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.

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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1847, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday the 2nd day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (Pitt excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 2 and 5, P. M., and those of the wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS VARNER,
ch'm of the Com of Cor.

sp27d&wtd

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

IMPORTANT DOINGS IN CALIFORNIA.

We have been unwilling to be the means of communicating to the public the mortifying, and disgraceful facts that have occurred on the Pacific, of which we have been appised for some days through channels of private information from gentlemen in the Public service now in California. The Government have similar information, but it has been deemed expedient to conceal it from the public. A serious quarrel has arisen between Commodore Stockton and Lieut. Colonel Fremont, on one side and Gen. Kearney, on the other. Gen. Kearney, it seems, carried out full powers as Governor and Military commander of California, signed by President Polk, and revoking those previously given to Commodore Stockton, who had previously been superceded as Commander of the Naval forces in the Pacific by his senior, Commodore Shubrick. It has been concealed from the American people that previous to the arrival of Gen. Kearney in California our forces had on different occasions met with disagreeable discomfitures. Captain Mervine of the Navy in attempting the recapture of a small village on the coast, landed according to orders about two hundred seamen and marines, without artillery, and was repulsed with the loss of fifteen or twenty, killed and wounded by some 150 Mexican troops, who had two pieces of flying artillery which they managed with great skill, by the bad management of Stockton and Freemont, the Mexicans recaptured several places of which we had at first obtained possession. It was only until Kearney, arrived that matters assumed a more favorable aspect, but strange to say, on his presentation of his authority as Governor, *Stockton, refused to recognize it, and defied his authority, and claimed for himself that power, and bullied Kearney into submission.* Freemont, at first was disposed to side with Kearney, until some difficulty arose occasioned by an instruction to some improper conduct of Col. F., and when Gen. K. refused to substitute Col. F. for himself as Governor, the *latter joined Stockton* who forthwith gave him the appointment. One serious charge against Col. Freemont we learn, is making improper and incorrect reports to the administration for sinister purposes. Gen Kearney we further understand is only awaiting the arrival of troops to sustain him, and he will then very probably arrest both Stockton and Freemont, as mutineers, and we should not be surprised (if Kearney gets the power) to hear of their trial, and even summary execution, as the most violent feelings of hostility exists according to our correspondents statement and on which entire reliance may be placed. Why the administration have so sedulously concealed from the public eye these important facts is a grave enquiry.

Within the last five days the Cabinet, we are informed, (by our attentive and careful correspondent at Washington,) have had two conclaves upon this serious subject. The fear of offending Col. Benton, the father-in-law of Freemont, and the influential and wealthy Commodore Stockton on the one hand, and the disgrace of doing injustice to the brave Kearney, and the consequent reprehension of the American people on the other, is a fearful dilemma. Marcy, it is said, stands up manfully for General Kearney, while Mason, the Secretary of the Navy, deems it his duty to uphold the acts of his subordinate, and Freemont complains that the Navy has been made to play "second fiddle" throughout this entire Mexican glory dance.—Walker, Secretary of the treasury, is afflicted with a serious complaint and has not attended two or three recent cabinet meetings. Without being ill he is losing his voice and is now scarcely able to speak even in a whisper. He visited Baltimore last Sunday, (our correspondent writes us,) for medical advice, and we learn that he is instructed not to attempt to speak a word for two months. If so he cannot plead the statute of "frauds and perjuries," against any promises made to applicants for office during that period, as they will all have to be made in writing. The feeling against Mr. Walker, on account of his opposition to Col. Benton's being placed in command of the army as Major General, after the refusal of Congress to confer upon him the Lieutenant Generalcy, is violent on the part of the Missouri Senator and his friends. We do not, as our paper has shown, approve of all of Mr. Walker's conduct as Secretary of the Treasury, but in this respect we entirely commend his course. We submit to the editor of the Executive 'Organ,' (now that the Virginia elections are over) that there can be no good reason for the suppression and concealment of the information in possession of the Government in relation to the recent disgraceful occurrency in California. The people have a right to this information. This Government is their Government, those officers are their officers, and not Mr. Polk's. Mr. Polk and Mr. Ritchie, and their Cabinet, are the first who have attempted to establish the doctrine in this country, that their is a distinction between the government and the people, or that the Administration should rule, govern and control, the latter, or that insubordination to its imperious direction is treason to the country. The unterrified commonwealth of Virginia, has rebuked in tones of thunder this arrogant assumption, and taught Messrs. Polk, Ritchie & Co., a lesson from which they should reap profit. If they have prudence and discretion, the humbug Ritchie raised about the violation of the liberty of the press, in his own precious person, signally failed to scare any intelligent Virginian from his propriety, or to produce any effect, except to cause a few resolutions of office-holders and office hunters to be passed, and to make him the laughing stock, even of the mass of his own dear 'Virginia Democracy.' We repeat again, that as the elections are now over, Mr. Ritchie should turn his attention a little to the general interests of the country. If he fails to communicate the information concerning the recent transactions in California, until they are dragged forth by a resolution of Congress, both he and the Administration will be held to a strict account.

The Road to Mexico.

Our last despatches left Gen. Worth *en route* for Mexico, via the city of Jalapa, which city we have partly described. We add this morning a further description of this city and of the whole route to Mexico 110 miles. Jalapa is very healthy and it has been the intention of Gen. Scott to take up his line of march from this point to the Capital. In the mean time it will prove the most healthy part of the country for the sick and disabled among our troops.

CITY OF JALPA.

The city itself is upon a high hill—highest in the centre, so that the streets incline considerably; so much so, that no wheeled vehicle can pass along any of them except the main street or road, which has a considerable rise and descent. The city is surrounded by a wall, and has a strongly built church near the western gate, which could be converted into a citadel. The streets are paved. The houses, as in other Mexican towns, are of stone, with flat roofs and iron-barred windows. Opposite the city on the left of the road, is a hill from which the road might be annoyed, and shells thrown into the town; the road is a handsome and substantial structure of checkered pavement, and must have been very costly.

PEROTE AND ITS CASTLE.

At the base of a high mount, bearing the same name, some distance from the road on the left, is a cluster of houses with a church, called Perote.—Opposite, on the right of the road, and commanding it in every direction, stands the castle. It is upon a flat, sandy plain, strongly built of stone, and encircled by a deep dry fosse, or ditch. The main entrance is by going over a *chevaux de frize* by a slide, descending some twenty-five or thirty stone steps to the bottom of the fosse, and crossing it to the gates, which are on a level with the bottom. The population of Perote is estimated at 6000; it is a fine little city, the houses are generally of one story built of stone and covered with terraces; the principal street is remarkably fine, the others are wide and paved. On a market day, it is realy astonishing to see the great variety of the best fruits of Europe, and of the tropics, piled around the square. On leaving Perote you pass through extensive plantations of Mague (Aloes.)

CITY OF PUEBLA.

This city is walled and fortified. It is built of stone, and the streets are well paved. Here water is abundant, but from the Nacional Bridge to this place no water can be obtained—the natives substituting *pulque* as a beverage. From Jalapa to Puebla there are occasional heights near the road, which, if fortified, might annoy invaders.—In fact, from Vera Cruz to Puebla this is the case—the travel being alternately over broad, unobstructed roads and narrow passes, commanded by heights. The road passes through Puebla. The Pueblanos have a peculiar character; they are cunning and courageous, and the most expert robbers and assassins throughout Mexico, where there is no lack of such. If an offender is brought before an Alcalde, any where else, and is known or ascertained to be a Pueblano, his condemnation is sure. Puebla is situated at the extremity of a very large plain, on the Vera Cruz side; its population is estimated at 80,000 souls; the streets are parallel, and very wide and well paved—the houses, built of stone and covered with terraces, and two and three story high, are remarkably fine.—The public place would be admired in almost any part of the world—it forms a perfect square, facing it stand the cathedral; on three other sides are magnificent palaces. There are many other edifices strikingly admired for their beauty. There are few churches in the world more magnificently ornamented than the cathedral of this city. All the chandeliers and lamps, which are in great numbers, are of massive gold or silver; the dome is in marble of the country, of great beauty and fine workmanship. There are tan chapels, richly decorated, and closed each of them with an iron gate door of very great height, and of the finest finish.

This church was finished in 1808, and is said to have cost $6,000,000. There are also many other very fine churches. The Almeida, or public walk is very well kept. It is composed of three alleys (of 500 to 600 feet each) of poplars and other fine trees, and is surrounded by a wall, at the foot of which runs a fine little stream of water. There are a good many fountains in different parts of the city, and a few *jets d'eau*, or water spouts. Few cities in Europe are finer than Puebla; but much cannot be said for the population, which, since the late expulsion of the European Spaniards, who were by far the most intelligent and industrious portion of it, leaves a curious contrast between the present occupants of public and private edifices indicating the highest state of civilization. The same may be said of the whole population bordering the road from Vera Cruz to the city. Time will no doubt correct this.

CORDOVA.

A small walled and garrisoned town, through which the road passes. Beyond Puebla the road is good till it reaches the ascent to Cerro Gordo, about midway between the former and the city of Mexico, where the ascent is very rugged and steep though without defiles. Near the road at the foot of this mountain, passes the Rio Frio, or Cold River, which has its rise in the neighboring mountain of Popocatapetl, 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. A work on some of the heights of Popocatapetl would command the road. After leaving the mountain of Cordova, the road is good and unobstructed, with plenty of water to the city of Mexico. For several miles before reaching that city the road is delightful, passing between parallel canals and rows of Lombardy poplars. This point is to be occupied by General Worth, for the purpose of guarding the southern road from Puebla.

THE LAKE OF TEXCUCO.

This lake commences on the right of the road, near the city, into which its waters are carried by a canal, the latter serving also to drain the gutters, &c, into the lake. The so-called lake is a large, long, and very irregularly shaped basin, shallow, and containing numerous small islands, and covered by myriads of wild ducks. The depth of water varies with the season; in the rainy months the basin is filled, and then it assumes the appearance of a large lake. Being the receptacle of all the drainage from the city it is very filthy. The canal from the city passes through it, fed by its waters, five or six miles in a south-east direction to the small fort of Chalco, at the extreme margin of the basin in that direction. This canal is used for transporting produce into the city, and for pleasure excursions in gondolas, &c.

CITY OF MEXICO.

Like all other Mexican cities, this has walls and houses of stone, with flat roofs, &c. It is well paved; a gutter four feet wide passes through the centre of each street, covered by broad flag stones, removable at pleasure. All the gutters are drained into the canal or lake. The city has many large and strong churches and other great buildings, easily converted into fortresses. If its walls were repaired and mounted with cannon, and well garrisoned, it could make a formidable resistance to besiegers. During the festival days, which are very numerous, the haciendas for 20 or 30 miles around send into the city not less than 10,000 mounted peasantry of the better class, most expert horsemen. They are courageous, and skilful in the use of the lance, lasso and machete, which is a large and heavy knife. Nothing more would be necessary than for the *padres* to go forth into the streets of the principal cities, particularly Puebla and Mexico, elevate their crosses, and appeal to the bigotry of the population, to rally an immense force of bold, active and desperate men, who would make fierce resistance to an invasion. And if invaders should force their way in, assassinations, by the hands of so many expert murderers, would soon make fearful inroads on their numbers.

PIRATE OR PRIVATEER.—Captain Thomas Hooper, from St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, on March 18, lat. 32-11, long. 73, saw a ship which crossed his wake, nearly within hail, and by a signal given on board supposed all was not right. At 5½ saw a sail on lee bow, which immediately gave chase. She proved to be a few black harmaphrodite brig, with crowded decks. She also appeared to be well armed. The Captain says he has not the least doubt but that she was a piratical vessel. She continued the chase until 6 p. m., when the vessel hove for a Swedish bark. Whether this strange sail was a pirate, or a Mexican privateer, or a vessel of war, it would be well to despatch a cutter in pursuit of her.

THE EAGLE SALOON.—This splendid establishment is now open for the season, and we take occasion to call public attention to it. As a place of popular resort, it is not excelled in the city, and we believe it is entirely unique in some respects. The beautiful Fountain in its centre, is a novel and striking feature in its attractions. The delicious coolness of the Saloon, and Andrew's Nonpariel Ice Creams, must render it a place of immense resort this summer. It is frequented by the most fashionable of the city. Parties of Ladies and Gentlemen enjoy themselves highly in little social circles around its numerous tables. In short, we advise all who seek an agreeable and quiet, but most elegant place of resort, to try the Eagle Saloon. Refreshments of all kinds are always to be had.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The second instalment of $5 per share to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad company was required to be paid on the 4th of May. More than one-half the amount was paid in, and the balance is coming in. The Stockholders may feel assured that the investment will meet all reasonable wishes. The property cannot fail to be largely productive.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The rates of Exchange continue very low in New York, and as they are, must add to the import of a large additional amount of specie.—Capitalists are buying Government stock on time, and Treasury Notes also at 4½ premium. This is in the expectation that Peace will speedily be made with Mexico, in which event stocks would run up to a high premium. The money market is very easy in New York, business active.

The New York Legislature refuses to pass the bill authorizing the deposit of United States stocks with the comptroller for banking purposes. This will have a favorable influence upon the stocks of the State.

A great business is doing in Dry Goods, and buyers coming in from the country are paying up old scores, and buying with cash.

The Hudson River Rail Road have four parties of Surveyors out, and will make a Road to Fishkill, sixty miles, as soon as the Surveys are completed.

A discussion is going on as to the fact whether United States Loans and Treasury Notes are free from taxation as personal property. The legal opinion is that they are taxable.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO

From the result of a battle like that which has just been fought, at Cerro Gordo, one might conclude, a peace to be near at hand, and yet it seems to us as far off as ever. Santa Anna has done that, both at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, which must materially lessen all respect for the man, if indeed, he has ever been deserving of any from his countrymen, or from the country with whom, thanks to the folly of Mr. Polk, he is now at war. We shall be anxious to learn what sort of reception Santa Anna will meet with upon his return to the capital, escaping as he has now, from both North and South, in a most disastrous plight. Our hope is that Mexico will peacefully submit, where she must, and yield that over which she has no control. This is her necessity and her inevitable condition.

It is no disgrace for a nation to bend where she cannot stand erect, and all the wrong, if wrong there be, which may be added to a coerced Peace will belong to us, and not to Mexico.

We hear that the Provincial Legislature of Jalapa under the influence of the presence of our army is likely to make a separate peace with Gen. Scott and it is probable that Zacatecas and some other of the provinces will do the same thing.

The fight with the Mexicans commenced in consequence of the resistance of the enemy to the advanced guard of Twiggs, who had about eight thousand men under his command.

The battle commenced on the evening of the 17th by General T., who drove the enemy from the strong hold of the Rio del Plate, or Platte del Rio. The enemy were well provided with artillery from their highest eminences, and it was our artillery which did terrible execution upon them. The volunteers did good service, as they have always done in the field. Every position which they were ordered to take was taken in gallant style.

The loss of the Mexicans was immense, particularly in storming the heights and in conducting the retreat, but the cowardly escape of Santa Anna and Canales, contributed to a much easier victory than was anticipated.

The killed and wounded in Santa Anna's army it is thought will reach many hundreds—The enemy have lost more property, and we have gained more at this fight than at any other.

FURTHER AND FULLER NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Battle between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna.

AT CERRO GORDO.

The news published in the Gazette of Saturday is confirmed, and we have the following additional intelligence from the seat of war, with more satisfactory explanations in regard to the two Pennsylvania Regiments.

General Pillow in command of one of these Regiments, we are again informed, was wounded, and was of course in the battle. General Patterson, our last despatch informs us, being ill was not in the battle. General Patterson was sick at Vera Cruz before his division set out for Jalapa, but, as is known, had recovered, so far as to be able to join his Regiment at Cerro Gordo.

Later and Confirmatory Accounts from General Scott.

WASHINGTON, May 8th,—6 P. M.

The Southern mail is in and brings some further confirmatory accounts of the great battle at Cerro Gordo, between General Scott and Santa Anna, but few particulars of the action itself.

The news establishes the sanguinary character of the battle—confirms the desperation with which it was waged—the terrible slaughter, and the triumphant result to the American Arms.

The statement that General Shields was mortally wounded, is not quite ratified; but he was so terribly injured, it was feared his wound would prove fatal.

General Patterson was sick, and this accounts for his not having been in the battle either on the 17th or 18th.

Both Santa Anna and Ampudia behaved in the most cowardly manner. Neither of them acted as brave men would do in the same circumstances.

Santa Anna's coach, which he so precipitately abandoned in his eagerness to escape, after the rout of his army, was used to convey the wounded to the military hospital.

Nothing further in relation to the Pennsylvania Regiments.

The news created a great sensation in this city; but opinions differ as widely as ever, as to the probable effects of this severe battle in promoting a peace.

CAMP NEAR PLAN DEL RIO.
April 18—4 o'clock P. M.

The American arms have achieved another glorious and most brilliant victory. Outnumbering Gen. Scotts force materially, and occupying positions which looked impregnable as Gibralter, one after another of their works have been taken to-day; five generals, colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable have been taken prisoners, together with 6,000 men; and the rest of their army driven and routed, with the loss of everything, ammunition, cannon, baggage-train—all.

Nothing saved Santa Anna but the want of dragoons on the other side of their lines. As it is, his travelling coach, together with all his papers, valuables, and even his wooden leg, have fallen into our hands, together with all the money of his army. No one anticipated, when they arose from their hard bivouack this morning, such a complete victory.

The loss on both sides has been heavy. The rough and rocky road, cut through rugged defiles and dense chaparal, by our troops, is now lined with our wounded. The rifles, Col. Haskell's Tennessee volunteers, the 1st artillery, the 7th infantry, and Capt. Williams's company of Kentucky volunteers, have perhaps suffered most.—Gen. Shields was severely, and I fear, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade to storm one of the enemy's furthest works. Gen. Pillow was also wounded, although slightly, while storming a fortification on his side, commanded by Gen La Vega. All the field officers of Col. Haskell's regiment were wounded at the same time, save himself. Of the rifles, Capt. Mason has lost a leg, Lieut. Ewell has been badly wounded, Lieut. McLane slightly.

I have specified some regiments above which have signalized themselves. It happened to be their fortune, in the disposition of the battle, to fall upon what all good soldiers may term pleasant places—the most difficult works to storm—and bravely and without faltering did they execute the perilous duties assigned them. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Twiggs, whose division has been in the hardest of it, was pursuing the flying enemy towards Jalapa. Pinson, who commanded the forts nearest to Plan del Rio, asked of Gen. Worth time to consider before he capitulated. General Worth gave him fifteen minutes, and he surrendered unconditionally. Had he not done so the slaughter would have been terrible.

No one at present can estimate the loss of the Mexicans; they are scattered on the hills, in the roads, every where.

It is now impossible to name officers who have distinguished themselves. I cannot, however, omit to mention Cols. Barney, Riley, and Childs, of the regulars, and Cols. Baker, Forman, and Haskell, of the volunteers, as every one is talking of them.

I write this in great haste, and with noise, confusion, and every thing else around me. You cannot appreciate the victory. To describe the ground and fortifications of the enemy, the difficulty of turning their outer works, and the toil and peril undergone by the troops were impossible.

CAMP AT PLAN DEL RIO, April 19.

The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total. They were pursued within four miles of Jalapa by Gen. Twiggs, at which point there were none to follow. Santa Anna himself, instead of entombing him-elf as he threatened, escaped by cutting the saddle mule of his team from the harness of his magnificent coach, mounting him, and then taking to the chapparal. His retrice of massive silver, nearly all his papers, his money, every thing in his carriage, even his dinner was captured.

The Mexican loss upon the heights was awful; the ground in places is covered with the dead.—Among the bodies found was that of Gen. Vasquez, and near him was Col. Palacio, mortally wounded. Lieut. Derby, a gallant young officer of the topographical engineers, was badly but not mortally wounded while storming one of the heights. Lieut. Ewell, of the rifles, is supposed to be mortally wounded. This regiment has suffered terribly. Lieut. Dana, of the 7th infantry, was badly wounded. Capt. Patten, of the 2d, slightly. Lieut. Davis, of the rifles, was very badly wounded in the hip. Major Sumner, of the 2d dragoons, but commanding rifles, is improving.

The regiment, when in action, numbered less than 400 men, and its loss was 79 in killed and wounded.

La Vega was in command of the Cerro Gordo on the first day of the fight, but a deserter from our dragoons, a German, going into their camp at night and informing them that the main attack was to be on the right of their line—the work so fiercely attacked by Gen. Pillow—he changed places with Gen. Vasquez. The latter, killed. La Vega defended his post until the lines of the enemy were turned. Several Mexican Colonels have been killed. A brother of Gen. La Vega, Col. of artillery, was mortally wounded.

Col. Childs led on his command on the first day until he had only some forty or fifty men with him. Capt. Magruder followed up a charge until he had but nine soldiers left. The wounded are still along the roads for miles, although they are bringing them in as fast as possible.

The army is to advance towards Mexico immediately. Gen. Worth's division marched this morning—Gen. Scott is to march at noon. Santa Anna's coach is to be harnessed up for the purpose of carrying on Major Sumner—better use than it was ever put to before.

A hundred Mexican officers are around me, making out their paroles, while our own dead are being carried by and consigned to their long resting place by the road side.

There is a sore hope for Gen. Shields God grant that he may live! The ball went through his lungs as he was leading his men to storm the furthest work of the enemy.

Col. Baker, who charged the last fort, lost forty-five men in killed and wounded out of only a portion of his regiment. Lieut. Cowan was killed; Lieut. Murphy supposed to be mortally wounded; Lieut. Johnson wounded in three places, and thigh amputated; Lieuts. Scott, Froman, and Maltby wounded.—*N. O. Picayune.*

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following Mexican prisoners were taken in the battle of the 18th, and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st, under command of Capt Hughes, of topographical Engineers. All of these captured officers have expressed a desire to be transferred to the U. States, and Col Wilson, Governor of Vera Cruz, has acceded to their wishes, and directed that a vessel should be held in readiness to aid, for their accommodation, the 25th of April. They preferred this to remaining close prisoners at the Castle San Juan d'Ulloa.

Jose Ma Jarero, Brigadier Gen.
Romulo de la Vega* Brig. Gen
D Ruiz y Baranda, Capt of Mexican Navy, commanding artillery
Vicente Arguelles, Capt Artillery,
Jose Ma Mata, Capt.
Jose Ma Gallegos, commanding Grenadiers.
Mariano Cancedo, 2d Lieut Artillery.
Barthome Amsde, 2d Lieut Artillery.
Jose R Cobarabar, 2d Lieut Artillery.
Jose de Lastee Braz y Soler, Lieut Col Battalion de la Libertad.
Jose Nanez, Capt 6th Regt infantry.
Jose Ma Moreno, Capt 6th Regt Infantry.
Gregorio del Callejo, Capt 6th Regt Infantry.
Rafael de Berrabidas, 2d Lieut 6th Regt Infantry
Salvelo Velez, Aid-de-Camp to Gen Vega.
Francisco Fernandez, 1st Lieut Mexican Navy

GEN. SCOTT'S PROCLAMATION.

On the night of the 17th General Scott issued an order for the 18th, from which we make the following extracts. The position of the Pennsylvania regiments may be known from this.

The second, (Twigg's) division of regulars, is already advanced within easy turning distance of the enemy's left. That division has instructions to move forward before daylight to-morrow, and take up position across the National Road in the enemy's rear, so as to prevent a retreat towards Jalapa. It may be reinforced to day, if unexpectedly attacked in force by regiments—one or two—taken from Shield's brigade of volunteers. If not, at sunrise to-morrow morning, under cover of Brigadier General Shields, who will report to Brigadier General Twiggs on getting up with him, or the General-in-Chief, if he be in advance.

The remaining regiment of that volunteer brigade will receive instructions in the course of this day.

The first division of regulars (Worth's) will follow the movement against the enemy's left at sunrise to-morrow morning.

As already arranged, Brigadier General Pillow's brigade will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning along the route he has carefully reconnoitred, and stand ready as soon as he hears the report of arms on our right, or sooner if circumstances should favor him, to pierce the enemy's line of batteries at such point—the nearer the river the better—as he may select. Once in the rear of that line, he will turn to the right or left, or both, and attack the batteries in reverse, or, if abandoned, he will pursue the enemy with vigor.

Wall's field battery and the cavalry will be held in reserve on the National Road, a little out of view and range of the enemy's batteries. They will take up that position at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's batteries being carried or abandoned, all our divisions and corps will pursue with vigor.

This pursuit may be continued many miles until stopped by darkness or fortified positions towards Jalapa.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATEST OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Union of last evening contains General Scott's official account of the Battle. The number of Prisoners taken, as repo. ted by him, is three thousand officers, instead of six. Seven thousand, however, escaped. Our loss in killed and wounded is not more than two hundred. Mexican loss in killed, 350 (?) (our telegraph report says—) but we suppose many more.

All the prisoners have been paroled by Gen. Scott.

No further resistance is expected this side of Perote.

Gen. Scott will push on his columns for Mexico with all convenient despatch. Senor Armijo has been elected President of Mexico over Almonte, and the office of Vice President has been abolished in order to upset the expectations and authority of Gomez Farias. The new President urges war to the knife, against the United States, and active preparations were making for the fortification of the City, and this was the spirit of the people. Some were urging a guerrilla warfare.

There were rumors that Santa Anna had been taken prisoner when the last express left, but they were not believed.

There has been a later arrival at Brazos, but no later news from Gen. Taylor's camp.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9th.

The Pennsylvania Regiments.

Generals Patterson and Persifer Smith, we learn, were confined to their beds by sickness during the battle at Cero Gordo, and were unable to go into the fight. The regiments were in it and the following wounded:

Lieut. Lindsay, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.

Jacob Simons, mortally, Edward Cross, Thomas Hann, John Chambers, the above all of Philadelphia Rangers, and James Shaw, Abraham Rowland, Wm. Wilhelm and Frederick Somers; of 2d Pa., Regiment.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9th, 1847.

Dr. McClelland a distinguished Surgeon died suddenly at his residence to day of bilious cholic. Yesterday he attended to business.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE, May 9th, 1847.

Five warehouses were consumed in town to-day. Also Williams's cabinet factory, Middleton's tobacco store, Keman's biscuit establishment, &c. Loss $150,000. Insurance here and in Philadelphia.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
May 8th, 7 P. M.

The market for Flour has been rather active to-day, at least so far as inquiry goes. It opened this morning with sales at $7,25 and 7,37½, the pretensions of Factors marially interfering with business. This advance was finally acceded to, when holders put up their prices to $7,50 per bbl, which they are now demanding. This put a stop to all further business for the day.

In Wheat very little was done to-day. The last sale of Red was at 168c, but holders are now asking 171c for prime samples of Pa. The exports for the week have been 40,000 bu.

Of Corn the market has been cleared by recent transactions, and the article is now scarce and much wanted. Small sales prime White at 100c per bu. The exports of the week have been 50,000 bu.

Rye Flour has gone up to $5,12½, and sales at that.

Provisions—Not much doing in Provisions, but the feeling is better to-day than immediately after the steamer's news. Small sales new western packed Mess Pork at $16,50. New Prime is held at $14,50, without sales. Sales Western packed Mess Beef at $14 per bbl.

Bacon continues in fair request. Sales to-day of Western cure—Hams at 10c, Sides at 9c and Shoulders at 8c per lb. The market is firm at these figures.

Western No. 1 Lard sells at 10a10½c per lb.

There have been some sales of Cloversead at $4,25 per bu. Otherwise our market has not varied to any extent since yesterday.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.
May 8, 8 P. M.

The business in Flour to-day has been to a moderate extent. The market for Genesee stood at the closing figure of Friday night, $7,87½ per bbl.

Not much done in Wheat. A sale of White transpired at 165c per bu.

Of Corn there were sales to the extent of 20,000 bu at 96c for White and 100c for Yellow. The supply is limited.

Cornmeal is in good demand. Sales 1000 bbls at $4,75a4,87½ per bbl.

Rye flour has advanced. The sales to-day were at $5,12 per bbl.

For Provisions the inquiry has fallen off since the steamer's unfavorable news, but the confidence of holders does not seem to be impaired, and they think prices must eventually improve. The moderate sales making are at $16,25 for new Western packed Mess and $13 for old. In the present state of feeling and dull market, quotations could hardly be realised for large parcels. Of Beef, sales Mess at $11,37½a12,12½, and Primo at $8,37½a9,12½ per bbl. The market is firm, the fast sales having been at outside figures.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON MARKET.
May 8th, 7 o'c. P. M.

A very active and large demand has prevailed for Flour, and buyers have swept the market of all on sale at the prices previously current. Sales to-day at $8a8,25 per bbl. The market is cleaned out of South, Phil., Balt., Fredericksburg, and all other kinds. Such a dearth of supplies was never known before, at least not for many years. The first arrivals will command full prices, and very probably an advance.

Corn has gone up and considerable sales White from store at 110c per bu—an advance of some 10 cents.

Rye has improved, and is now selling at 100c per bu.

Groceries are steady and fair sales—500 bags Rio Coffee sold at 7½c, 6 mos. Sugar at previous prices.

The steamer's news had little effect on the market for Provisions. Sales are making at steady prices. Of Pork 500 bbls, new Western packed Mess at $17,50a18 00, and Prime at $14,50a15,00 per bbl. Some Mess Beef at $14 per bbl.

Exclusive Correspondence from the South.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
May 8, 7 P. M.

There has been a decline in the Flour market to-day. In the morning there were sales of Howard street at $7,50a7,75 per bbl. City Mills stood at $7,75. In the afternoon the market gave way, and both Howard street and City Mills went to $7,50 per bbl, at which sales Howard st. to extent 1000 bbls. The unsettled, fluctuating state of the market has given way to more steadiness. Of City Mills very little here. The demand is falling off for Howard street, and increasing for C. M.

Wheat has gone up a shade. Sales to day prime Pa and Md Reds at 168a171c per bu.

Sales 600 bbls Cornmeal to-day at $4,75.

1000 lbs good Feathers sold at 28½c.

Sales 300 bags Rio Coffee to-day at 7½c—market quiet.

Provisions—The market to-day has been dull, but prices are nearly steady. New Mess Pork sold at $16, and Prime at $13,50a13,75, to extent 150 bbls. More is asked for both by some. No change in Beef and market firm. An active inquiry for Bacon, and sales to-day of 40,000 lbs at, for Western cure, 7½a7½c for Shoulders, 8½a9c for Sides, and 9a10c for Hams—some small well cut Hams sold at 1c more. Sale 20,000 lbs bulk Pork Sides at 9c. No change in Lard—No 1, 9½ and 10 in bbls and kegs. Small sales. But little still very scarce.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—Twelve soldiers of the second Pennsylvania Regiment have been discharged among the Sick. The names given are Mackey, Love, Knowlton, Kennedy, Boyd, Slater, Adams, Ducket, and four others not named.

Three members of Captain Hill's company—Dwight, Wm Beasly and D. B. Gunn were buried on the 6th and 7th.

John Downey, Sutler of the same Regiment was robbed of some $2000 in gold and silver, on the night of the 27th ult., at his place, near Vera Cruz. A Mexican whom he employed is suspected.

New Books.

A Dictionary of poetical quotations, consisting of elegant extracts on every subject, compiled from various authors, and arranged under various heads, by John T. Watson. Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia. For sale by Morse, (late Cook,) 4th street. There are two numbers of this work. The selections are made with taste, and the subjects treated of, embrace every thing from artifice to woman, beauty to wit, all arranged, too, so that one may quote poetry, and seem a "prize good scholar" without knowing more than the book-binder may teach him. From Mr. Morse we have also received a pleasing little book of poetry, entitled, My Little Geography, by Mrs. L. C. Tuthill, with plates. The book is deserving the attention of those who would provide wholesome instruction for children.

American Review for May, No. xxix. The political chapter in this number is a Review of the 29th Congress. The literary articles are numerous and finely written, but there is a portrait of Mr. Bancroft in the magazine, which looks no more like Mr. D., than Daniel Webster looks like Daniel O'Connell, or any body else more unlike.

The Review for May keeps up its character for great ability, and is, or should be, completely successful.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 4th, 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.

my5d1d

PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1847.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Merchants' 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.

my5d1w W H DENNY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 6th, 1847.

The President and Directors of this 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; forthwith.

my5d1d 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.

my5d&wTw FIRST WARD

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.

my5d&wT LIGION

MR EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN J MUSIC, of Versailles Township, a suitable candidate for the Legislature. my5d&wT WILKINS

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.

my5d&wtw COUNTRY

JOSEPH McCULLOCH has been spoken of by several gentlemen as a candidate for County Commissioner, and being in every respect honest and capable, will be supported by his friends for that office before the Convention. my10d&w

THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of county Commissioner. my10d&w

DIED,

On Sunday morning at half past 12 o'clock, Mrs Elenor Holmes, wife of Nathaniel Holmes, Sr.

Her funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock A. M, from the residence of her husband, liberty street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Sunday night, 9th inst Mrs Mary, consort of Benjamin Weaver, in the 47th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Merchant's Hotel, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

At Cleveland, Peter M. Weddell, Esq. very suddenly, aged 59 years, and 30 years a resident of the town.