THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily at Seven Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly at Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly at 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.)

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
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JOHN C KUNKEL, Dauphin County
THOMAS DUNCAN,
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THOMAS C HAMILY, York.
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J B SALISBURY, Susquehanna.
ELHANAN S TITUS, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A PERVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY S EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

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 the several Election Districts, on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1847, to elect two persons from each district, to a Delegate 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 (Pittsburgh excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary elections, between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M., and those of the wards and boroughs and Pittsburgh, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

THOMAS CARNEY,
Chm. of the Com. of Cor.

ap27d&wtd

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

MR. WALKER'S LAST TARIFF.—We had supposed the British Tariff of 1846 would have satisfied Mr. Walker's hot zeal against the country whose officer he was, but persevering in his career against the labor of the country, he has enacted, under Mr. Polk's order, a Mexican Tariff, the effect of which is to prohibit American produce from and to annihilate American Commerce in Mexico, while at the same time it contributes largely to the development of foreign Commerce and foreign Agriculture. The N. Y. Express gives the following letter from a Mercantile House in Tampico, to a Merchant in New York:

MR. WALKER'S MEXICAN TARIFF.
TAMPICO, April 23, 1847.

* * * We trust you have not executed our last order, unless you want to ruin us. ☞ There is nothing left for us but to wind up our business, as all Americans will be forced to do. Now, that there is a prospect of General Taylor going to San Luis, and the road being opened to us, our own government steps in and puts on such a tariff as amounts to a prohibition of all American produce, as the articles can be produced in the country cheaper than they can be introduced under the tariff. It is an inducement to smuggle, which you will see carried on largely from Havana.

"American merchants here, both Whigs and Locos, reprobate Mr. Walker and his tariff.—No measure could better please the Mexicans.—They can manufacture coarse articles as cheap as we can import them, especially cottons at a duty of two cents on the raw material. The tariff will take one half of the soldier's pay, or force him to deal with the cutlers, who generally charge 100 per cent.

"Mr. Walker's measure gives 'aid and comfort' to the enemy—not in word, but deed. It is the very thing the Mexican authorities and monopolists wished; as the cordon of sentinels around it keep us from introducing goods up to the country. They don't wish the people to procure our goods. It will effectually protect their manufactures and prevent their ever turning their attention to agriculture.—You know that the peons or serfs in Mexico wear little or nothing but buckskin, as their wages are from $3 to $5 per month only, and high priced cotton goods out of their reach. The Mexicans here will never complain of being robbed by the authorities, as the Americans cannot be beaten. Plunder is good when it is done legally. What do you think? Our town council have voted $50 per month, each; the Governor or Military Commandant $200 per month; three judges, each $200 per month; Major of Police $100 per month all to come out of taxes and licenses of this small town of 5000 inhabitants under American justice. The Major of Police is a Major in the army. Beelzebub would blush if he were here—fine picking for the favorites. Last year we returned home on account of the Mexicans, we shall now return, on account of the absurdity of our own government."

illustration of the operation of this tariff, the N. O. Bulletin states the following.

"The following incident occurred within the last 48 hours. A house in this city had a large lot of American cotton goods, and had newly closed the sale of them, for the Mexican market, the purchaser wishing first to engage the freight, when the latter called to say that he declined taking them, as he had purchased a similar lot of British goods, in the hands of an importing house, on rather more favorable terms. Here, then, were probably $10,000 of foreign goods manufactured in part, if not altogether from foreign cotton, which are supplied to the Mexicans in place of an equal quantity of our goods, manufactured exclusively from American cotton, and the $10,000 of specie that will be paid for them, will go to Europe instead of coming to the United States—A discriminating duty of ten, or probably five per cent. in favor of our own articles, would have prevented this result. We give this one instance as a specimen of the general operations of Mr. Walker's plan."

The South and North.

A QUEER-SCENE IN NEW YORK.—At the Apollo Hall in New York last week Frederick Douglass was denouncing in superlative terms the existing war, as one urged to extend the area of slavery; and evinced in his tone and sentiment a predilection as entirely British, that Mr. Strahan, editor of the *Suffolk County Democrat*, interrupted him. The following scene occurred as poutrayed by the reporter of the New-York Herald:

This led to an assault upon Mr. Strahan by one of the audience, and consequently a scene of universal confusion. In the *melee* were Beverly Tucker, John E. Addison, of Virginia, and a company of New York gentlemen, prominent among whom we recognized Mr. Slamm, late editor of the *Globe*, as proverbial for his opposition to abolition and disunion. The matter looked serious for some time, and we were fearful lest it would lead to a riot in its result, until we perceived Strahan and his friends, accompanied by some of the abolition committee mount the speakers rostrum.—There was Slamm alongside of Garrison, Strahan alongside of Douglass, and Tucker and Addison, Virginians and slaveholders alongside of some colored persons which the occasion had brought together. The uproar was compromitted on condition that Mr. Strahan should have the privilege of reply. He sustained the war, and the people shouted, he denounced abolitionists as an ally of Great Britain, and the people said "Yes!" He pronounced the whole abolition movement as unjustifiable and treasonable. When he concluded, he was replied to by Garrison, the great leader of the Philistines. While the latter gentleman was speaking, he was interrupted by Mr. Slamm in the blandest and most polite manner:

Mr. Slamm—Will the speaker permit me to interrupt him for a single moment?

Mr. Garrison—Certainly, sir!

Mr. Slamm—My friend Strahan was grossly assaulted by some of your friends, for pronouncing the assertion of Douglass, "that the war with Mexico was a war for the perpetuation of slavery" as a slander on his country; and in the *melee* his hat was taken. Be kind enough to beg the return of his hat, for it covers a noble and a big head.—(Roars of laughter. Strahan's head is larger than any of Leary's blocks.)

Mr. Garrison—I protest that no friend of mine took Mr. Strahan's hat. Where's the hat!

The hat was recovered and the anti-abolition party left the hall headed by Mr. Tucker, the gentleman with the white hat.

OPEN VIOLATION OF THE LAW AGAIN.—Brokers are again doing the business of the Government, and shamefully violating the Sub-treasury law.—Corning & Co., of New York have just transmitted $1,000,000, in specie taking the money, from N. York to N. Orleans and receiving a commission for the same. We believe that not $1 of specie was transmitted, but merely a specie draft, which any Bank would have sent without charge, before the Sub-treasury law went into effect.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road will remember that their adjourned meeting will take place this afternoon at Philo Hall at three o'clock.

We are asked to give place to the following communication, in defence of a man who has recently been assailed by some of the members of his own church, in the East. We are told, too, (as is very evidently the fact,—that the assault upon Mr. Maffitt, are, to some extent, regarded as an attack upon that portion of the Church, who, having unabated confidence in the man, have invited him to preside, from time to time, as a religious teacher over the numerous and respectable congregations with whom he is in communion. If our inclinations were otherwise than what they are, we should not feel at liberty to deny a hearing either to the man, or the church members who have deemed it a public duty to put on the harness in his defence. The facts stated, we are well assured may be relied upon, and the communication will be read with interest.

REV. J. N. MAFFITT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

As you have manifested a disposition, since your residence among us, to act kindly and fairly with all, in your highly responsible situation of editor of an influential Journal, I have been encouraged to ask you to permit a friend to do an act of but sheer justice to the celebrated Minister whose name I have appended at the head of this article.

It is a fact painfully notorious that a portion of the newspaper press, in this country, (a small portion I hope) is ever ready to seize the opportunity to hunt any public man to destruction, who has been so unfortunate as to be placed in a situation to be exposed to their attacks. Since the difficulties between Mr. Maffitt and certain Ministers in New York, have taken place, this disposition has been cruelly manifested in his case. The most unfounded reports and rumors have been circulated, and a desire evinced to crush him to the earth.

The immediate cause which has provoked me to take up my pen, is an editorial article in the Wheeling Argus, of May 10th. The article is evidently conceived in a manifest malignant spirit, and unlawfully invades the sanctity of private life and family intercourse, regardless of the shafts of death it flings abroad, and of the additional woes it heaps upon those already weighed down with sufficient of this world's ills.

I shall only now remark upon two items. The Wheeling editor charges Mr. Maffitt with leaving an "injured family" of orphans to be cared for by the cold charity of the world." Mr. Maffitt has six children living. His eldest son, John N. Maffitt, is a Lieutenant in the Navy. His second son, William Henry Maffitt, is a Midshipman in the Navy. His third son, Frederick, is now in business in Galveston, Texas. His eldest daughter is pleasantly situated with her father-in-law, Samuel W. Budd, Sen. Esq. in New Jersey—a gentleman of fortune and high standing. His second daughter is the wife of Judge Johnson, of Galveston; his third daughter also resides with Judge Johnson. Two sons and one daughter are in independent circumstances. The two youngest son and daughter, at Galveston, have expressed themselves grateful to receive such aid from their affectionate father as it is in his power to bestow, and which his feelings of duty and affection most joyfully lead him to extend. I have the evidence of letters before me, of late date, that Mr. Maffitt holds tender and confidence correspondence with these children, and that they regard him with that reverence and love, due to one holding such near relations. Enough on this head.

The second item upon which I wish to speak, is the declaration of the Wheeling editor, that Mr. Maffitt has lately been deposed from the ministry by his brethren of the New York City Conference, and excommunicated from Church membership." This item not only concerns Mr. Maffitt, but the Methodist Churches in these cities, in which he has lately labored with so much acceptability and success. Mr. Maffitt has not "been deposed from the Ministry" nor "excommunicated from church membership," but claims to be a Methodist minister in good standing, and is so considered by the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Brooklyn, New York, where he holds his membership; and is also so considered by his Methodist brethren of churches in both these cities, after an inquiry into the facts in the case.

That there has been, and still are, difficulties between Mr. Maffitt and certain New York Ministers I positively admit, but that he has been deposed, or expelled, is false. Last fall Mr. Maffitt came to New York, and united with the Norfolk Street Church, and preached there for some time. While there, he was informed that certain charges, or "imprudencies" had been entered against him. These charges were for occurrences of three years' standing. Some delay being had in bringing the matter to an issue, and Mr. Maffitt having occasion to go to the westward, took his departure on his journey, but was afterwards induced by his friends to remain until the matter was settled. Believing he could not have a fair trial in the New York Church, he removed his membership to Brooklyn, where he is still in church fellowship. His prosecutors in New York refused to try the charges in Brooklyn, and obtained an opinion of Bishops Hedding and Janes, that he was not legally a member of the Brooklyn church. About the same time, the official body of the Norfolk Street Church decided that they had no jurisdiction over him. So between the two, they make it out, that with no legal trial, or any thing being proven against him, he has membership no where! To every Methodist who understands the Discipline of the church, this is ridculous. No member, however humble, can by any construction of Bishops or otherwise, be expelled from the church, or deprived of its privileges without his own consent, except by fair and legal trial, and expulsion. This Mr. Maffitt has never had, and must, therefore be a member, either of the Norfolk Street Church, New York, or of the church in Brooklyn. The Centenary Church, Brooklyn, however, affirms that Mr. Maffitt is a member of that Society, and declare their determination to defend him in all his rights.

It is out of a publication, in regard to these matters, that the persons in New York have been held to answer for a libel, as was stated in your paper of Monday.

Will you bear with me, Mr. Editor, while I take an extract from a letter before me, in reference to this New York business. It is from Judge Dikemon, of Brooklyn, a member of high standing in the church, and respected by those who know him alike for his integrity and ability as a lawyer, and his piety as a christian. It is addressed to Mr. Maffitt, and dated on the 14th of April last:

"I have carefully examined the charges (as they are called) which have lately been attempted to be preferred and prosecuted against you before the Rev. Stephen Martindale, Pastor of the Norfolk Street M. E. Church, in the city of New York, and made diligent and full inquiry into the circumstances upon which they are alleged to have been founded, and the manner in which they have been put in form and presented to said Martindale, and I am happy to be able to say, that after much investigation *I consider you entitled to the undiminished confidence which you have so long and successfully labored to deserve.*

"I also deem it proper to say, that I am clearly of opinion that Mr. Martindale had no jurisdiction over you, or the matters of said charges; and that in view of the prejudice, which I am satisfied has been created, and exists in the minds of many persons in the city of New York, arising from the course pursued towards you by some persons residing there, you have acted with sound discretion and propriety, in refusing to do any thing to confer such jurisdiction upon Mr. Martindale, and to say that you have so acted under my advice.

"Having heard that it has been reported by some persons, that you *evaded* an investigation of said charges, I deem it also proper to say, that such report is wholly false; and on the contrary I assert and certify that you have at all times manifested a strong desire for such investigation, and that on all occasions in which I have appeared for you before Mr. Martindale, while I have objected to his jurisdiction, for the purpose of preserving all your just rights, he, and the persons who preferred said charges, have been given fully to understand that if they would take the responsible part of prosecuting said charges, notwithstanding the objections to jurisdiction, you would even then defend yours elf against them.

"And I also certify, that you attached yourself to the Centenary M. E. Church, in this city, for the express purpose of having said charges duly investigated, where the prejudices existing in the city of New York, could not affect their decision, and that Mr. Martindale and the persons who preferred the charges were long since informed thereof, and if your entire readiness to meet any charges which they might be disposed to prefer against you, to the Rev. John C. Green, your present Pastor."

This extract, I feel certain, ought, and will, be satisfactory to all reasonable men, until the legal tribunals of the country, before which Mr. Maffitt has called his accusers have decided upon the questions at issue.

An officer of the South Common M. E. Church.

BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Baptist Almanac and Annual Register contains the following facts:

Regular Baptist Churches in the U. S.	7,883
" Ordained Preachers,	5,751
" Licensed Preachers,	1,065
" Communicants,	665,536
" Baptist Colleges,	14
" Theological Schools,	9
" Religious Newspapers,	20
" Stated Periodicals,	14
Including other branches of Baptists, the total number of Baptist Communicants in the world is	1,430,711

National Religious Anniversaries.

IN NEW YORK.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Thirty first Anniversary.—Theodore Frelinghuysen in the chair. Receipts of the year $205,068, or 7,760 more than last year. New Societies in 19 States 110. New Life Directors 648. The number of Bibles and Testaments printed is 671,500 in English, German and French, besides 4160 imported in other foreign tongues. The distributions of the year have been 635 878 copies, an increase of 143,008 over those of the previous year, and an aggregate since the formation of the society of 5,124,143.

Besides the home distribution of books, and the large grants for the army and for seamen, others have been sent the past year to three of the West India Islands, to Maracaibo, to Eastern Mexico, to California, to Honduras, to Brazil, to Buenos Ayres, to Chili, to the Sandwich Islands, to Gibraltar, to Bremerhaven in Germany, to Western Africa, and to India, the latter for the use of the natives who are learning the English language.

In addition to these grants of books already printed, grants of money have been made to publish other copies abroad, in France, Switzerland, Russia, at Smyrna and Constantinople, at Oroomiah in Persia, at Bombay, Madras, and Ludiana in India, making a total of $18,000. The Board have also appropriated $10,000 to aid in the circulation of the new version about to be issued in China, and nearly the same amount towards publishing the Hebrew Spanish, Hebrew German, and Modern Armenian Scriptures in the Levant.

The report concludes by remarking that there has never been such a demand for the Bible, both at home and abroad, as during the year now closed, and there is every prospect that the demand will be still greater during the year to come.

The American Bible Society with its vast resources and expenditures do not distribute all the money and Bibles which are the result of the contributions of the American People. The N. Y. City Bible Society last year distributed about 2000 Bibles and 4000 Testaments in English, German, French and Welsh.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the great aim of this Society is to declare the gospel of the grace of God to the long neglected children of Abraham, and that our sole reliance for success in this work is on the promised influence of the Holy Spirit, who is able even to subdue all things unto Christ.

Resolved, That the present remarkable agitation in the Jewish mind, and the spreading spirit of rebellion against substantial Judaism, furnish a strong motive for greatly enlarged efforts to save this ancient and interesting race from the depths of rationalism and infidelity.

Receipts for the year, including balance of $144 65, $6,680 14
Expenditures for the same period, 6,657 89

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Progress of the Cause—Seventy thousand American seamen have signed the pledge—five hundred distilleries were closed in Sweden—there are 1,200,000 members of Temperance Societies in Germany—and 2,000,000 in England Scotland and Wales, although there 62,000,000 bushels of grain were consumed in 4 stilleries and brew houses, while the people of Ireland were starving and the cheering fact that the Irish still maintained the pledge, as they suffered less than they would if they had drunk down to liquor. It is also said that £50,000,000 was spent in England annually for liquor, but the cause was steadily progressing both there and all over the world, and although the census of 1841 showed that there were in the United States 10,306 distilleries, giving out 46,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 406 breweries, turning out 26,000,000 gallons, with a capital invested of $9,147,000, they anticipated that that of 1850 would show that the weightiest part of the work had been done. The receipts for the year were stated at $1522.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. M. S. Scudder, of the M. E. Church N. Y. city, the Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., and others, and the meeting, which was a large one, separated highly pleased.

City News.

SUICIDE.—A very melancholy case of deliberate suicide occurred yesterday afternoon, and under very singular circumstances. A young woman named Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Mr. J. Richardson, Bell Hanger, Third street, just above the St. Charles Hotel, and aged about fifteen years, threw herself from the upper side of the Monongahela Bridge, between the third and fourth piers from the city side. The distance is about 35 feet, and the depth of water only about two feet at that spot. It appears she came direct from her father's house to the Bridge, attracting no particular attention by her demeanor, and when half way over the Bridge, coolly took off her shoes and placed them aside, then took off her bonnet and tied it up to one of the iron cables by the ribbons. This done she climbed on the railing and threw herself over. About the time she was falling, she was discovered by a gentleman who shouted and attracted attention on the shore so soon, that the splash was noticed by various persons. Five yawls were instantly manned, and in a very few minutes she was taken out of the water. The right side of her face was much discoloured, but life was hardly extinct when the boat reached the wharf. Drs. Gazzam, Speer, and others were immediately in attendance; but the vital spark had fled.

The Coroner rendered a verdict according to the facts. The causes of this extraordinary act are not known. She was an amiable girl, of irreproachable character. Insanity was not the cause. She had been in ill-health, and it is believed was laboring under a morbid state of mind. A statement is made to us in connection with this case, which we do not feel at liberty to suppress. She had been reading a novel on Monday night containing a tale in its general outline a good deal like the part she acted. It was one of a young girl who had taken laudanum ineffectually, and then had thrown herself from a Bridge, &c. The name of the Novel our informant did not learn.—It was found in her bed yesterday morning.

The Coroner also held an inquest on Tuesday, on the body of a new born infant, found in the river opposite Birmingham, with a string around its neck. Nothing elicited, and verdict according to facts.

S. V. MERRICK, Esq. President of the Central Rail Road and J. E. THOMPSON, Esq., Chief Engineer are in the city upon business connected with the great Central Rail Road. We hope abundant prosperity will attend them in the great, desirable, and we predict profitable enterprise of uniting Pittsburgh with Philadelphia.

IN the WILL case of John Finley, Esq., contested by his son Levi Finley, the Court have found for the will what was in favor of the son in law of the deceased.

DOWNING, THE SUTLER.—It is said that Mr Downing, the sutler of the Pennsylvania Regiment, and from this city, having lost $2,300, which was stolen from him in Mexico, obtained some information of the rascal, and employed two Mexican guides to aid him in securing the thief. The guides discovered the thief, and then laid violent hands upon the money, after which, in the style of true Mexican perfidy, they turned over Mr. Downing to the authorities as an American spy in the Mexican camp. Mr. D., it is said, was arrested and sent to Mexico.

THE Poor charge, or rather states it to be the fact, that the Whigs of New York united with the Anti Renters. The Whigs of New York never formed any such union. They despise Anti Rentism as they do all lawless clans and classes of people. The Post, too, talks of the horrors of "Federalism," said that when the organ of such men as Buchanan, Ingersoll, Bancroft Hall, and a host of ultra Federalists, who would have been "Tories in the Revolution," and who, if they had had a drop of Democratic blood in their veins, would have let it out."

FROM THE SOUTH.—The Vicksburg papers announce the death of Hon. JESSE SPEIGHT, U. S. Senator from Mississippi. He died at his residence in Lowndes county.

The steamship New Orleans was purchased for the Government at New Orleans on the 8th for $125,000.

There is a great stir among the military at Havana, the Moro and other forts being armed with heavy cannon and exercised every morning.

Gen. TAYLOR has been nominated for the Presidency in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Ky., by a public meeting, of which Judge French, formerly a Locofoco member of Congress, was chairman, and Henry Daniel, formerly a Locofoco member of Congress from the same district was a member of the Committe to draft resolutions for the meeting.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

PROBABLE SURRENDER OF MEXICO and PUEBLA to Gen. Scott.

GUERILLA WAR COMMENCED

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT A WEDDING PARTY IN TEXAS.

We have New Orleans papers of the 11th, and the over land express brings arrival of the steamer Day.

We have letters, and correspondence and papers, and among the rumors afloat is this, that in Vera Cruz the Mexicans were destroying the use of their cannons.

At Puebla and Mexico, a Guerrella warfare had commenced.

License had been given to murder, rob, and plunder our people.

General Bravo, with his command was retreating towards the Capitol from Puebla.

Canalizo was still this side of Puebla with Canalis intending to join Santa Anna, and to attack the American wagon trains.

A dentist named Kingsbury had been robbed of five hundred dollars.

The road to Cero Gordo was still covered with killed and wounded. Kingsbury was carried to Jalapa hardly alive.

Volunteers from Georgia and Alabama were returning. Also the 1st and 2d Tennessee Regiments.

The surrender of the Capitol of Mexico is reported, founded upon the message by Major Leonard, at Vera Cruz, from General Pillow.

It is stated that a despatch had arrived from General Scott, giving information that a Deputation had been received, assuring him that the city would be surrendered without opposition. Also asking protection of life and property, which had been assented to.

Puebla also had proposed surrender. Fortifications erected and erecting at the Capitol, had been discontinued, and the defence of the city, it was believed, had been abandoned.

Lieut Semmes, of Raritan, had started for General Scott's Head Quarters, to take measures to release Mid-shipman Rogers. He had been sent from Puebla.

The Navy were preparing an expedition to Campeachy.

A Spanish merchant had arrived at Vera Cruz and reports having seen Santa Anna only 40 miles distant. Two thousand of the enemy were threatening an attack upon Vera Cruz and the Mexicans have a rumor that there had been a surprise and the recapture of Tampico.

Monterey dates of the 20th.

Taylor's Army was melting away. The terms of enlistment had run out and the Gen ral had neither sufficient men nor means of transportation.

Lieut. Col. May had arrived at New Orleans.

La Vega remained on parole at Vera Cruz

Letters received at New Orleans from Shelby county, Texas, mention that sixty guests at a wedding party had all been poisoned. Twelve had died, including bridesmaid, groomsman, two sons, the Minister, Mr. Briton, a man and woman named Castleberry, Mr. Slaughter and wife, &c.

It was thought that 30 would die. Old Wilkinson had died, none of his family were injured.

It was supposed the Negroes were hired to administer poison in Coffee. A disappointed suitor it was thought had done this horrible deed. The disappointed party was one of the guests.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—A gentleman who had come into Vera Cruz from Santa Fe, which is about seven or eight miles from Vera Cruz, on the Jalapa road, informed the editor of the Eagle that he had seen three American soldiers lying dead in the bushes, with their throats cut. They had been shot, afterwards robbed, and lastly received the last and most cruel treatment just allotted to them. The road is evidently still unsafe; indeed the traveller is well armed, or accompanied by a strong escort, one or the other of which is recommended to every one going in that direction.

The city continues healthy. There is yet not a case of *vomito*.

Extracts Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 18, 7 P. M.

The Foreign news has had a very strong influence on the Flour market, and holders have put their prices up full 50c per bbl. Of City Mills there is so little in market it is wholly nominal. For Howard's at $8,75 per bbl is asked, and at that price are sellers, but no buyers.

Common has advanced 25c, and there have been sales to day at $5.25 per bbl.

Wheat has advanced full 10c per bu. Prime White Pa is held at $2 per bu, but there have been no sales to establish a price. Prime Reds are held at the same without sales.

Corn has some up considerably. Prime samples of White sold to day at 105c per bu, and Yellow of similar quality at 110c.

Oats have advanced in the same proportion—sales to-day at 60c per bu.

Extract Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 18, 8 P. M.

This morning, after operators had fairly digested the news, they came into the market—holders to put the prices of Flour up 12½a25c higher, and buyers contending for the closing prices of Monday. The advance claimed was acceded to, however, and sales were effected of 8000 bbls Genesee on the spot at $8,25a8,37½ per bbl.

Corn has advanced a little. Sales of 10,000 Southern Yellow at 100a102c per bu

Extracts Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 18th, 8 P. M.

The news has caused an advance nominally of 50c per bbl on Flour. Holders put the price of Western brands up to $8.50 early in the day, but buyers refused to come up to their mark, and consequently nothing has been done to day.

Wheat has also advanced, and holders demand $2 per bu for prime Reds. No buyers at that price.

Sales prime White Corn to the extent of a few thousand bu at 111a112c per bu.

[Our Correspondents are unusually brief tonight—at this particular time we wish they would be more liberal in their reports, especially would we like to hear about Provisions.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The English Provision Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 9 P. M.

As usual, no quotations or reports of the Provision Markets were sent over the Telegraph line from Boston, at the time the first Despatches with the Foreign news came through. They have come to hand, however, by mail, and I send you an abstract:

Liverpool, May 4.

The stringency of the Money Market, both here and in London, has had rather an unfavorable influence on the Provision trade so far as demand is concerned.

The stock of American Beef in this market has been reduced by sales for consumption, and holders are have maintained the prices current at the sailing of the Caledonia—they are very firm in their demands.

The sales are to a very fair extent. The Imports are light, and prices it is believed must improve unless there should be large receipts from the States.

The imports of new barrelled Pork from the States have influenced the price of old. Those sales making were 40s to 85s for new Mess, and 70s to 75s for Prime.

There had been ample arrivals of Bacon, and prices were a trifle lower. Sales at 55s to 60s per cwt, in bond; and duty paid, in box at 65s; middling in hhds at 50s to 55s.

Hams were of difficult sale at 50 to 60s per cwt.

Tallow was quite dull sale,

The market for Cheese was quiet.

NEW YORK, May 18, 9 P. M.

Letters from London received in this city by the steamer, under date of May 3d, say, that there had been a very heavy demand for Flour on Continental account, which had swept the market clean, and had carried prices up to forty-five shillings per bbl.

THE LOUISIANA Legislature closes its session on the 4th inst.

From the Extra of the Baltimore Sun.

Late by Mail from Mexico.

Apart from the intelligence contained in our letters, we learn verbally that an express reached Vera Cruz a moment before the sailing of the James L. Day, with information that a deputation had come down from the city of Mexico to request Gen. Scott to take the capital under his protection. This news is almost incredible; but when it is remembered that the system of guerilla warfare has been adopted by Mexico, and that the bandits who engage in this service are as danger ous to their own countrymen as to the enemy, the report gains some probability.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna is somewhat problematical. It is certain that he has not shown himself at the capital since his defeat. There is a report that he desires to leave the country; but Mr. Kendall thinks he may make a dash upon detached parties in the rear of the army, or upon wagon trains, with a view to reinstating himself in the good opinion of the nation.

FROM METAMORAS we have the Flag of the 24th ult., but no important news. Nine companies of the Massachusetts Regiment were stationed at Metamoras. Capt. Webster, son of the Senator, had been ill, but was improving. The river was in miserable boating order between Metamoras and Camargo, and several of the best boats aground above Reynosa. The ship America, with the Maryland and Pennsylvania troops, over seven hundred in number, and several companies of voltigeurs, arrived at Brazos on the 24th.

FROM CHIHUAHUA.

An engagement, it is said, has been made between Col. Doniphan and the State of Chihuahua, by which the latter will remain neutral, and the Colonel's forces to return home by way of Saltillo. If Col. Doniphan carried out his design, he has, long ere this, effected a junction with Gen. Taylor.

Col. Price, with about 450 troops, was in Santa Fe, the remainder of his command was scattered through the country, some guarding the horses and stock, and others garrisoning posts. The volunteers were enjoying better health than previously.

TELEGRAPH LINES.—The telegraph lines now in operation in this country and Canada, extend over 1600 miles, and 4974 miles are in progress making a total of nearly 7000 miles. The London Morning Chronicle has the following notice of our own line as well as others, and the achievements performed by this wonderful agent:

"A line has been completed across the Alleghany mountains, and it has worked admirably between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—a distance of 300 miles. The journals of Pittsburgh have published the proceedings of Congress of one afternoon on the following morning; and this is the case with all the news from the great cities of the Atlantic coast. The message of the Governor of the Legislature of New York, delivered at Albany on the 7th ult, and consisting of two columns and a half of solid nonpareil, was published in the city of New York two hours after its delivery, having been transmitted, sentence by sentence, by the electric telegraph."

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple: a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced; but no man is able to count it. You may count 100 or 170 in a minute; but we even suppose that you may go as far as 200; then an hour will produce 12,000, a day 280,000, and a year of 365 days 105,120,000. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existance, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still; he would not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to count a billion he would require 9,542 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 39 minutes.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—MORE THAN $100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—A most destructive fire occurred in the city this morning—the most disastrous that has occurred within the last year. It commenced about 3 o'clock this morning, in the Foundry of Mr. D. A. Powell, corner Butler street, near Front, which was entirely consumed, with all the buildings near it.

Mr. Powell's loss, after deducting insurance, is not less than $100,000.

The entire Loss by this fire is at least $125,000.

—Cincinnati Chronicle, May 15.

SENOR ATOCHA, who left Pittsburgh on Sunday for Mexico, goes out this time as a simple traveller. So it is said. As such he will probably be more welcome to the Mexicans than when offering $20,000,000 for the surrender of Mexico and Mexican people. The Mexicans told Atocha when he was last there, that they would negotiate a Peace when our troops left Mexican territory, and, if they could help it, not before.

News Items.

SELECT ADVERTISEMENTS.—Among other meetings held in New York city during the week, we notice a conference of Believers in the Speedy Advent of Christ." There seem to be the remnant of the Millerites, who after having had all their predictions as to the time of Christ's coming and advent, have rallied under the motto, Christ will come speedily, to judge the world.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN EGYPT.—The *Impartial*, of Smyrna, states that the Egyptian Government has recently promulgated a law for the abolition of slavery after the space of five years. At the slave mart there was in consequence a decline of prices of sixty per cent.

Date have advanced in the same proportion—sales to-day at 60c per bu.

CONY OF A WIFE'S HONOR.—One Mr. Jones, in Queens county, New York, has received $5,000 damages of Geo. W. Hulse, for improper intimacy with the former's wife. Mrs. Jones, it will be recollected, eloped from Hempstead last summer. Mrs. Flower eloped at the same time and in the same company with Mr. Hewstiss. If Jones gets five thousand what will Flower get.

STARVING HIMSELF TO DEATH.—James Riggs, the black man, confined in the jail of Schuylkill county, under sentence of death for murder, during the past week endeavored to commit suicide by starvation, and for three days actually took no nourishment except water. On the evening of the third day, however, he changed his mind, and appeared to eat with a very good appetite.

THE KENTUCKY LEGION, Col. Ormsby commanding, arrived at New Orleans in the ship Resistance from the Brazos. The Legion numbers about 425 men, and was to remain in quarters in or near the city until the 16th inst, when they will be paid off, discharged and sent home

SAMUEL M. INGE, Esq. of Sumpter, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in the fourth district of Alabama, and W. M. Payne was thrown overboard by the Convention.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

MAY 20—CONTENTS IN PART.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.—Of the American Bible Society; of the American and Foreign Bible Society; of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society; of the Board of Foreign Missions; of the Home Missionary Society; American Tract Society; Evangelical Alliance; of the American Seamen's Friend Society; of the Associationists; New York and American Sunday School Union; Colonization Society; of the Anti Slavery Society; of the American and Foreign Anti Slavery Society; of the American Temperance Union; of the New York State Society for the abolition of Capital punishment; of the Magdalen Society; of the Colored Orphan Asylum; of the American Female Reform Society; of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Late and highly interesting intelligence received during the past week from our armies in Mexico; more of the great battle of Cerro Gordo; Late intelligence from the army under Gen. Taylor, Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton; Sentence of Lieut. Hunter; Opinion of the Attorney General in regard to fugitives from service; The Rail Road question; Internal Improvement; Foreign miscellany; Americans in party and Americans in principle; Progressive Democracy, &c., &c.

History of the war with Mexico chapter and verse—Letters from Washington—Murder and suicide in the city and neighborhood—A defence of Mr. Maffitt by his church friends, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week; The prices in the city market; The Cattle Market; The prices of American Produce in various parts of the Union; The London and Liverpool cotton markets; The European markets generally for products; New York stocks and Money Markets.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The arrival of the steamer Hibernia, with dates to the 4th of May—from England, Scotland, Ireland and the Continent generally; Late and interesting from Mexico; Late from the West Indies and British Colonies.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers.
Price 6 cents single copy.
Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance.

INVITATION TO MR. WEBSTER.

In pursuance of the Hon. Daniel Webster, now on his Southern Tour, are requested to meet at the Odeon, on next Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of inviting this great statesman to visit our city, on his return home.

D N White,	Sidney Strong,
R E Sellers,	A E Darling
H L Bingham,	Wm J Howard,
John Sheriff,	Robt M Riddle
John Shipton,	John Ripper,
Joshua Hanna,	R N Cassatt,
Wm M Darlington,	J G Hussey,
Thomas Steele,	G Adams,
Morgan Robertson,	E B Todd,
C H M Smith,	A W Loomis,
O Metcalf,	W L Adams,
E Brooks,	M P Eaton,
Chas Bryan,	Henry Campbell,
John Robinson,	Wm M Herch,
W B Erskine,	Wm K Hays,
R R R Dumars,	Wm R R