brazil and will leave about the first of July. THOMAS J. MORGAN, Esq., of New Lisbon, Ohio, clerk in the Solicitors office at Washington, will go out as Secretary of Legation to the mission.

Eight pardoned convicts from Bermuda arrived at New York in a British vessel, a day or two since. Two or three of them have been arrested, and the whole matter will be fully investigated. We think it quite too bad for European Governments to send among us the inmates of their prisons, and yet the practice is almost becoming common.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Third ward have unanimously voted to increase the school tax, and in the fourth ward the tax is increased by a vote of two to one.

DON PABLO MONTOYA, the leader of the insurrection at Santa Fe, has been tried by a military commission and sentenced to be hung.

Illinois has been called upon for ten additional Companies,—destination Santa Fe.

HOSPITAL MEETING—The managers of the W P Hospital Association, will meet at the Bank of Pittsburgh this afternoon at 3 o'clock

JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 7th, 1847.

This Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent on its capital stock: payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on, or after the 4th instant.

THOS M HOWE Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1847.

DIVIDEND—The Directors of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank, this day, declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits for the last six months, payable on or after the 14th inst—Eastern stockholders will be paid at the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

W H DENNY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 5th, 1847.

The President and Directors of the Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Candidates.

Major JOHN WILLOCK will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for the office of county Treasurer. FIRST WARD

my5dtw

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Major J. M. SNODGRASS of Mifflin township, as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Legislature.

my5dtw JALEN

MR EDITOR—Please announce the name of JOHN J MUSE, of Versailles Township, as a suitable candidate for the Legislature. my5dtwT WILKINS

JOHN SHERIFF, of the city, will be supported by many Whigs of the city and county for nomination by the Convention as a candidate for the Legislature.

my5dtwT PITT

I W BAXTER, of the city, will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for nomination as the candidate for the office of county Treasurer.

my5dtwtc SECOND WARD

MR. EDITOR—SAM'L PALMER, Esq. has been spoken of here as an excellent and suitable candidate for the legislature. By calling attention to the above you will oblige many Whigs of the city.

my5dtwtc COUNTRY

DIED,

On Thursday, May 6th ELIZABETH, wife of the late William Garrard

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence in Bayardstown.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

JOHN HANDS, formerly connected with the well known firm of Fuller & Co., would respectfully call the attention of the Travelling public to his newly opened establishment, the "Mansion House," which has been fitted up in a style of neatness and comfort unsurpassed by other Hotel of the same description in the city or elsewhere. The Mansion House, so favorably known in former days as Fuler's Hotel, is pleasantly situated on Pennsylvania avenue, within a few rods of the Treasury Department, and at a convenient distance from the principal Banking houses and other places of business. Persons having business with the Departments, will find this location superior to any other in the city, while in all that pertains to the comforts and luxury of the table, regularity of attendance, and every thing essential to the well being of visiters, no expense will be spared to render the Mansion House a truly eligible place of residence for families as well as single gentlemen. The proprietor would especially call the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, to whom these localities have always been a favorite place of resort during their residence in Washington. With a view of deserving a continuance of their favors many improvements have been made, and new sources of comfort added, to enable them to realize at the Mansion House all those conveniences which they might expect in an establishment aiming to combine the requisites of a first rate public hotel with the attractions of a genteel private residence.

JOHN HANDS, Washington.

N B. Porters always in attendance, on the arrival of the cars, to convey baggage free of charge. my7tf

phia, report that 20 persons have been insured at their office during the past month.

7 Merchants, 3 Clerks,
3 Teachers, 3 Farmers,
1 Clergyman; 1 Manufacturer,
2 of other persuasions.

Of these, there are insured for $5000 and over 3
Do do do 3000 do 6
Do do do 1000 do 10

Of these, there are insured for 1 year and over 3
Do do do 2 years do 11
Do do do whole life 2
20

WM. BAKEWELL, Agt.
Office on grant st, Pittsburgh, Pa

my8

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County of June term, A D 1847. No 94.

In the matter of the Petition of Francis Herron, Trustee of Eve Anshutz, for the discharge from the further execution of a certain Trust.

And now to wit: May 1, 1847, I, Harmson Sewell, Esq., presents the Petition of Rev. Francis Herron, Trustee of Eve Anshutz (late Hampshire) praying to be discharged from said Trust. And it is now ordered that notice of said application be given to all persons whom it may concern, by publication once a week in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Daily Post until the second Monday of June next, at which time the prayer will be granted if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary. From the Record.

HIRAM HULTZ.
Prothonotary.

my8T

MINERAL REGION OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—A few dozen (latest edition) of Haughton and Bristol's Mineral Region, accompanied by the map of the entire country; number and location of every permit; name and capital stock of all the mining companies; result of the geological and typographical surveys; together with all the statistical information relative to the mineral region of Lake Superior, are contained in this work. For sale by

HAYS & BROCKWAY, Druggists
my6tfw No 2 commercial row, liberty st

Proposals for Pittsburgh Coal.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until the