PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1847.

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

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly at 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.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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THOMAS DUNCAN, "
JAMES MARTIN, "
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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 districts on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1847, to select two persons from each district, a Delegate to a County Convention, to meet at the Court house on Wednesday the 2d 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 meetings, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. and those of the wards and Pittsburgh between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.

THOMAS VARNER,
Chm'n of the Com'ee of Ref.

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

The Meeting To-Day.

The meeting to be held this afternoon at Phila Hall, by the Stockholders of the Connellsville Rail Road Company, will undoubtedly be a full one, and we have no doubt that it will result in a final determination to withdraw all further negotiations with the Baltimore and Ohio Company. A proper self respect demands this. The recent meeting at Baltimore upon this subject, although respectably attended, seems to us to have lacked that spirit which, from previous information, we were led to expect; and although a most respectable committee of her citizens were appointed to visit our city and confer with our citizens, still there does not appear to us anything in this to warrant any further delay on the part of our Company. The Committee are not armed with any power upon the subject, and we believe—and in this respect nine tenths of our citizens think with us—that so long as Mr. McLane is at the head of the Baltimore Company, no arrangement can be possibly effected between the two. The fact is, we have been duped and played with by this cunning Diplomat of President, who never, in our humble opinion, intertained any serious intention of a connection between the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Companies; at all events, it was only to be caught as a dernier resort. There is a good old Christian maxim which says that "there is a point from which endurance ceases to be a virtue"—to that point we have now arrived. Let us, therefore, cut loose immediately and forever, from any further humbugging negotiation with the Baltimore Company. Let us no longer indulge in masterly inactivity. Rail Roads are now springing up all around us, and it is time that Pittsburgh should show that she is not indifferent to her own interests. The question now is, as to turning our course East, or West. Upon this our citizens are somewhat divided. We have so recently expressed our own peculiar views upon this subject, that we do not think it necessary to advert to them again. All that we wish now to do is, to urge our citizens to some prompt and final action upon this important matter. Push your road East or West, as you will, but let it be commenced at once. If we conclude to go West, we shall have given by the start of the Baltimore Company, be their terminus where it may, and consequently shall have but little to fear from their rivalry. If, on the other hand, it shall be decided upon to unite our energies and means with our sister city in building the great road which is destined to bind so closely our varied interests, let us do so at once, and put at rest forever this embarrassing question. "Where shall I go?" was the remark of a certain great statesman, and the same sentiment seems, at the present time, peculiarly applicable to us.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The Department received despatches last evening, but with no late news than previously sent on to you by telegraph. Were it not for pride, the Administration would consent to withdraw our troops to the Rio Grande, which, in the opinion of many, must ultimately be done. The war is becoming eminently disastrous, even to our own victorious arms, and the Government is realizing the truth of what Wellington said when bateaux, tipped upon the victory of Waterloo. "Nothing," said he "could be worse than such a victory, except our defeat." So with us. Defeat only could have been worse than success. We are suffering all the reverses of war, and next to the Mexicans themselves, are reaping its greatest misfortunes. There have been within the few days past, some strong hopes of peace, mainly based upon letters from Mr. Black, our recent Consul at Mexico. The opinion of this gentleman, with his many excellent means of obtaining information, ought to be very good, but they are evidently based upon what is rather a wish than what is real. What would prove true with a civilized nation, is no criterion to guide one to a safe opinion with such a people as the Mexicans. Our Government at the outset should have been taught the cost of warring upon a semi-barbarous people, and these renowned for their stubbornness, their love of their soil, and their almost unexampled capacity of endurance.

The Administration here are getting over the insane idea that this Mexican war is popular with the people, and in time it will be driven to the wise conclusion, that the withdrawal of our troops—at least to such points as we mean to maintain in time of peace—will be the most sensible movement of the war. Some of the oldest and wisest men here are of the opinion that there will be no peace short of such a withdrawal of our troops, and after the public pride is gratified by streveiling in the Halls of Montezuma," it is probable that we shall be brought to the same sensible conclusion.

As for sickness in camp and the number of deaths in the army, I am grieved to believe that death by war and death by sickness in camp, death upon the march, and death in the hospital, is far beyond that of which we know anything at present. It is impossible that our volunteer troops should ever be acclimated in such a country as this, and in teaching them to be so, we are only teaching them to die by unnecessary means, and in a cause which few men can declare to be just.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—*In the midst of life we are in death*—Mr. Gideon Wall, son of Garret Wall, Esq., and brother to Capt. W. Wall, of the Army, while assisting at raising a small log building on Monday the 24th inst., was killed by a log falling and crushing the back part of his head between it and a joist. He expired in a few seconds without a groan. He has left a wife and five small children, besides a large circle of friends and relations, to mourn his untimely end.

The fine rains experienced throughout the country, for a few days past, have been succeeded by most delightful and growing weather, and we have from various quarters, quite cheering information as to the prospect of the grain crop.

A large part of California will probably soon be peopled by Mormons.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
THE RAIL ROAD QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1847.

I find a deep interest felt in this question here, at the Capitol, where many wish to see the seat of Government united with the head waters of the Ohio, by Rail Road communication, as well as among the citizens of Baltimore. Should the end prove a disrupture between Baltimore and Pittsburgh, there will be a responsibility resting upon the shoulders of one of the two companies more fearful than any man, or body of men, ought to be willing to assume. Pittsburgh has been under all the circumstances most lenient, and the occasional excitement against delay and bad treatment has been abundantly provoked by the bad faith of many from whom better things were expected. Baltimore unquestionably relies upon a Rail Road communication with Pittsburgh, and will do so just as strongly when her Rail Road President delays the legitimate connection, by the long proposed road, as she has at any time since the Rail Road question was first mooted. Mr. M'Lane has labored to impart the idea that a Rail Road out York and Harrisburgh will suffice all necessary purposes, and is really frightened out of all propriety by the Central Road,—and yet Mr. M'Lane has the credit of being a sagacious man, while proposing to abandon a trade, not only with the Lakes, and the Ohio River, but with the great West. Never did man, or set of men, pursue a more suicidal policy, and if this be sagacity, one might pray, almost, for a plentiful lack of such wisdom, rather than its great abundance.

It is expected that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company will decide the question definitely on the 29th,—and though this word *definitely* is one to make a sober man pause long for a wise decision, remembering that what is now done cannot hereafter be undone, yet in the judgment of the wisest, we have reached that point in deliberation, when forbearance ceases to be a virtue." Were it not that so many Baltimore men,—esteemed for their intelligence and integrity,—were with us heart and soul, the time would have come long, long ago when the tide should have been turned in another direction. But as it is we may know the best and worst as well now as ever. If Philadelphia will meet Pittsburgh, in good faith, let Pittsburgh meet Philadelphia in the same determined spirit. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh ought to be united by the strongest bonds of social union. The two cities are of the same family, and bound together by kindred laws, kindred political associations, and by all those family ties which ought to make the one warmly feel for the welfare of the other. The alienation now existing can be removed, and will be, when the occasion for it ceases to exist. Pittsburgh had good reasons for all she has done towards Baltimore. Our own commercial commonwealth was slow to appreciate the importance of the trade of the Iron city, and it was only when the Press and Merchants of Baltimore were aroused to the importance of an extension of the Cumberland Road, to the head waters of the Ohio, that Philadelphia was awakened to the interest she had in the self same communication Pittsburgh has desired a connection with both cities, believing, and as can be clearly demonstrated, that there will be, with one Rail Road from Pittsburgh to Cleveland and another west, there will be abundant trade for both. The local trade of these Roads will support both routes, and the through trade would prove unfailing sources of profit. Pittsburgh, too, had a deep interest in the extension of the Road from Cumberland; well, knowing that in the present certainty of the completion of the Cumberland and Chesapeake Canal, there would be a profitable competition in the reduction of freights to the East over one half the route. But, if this question was one of importance to Pittsburgh, of how much more importance to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. To Cumberland they will soon be compelled to encounter opposition in the carrying of freight, but from Cumberland to the west they would be without opposition. Is it not then a double sin to Baltimore, and by Baltimore men, to forego a connection in which they had so much at stake,—so much more, indeed, than Pittsburgh,—since we are to have a road east or west, that it is for Pittsburgh a matter of comparative indifference.

There are many in Baltimore who feel the importance of this question in all its bearings, and it is a matter if regret that they are met with stern resistance, and with an opposition which in a measure has resolved itself rather into a matter of feeling than of principle.

The question has been gravely discussed in Baltimore the present week and for last. Wheth, er additional discussion will end in wiser action, remains to be seen. For one I fear that the controlling mind in Baltimore is thoroughly given over to hardness of heart, and blindness of mind. When men wilfully pass over to the other side," as the Baltimore committee did a few weeks since, it is time to see what we were, and what we would do, there is but little hope of a cordial union between such extremes of opinion. B.

Western Rail Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Your vigorous article of Wednesday, in favor of prosecuting our Rail Road enterprise *westward*, has given so far as my observations extend, universal satisfaction, and I hope may have the effect of stirring up all who are in favor of the west and progress, to use whatever influence they may possess in effecting a change in the policy of the Connellsville Company. The stockholders of that company have an undoubted right to do what they will with their own," and are unquestionably as well able to judge of what is for their own interest as any other set of men whatever. But, nevertheless, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they may be very reluctant,—too reluctant to give up a project which has cost them infinite trouble, and considerable money. The sooner they sacrifice their bantling, however, the better. The sooner second thought of the people," (according to distinguished authority, always right,) is most decidedly in favor of stretching out our iron arms towards the magnificent empire *West of us*. Its teeming and growing population invite us to assist them *in coming to us*; while we,—will it be hereafter believed,—turn our backs to them, and insist on going to Baltimore. In the name of common sense, for what! For foreign iron, cloths, hardware, &c.! So it would seem. But it is our *customers* we should endeavor to reach, for the purpose of supplying them with our *own* manufactures. That policy which would make us the mere conveyancers, and hardly that, of eastern goods, is, I am persuaded, a mistaken one. I have always been of those, and they are many, who look upon eastern connections with much doubt. It is at the *termination of superior* facilities for transportation that large cities grow. Pittsburgh is now an important point, because the *river navigation ends here*. New Orleans, because it also ends there. If a western Rail Road also ended here, our position would be immeasurably more important. Whose fault is it that it does not? No one's, at present, perhaps, but they undertake a very heavy responsibility who show any impediment in the way.

Understand me, I would not be so celestial" in my policy as to do ought against an eastern Rail Road, but I am very clear, that if the eastern manufacturers want to participate with us, in the commerce of the West, it is not our business to pave the road for them. Give them the "right of way" by all means; but not a cent of money. That we need for our own special purposes.

I have said, Mr. Editor, that the stockholders of the Connellsville Company have the right to do what they will with their own;" but they should, nevertheless, remember, that in some sort, they represent the whole city. They have monopolized legislation in the matter, and ought not, and will not, I trust throw any impediment in the way of an immediate and rapid progress into the very heart of the great West. This has become for us a *necessity*, and the sooner we awaken to its importance and extreme urgency the better. The Rail Road east can and will take care of itself in good time. But that was admitted of no delay. It is a race which leaves but little at present, for the mindless. I am persuaded if the question could be put to the people, or to any one not biassed by foregone actions and prepossessions, the decision would be in favor of a Rail Road WEST.

President Polk intends to be present at several collegiate commencements this summer. We hope the Law Professors will give him a little instruction on the constitution and its limitations of executive power. He could be schooled with advantage to himself and country.

PROFESSOR STONE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is gratifying to the friends of the late Professor Stone, that his remains have been brought to our city for interment. It is best that his tomb should be placed here, in the midst of those who are reaping the fruits of his faithful labors; who have loved, and will ever love the rare virtues which his life displayed. Nearly a year has past since the news reached us of his sudden death in a distant city. The shock which is always produced by the unlooked for loss of a valuable man, the anguish occasioned by this of sympathy abruptly severed, are past; and the memory of our friend is now hallowed in our hearts by a daily growing appreciation of his exalted worth. We think seldom on his accomplishments as a scholar, but often on his qualities as a man. Mr. Stone received his collegiate education at Brown University, and has never relaxed from a vigorous pursuit of classical and philosophical studies. His learning was extensive and accurate, and he was distinguished by the purity of his taste and the sound tones of his judgment. But we forget his intellectual attainments in contemplating the rarer beauties of his character.

The love of truth was the great passion of his heart the law of duty the main steady of his life. From whatever source it came he welcomed truth with gladness, and followed with enthusiasm wherever it might lead. To learn his duty he turned away from the practice or opinions of others, but with restless importunity inquired of his own conscience, and never withdrew from the dearest sacrifice that one might demand. To so willing a servant a simple word was a monitor, but as a friendly prompter responded to the slightest appeal. To differ from him was no offence; for he held the convictions of others as sacred as his own, and thus exemplified in his practice the beautiful ideal of human liberty. His fear of giving offence was only conquered by his love of truth; his modesty was only overcome by his hold on the sense of duty. To deference for others, only by his reverence for God.

The loss of such a man to great, whether we regard him as a friend, as a teacher, as a citizen, or as a Christian. His friends may well mourn his loss, for his sympathy was hearty, his assistance ready, his counsel always safe. He never forgot those who might claim his remembrance, but he often forgot himself in his love of serving them. As a teacher, his loss is not easy to be repaired; for to extraordinary ability, he added an unwearied fidelity, and spent the midnight hours in study, that he might enrich his instructions with the most valuable knowledge. As a citizen, such as he can ill be spared. For not only had a systematic study of law and the principles of government made him an independent judge on questions of national policy, he was also a zealous supporter of every measure tending to promote the virtue and intelligence of the people.—He hated oppression in every form. He severely scrutinized the course that was popular, for fear of being misled by unworthy motives, while he never feared to the cause that suffered reproach, and espoused it so far as his judgment approved. As a Christian, pure religion is best promoted among men by such as he. For his faith was unmixed with superstition, his devotion untainted with hypocrisy. He was incapable of professing what he did not believe, or of believing what he did not practise. In the general character of his opinions on Theology, he agreed with the Unitarian sect, but he thought too honestly and too freely to bind himself to any creed prescribed by others. His Christian sympathies knew no certain limits, but all who loved God and humanity, received his heartfelt homage. Even when speculation taught men to condemn his sect, the hearts constrained them to fellowship with him, for he defended his faith by humbly serving God and his neighbor.

Such is an outline of Mr. Stone's character, by one who knew him well will deem it too scanty, for they have the image itself in its symmetry and fullness enshrined in their hearts. S.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It is much to be regretted, that an illiberal, sectional jealousy appears to have sprung up among the friends of the contemplated Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in regard to a suitable place for its location. There are but few who believe that any of the contributors to the object in question, or of the Managers selected to mature and perfect it, would so far forget their duty to themselves and to the public, as to be influenced by unworthy prejudices, or to act beneath the dignity which should uniformly characterize the conduct of Christians and gentlemen. I cannot entertain the idea that any member of this respectable Board of Managers would betray the trust reposed in him, by pursuing a course so dishonorable and base. Though I am no stickler for the purity of human nature, I cannot bring myself to think that men, to whom power has been delegated by their fellow citizens, for the accomplishment of a most important object, and who have honorably occupied a commanding position in society, would deliberately throw their standing for the contempt the gratification of promoting the interest of a section of country, or of combining with them in a reasonable expectation of the location of a particular neighborhood. I am not the apologist of the Managers of any portion of them. Of their duty I am not a member. Property in the shape of title, I do not possess, and consequently have none to offer for any purpose.

The fund is to be appropriated to procure a proper site for the contemplated Institution, about which sound discretion with a becoming degree of firmness. They should mature with much deliberation, and not allow themselves to be hurried into an arrangement which they may, in coming time, have cause to regret, but not the ability to annul or modify.

You may deem it strange, that an humble and unpretending citizen should manifest so much interest in respecting the location which may be selected for the institution under consideration; but we reason, if it would, be wholly indifferent to any enterprise, whether moral or religious, in which we have taken a somewhat active and decided part.

To the numerous advantages which would necessarily result to the poor and afflicted members of our community, from the establishment of an institution for their comfort and accommodation, I have very frequently directed public attention. The claims of strangers arriving among us in a state of suffering or destitution, I have also pressed with considerable earnestness, upon the notice of our citizens. The sick and dying will not, and shall, under other circumstances, might be deemed an improper interference in matters which do not directly or personally concern us, and will justify me, I trust, in your judgment, for troubling you with this communication. Howard.

A SPIRITED INCIDENT.—A commercial incident happened on Tuesday last, on board one of the emigrant ships lying at the Custom house Quay, Dublin. Among the passengers were a rapping country girl and her sweetheart, who intended to be married on the other side of the Atlantic. The fair enquired had a little fortune of £200, which she had discretly placed in the hands of the captain. She had hardly done so when her intend asked her for some of it, and on her refusal openly bade her good morning, and disembarked. The deserted damsel rushed to the side of the vessel, but instead of throwing herself overboard, she addressed the crowd on the quay, telling her story and finished by offering hers Hon honorable terms to any young fellow who would take the place of her faithless swain. A hands-me young man, who happened to be among the standers by immediately offered himself, and was accepted on the spot. The Captain very properly sent to make inquiries about him, and found that he was as represented himself to be a single man; and the parties to this extempore match sailed with their very tide for the shores of America.

DIVORCES IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—There are not less than 17 suits for divorce pending before the Cuyahoga Court of Common Pleas, at this session of the Court.—Pitts. Gaz.

We know not, says the *Cleveland Herald*, in what source friend Brooks obtained the information given above, but it is certainly *scandalum magnatum* not to be tolerated in this contubinal loving community. The "suits for divorce pending" do not exceed three or four, which is just that number too many to be taken up from the Court of Hymen.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 30th ultimo, publishes the following obituary notice:

On the 29th, at the house of her son-in-law the Earl of Rosslyn, No. 40 Berkley square, the Hon. Sophia Margaret Stuart, granddaughter of the celebrated William Penn, founder and proprietor of the state of Pennsylvania, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D. D., late Lord Primate of all Ireland, in the 83d year of her age."

ARMY REGULATIONS.—A new edition of the Army Regulations just prepared by the War Department, and published by the Gideons at Washington, the most enterprising book publishers at the seat of Government, is just now issued at Washington. The book trade can be supplied by letter, or purchasers can order copies direct from the publishers. See advertisement.

STARVATION.—50 000 barrels of flour arrived in one day last week at Albany.

THE CASE BY MR. MAFFITT.—On Saturday the Methodist Conference were engaged in the case of Mr. Maffitt which came before them in this wise. It appears that when Mr. Maffitt returned from his western tour he joined the Norfolk street church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Martindale. While there Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. M. L. Scudder, were appointed a committee to make charges against him. Before the trial came on, Mr Maffitt had occasion to go South, and in order to enable him to do so, he obtained a certificate from his pastor of membership in good standing. When he returned from the South he joined the Centenary Church, in Brooklyn, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. C. Green, and the charges being still in the hands of the committee he demanded his trial. Rev. Mr. Green appointed the day for that purpose, summoning the prosecutors, and proceeded with the trial. The Committee however objected to have Mr. Maffitt tried at Brooklyn, and contended that he should be tried at the Norfolk street church, as he was in fact a member of that church, he having been improperly dismissed, and consequently Mr. Green had no right to receive him in his church.

Complaint was made to the Bishop, who decided that Mr. Maffitt was a member of Rev. Mr. Martindale's church. Mr. Maffitt denied the correctness of the Bishop's decision, and refused to be tried in the Norfolk street church.

Before the session of conference commenced, the official board of the Norfolk street church decided that Mr. Maffitt was not a member of that congregation, and the committee, considering that he was virtually unchurched, published the charges made against him in the Journal and Advocate; for doing which he instituted civil suits against them, laying his damages at fifty thousand dollars. The matter was brought before conference, which that body decided that Mr. Maffitt was a member of the Norfolk street church, and that he was illegally dismissed therefrom. The case now comes before the conference in a strange aspect Mr. Green is made simply trustee in admitting Mr. Maffitt to membership in his church while charges are hanging over him, to which he refused to answer before the proper tribunal.

To this charge Rev. Mr. Green entered a plea that he was controlled by the action of the stewards and trustees. During the day the conference was engaged in hearing testimony on both sides, after which Rev. Dr. Peck addressed them in favor of the conviction of Rev. Mr Green. He contended that if Mr. Green was exonerated it would be saying to the preacher—that he must bow to the people, and not the people to the preacher—that they must consult the wishes of the church officers, and not that of the bishop.

Rev. Mr. Green was to reply to-day, to which time the conference adjourned.—*New York Post.*

We learn from the New York Express of Tuesday, that Mr. Green took the floor to reply on Monday and occupied all the morning and afternoon session in a speech of about four and a half hours. The speech was one of great power, withering sarcasm and moving pathos. Under its effects Dr. Peck frequently asked the floor for explanations. Notwithstanding the weather the galleries were filled with spectators. At the close of the Rev. Gentleman's remarks many of them were in tears, and a hearty *amen* from the conference followed his closing remark that God would protect the right.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Liberation of Majors Gaines and Borland—Capt. Clay—Midshipman Rodgers and other officers—Offers of peace refused.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following very important news from the army.

In the city of Mexico all was anarchy and confusion. A new President was to be elected on the fifteenth of the present month.

The offer made by the British Government through their Minister, Mr. Bankhead, to mediate between the two Governments, had been taken up and warmly discussed in the national Congress, and they had, by a vote of 44 to 33, rejected the proposition, declaring their determination to prosecute the war to the uttermost.

Gen. Scott had addressed a proclamation in Spanish to the people of Mexico.

Majors Gaines and Borland, Capt. Clay, Midshipman Rogers and the other American officers lately imprisoned in the city of Mexico, had been liberated.

Captain Walker had been in a little brush with a band of Mexicans who were prowling about his camp. He was still engaged in pursuit of them.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 28 6 P. M.

The Flour market to-day has been the scene of a good deal of excitement, and also of an increased amount of business. It opened in the morning at the top closing rates of yesterday, but soon commenced going down, sellers underbidding each other. In the afternoon sales were made at $8 50 @ $8 62½ per bbl. Many of the transactions at the lower figure did not transpire until the afternoon, when the market closed nominally. Sales at $8 50, $8 37½, $8 25 $8 18¾ $8 12½, and finally 1000 bbls changed hands at $8, at which the market closes heavy. This steady decline brought buyers forward freely. The decline is about 37½ per bbl.

The demand for Corn is also falling off. Sales of prime Yellow at $1 13@1 14 per bu.

Sales Rye Flour to a moderate extent at $6.50@ $ 6 75 per bbl.

Of Oats some sales at 58 @60c. per bu, as in quality. The Grain is very scarce and much wanted.

Cornmeal is intolerable demand at $5.25@5.— 43¾ per bbl.

The advance on Whiskey is not maintained.—Sales to-day at 26c.

The market for Cotton is not active, but a moderate inquiry prevails. The spinners are the buyers. Sales 200 bales. Upland, at 12¾@14¾ and New Orleans at 12¾@13¾ for Mid. to fair.

In Groceries there has not been much change for several days. Some sales Porto Rico Molasses at 30c. and 100 bbls P. R Sugar at 6¾@7c. all on 4 mos.

Provisions have not varied in price to any extent. Demand good.

Bacon is in active request and sells very freely at prices previously quoted. The sales were at 8, 9¼ and 10c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams.

Some Keg Butter at 11c per lb.

A sale of 100 tons Charcoal Pig Iron at $31 per ton, usual credit.

Beef Cattle have declined somewhat. The sales in the yards this week were at the extremes of $6.50@6 75 per 100 pounds gross.

Live Hogs in the same time sold at $5 75@7.00 per 100 lbs.

Sales 300 bags Rio Coffee at 7¾@7¾c, 4 mos.

Of Feathers sales 1000 lbs at 31c per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 28, 8 P. M.

Flour—This morning the market opened at $6.50 for Genesee, but very few sales were effected at that, buyers refusing to come forward—The market soon receded to $6.25, at which very little was done, and prices went down still further, in fact a sale of panic prevailed. $6.2 was accepted, then $6.00 and $5 75 was finally touched. At these figures sales were effected to the extent of 15 000 bbls. The market rallied, however in the afternoon and evening, and a better feeling prevailed. At the close holders were demanding $6, and some $6.18¾; but no business was done to settle any particular figures as the price. For delivery in June and July sales to the extent of 2000 bbls were effected at $6.00@6.18¾, showing some confidence in the future.

There were sales to-day of Rye Flour at $7 per bbl.

Cornmeal was taken to-day to some extent at $5 31½ per bbl.

The market for Corn has advanced. In the afternoon there were sales of mixed at 103@104c and of Yellow at 108c, but in the afternoon prices went up and at the close sales transpired of mixed at 108c, and prime Yellow at 112c per bu—For August delivery there were sales 30,000 bu Yellow at 95@97c per bu.

Rye has declined further—sales to-day at 125c per bu.

Provisions—Quite a movement has sprung up in the market for Provisions A heavy demand prevails, but it appears to be wholly speculative in its character. The sales are very large Of west pkd Prime Pork sales 1500 bbls at $13 75@14 00, and of Mess 3000 bbls at $16,37½@16,50—all new Of old, sales Mess at $15,37½@15,50, and of Prime at $13 25@13,50 per bbl. Of Beef sales 1500 bbls West Mess at $12@13 50, and Prime at $9, @9 50 to the extent of 1000 bbls.

Of common West Hams sales at 8@9c.

Buyers are in market for Lard and offers of 9¼ have been refused for large lots.

Sperm Sperm Crude Oil at 61c per gall.

The Tea Sale which was held to-day was not very well attended, and went off without activity.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[The Philadelphia and Baltimore Line got into operation late last night—too late to receive our despatches from that city. The report in to-day's paper should have been dated 3 o'clock P. M., it having been sent to Philadelphia by a private conveyance at that hour—the Line was not in operation.]

Army Correspondence of the New Orleans Times

FROM MEXICO.

Gentlemen—The latest intelligence from Jalapa and the field of operations, possess but little additional interest. General Scott is still in the city of Jalapa, and his main force is encamped there and in the immediate neighborhood, recruiting and awaiting fresh supplies, preparatory to the grand movement on the capital. Gen. Worth's division is in and about Perote, and that of Gen. Twiggs between Jalapa and that city. The latter General was, himself, in Jalapa five days ago.

Santa Anna is yet near Orizaba, but it is impossible to get at the probable number of troops under his flag. The reports give us the wide margin of six hundred to six thousand—the latter of which is, perhaps, the nearest the mark.

A train is to leave this city to-morrow, which would be well worth a large cost for Santa Anna to cut off. It is immensely large and valuable, consisting of about 400 wagons, loaded with supplies of all kinds; including over half a million of dollars, and a large number of pack mules—not quite one thousand. The escort will consist of 2000 soldiers, about one half of which are Dragoons, sent down by Gen. Scott. It is quite probable that Santa Anna has intelligence of the preparation, and importance of the train, and it is not improbable that he will endeavor to intercept it, and it is hoped that General Scott will send a large reinforcement for the escort, so as to insure its perfect safety. Such a capture would about pay the Mexicans for all their losses since the commencement of the war.

Mr. N. P. Trist—the celebrated—arrived yesterday, with despatches for General Scott and Commodore Perry. The Commodore came up to-day, and held long conversations with Mr. Trist, evidently very confidential, and often in a tone of voice and a manner which indicated communications and sentiments of no ordinary importance. Mr. Trist is the Government, in Mexico. He goes with the Commodore to-morrow to join General Scott, and will doubtless give him ample instructions for the official prosecution of the war.

In the *Eagle*, which I send, you will find a list of fifty five soldiers, who will remain in Mexico after the war is over. They have taken up their home amongst the people, and a kinder or better than that which called them to the field, will be required to call them hence. The number of the army who will thus remain in Eastern Mexico, already far exceeds that of the shipments to California from the same class.

These deaths all occurred within a period of three weeks, and as far as I can judge, by the "dead-carts," which I pass daily in the streets, the month of May will tell a worse story than April has told.

The Tennessee volunteers were passed by the Dragoons a few twelve or fifteen miles out, and will probably be here to morrow. I hope they will at once embark in the *Falkton*; as the few who are already here are sufficiently troublesome. I saw to-day an *officer*, in the public plaza, insult a lady, or a *Frenchman*, whose dress and manner were those of a lady. Another fellow, this evening, overturned a cigar stand, and kept by a very pretty Mexican or creole girl; and five minutes ago a posse of the police were under my window, dragging one off for an offence of the kind. These are not very serious outrages, but similar ones are constantly occurring, and they disgrace the American character.

The Matamoras Flag of the 8th inst., states that General Cushing met with an accident of a very serious nature. Accompanied by a lady, he was taking a walk through the streets after gaffell, and in going out of the Plaza, at the southeast corner, where the street is fortified so as to leave only a foot path not exceeding two feet wide for egress, he placed his foot on a loose stick, which gave way, and precipitated him into the ditch, breaking the bone of his left leg just above the ankle.

The remains of Oliver P. Blair, a gentleman of the most amiable character, who died some three years since at the great Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, whither he had gone to obtain relief if possible, from Pulmonary Consumption, were brought to the city on Thursday to be interred in the Family Vault.

The BALTIMORE COMMITTEE arrived last night on the Brownsville packet, and are stopping at the Monongahela House. Hon. Andrew Stewart closes down on the same boat. The names of the gentleman composing this Committee, are Messrs. John Glenn, Wm. Heald, J. H. Dorsett, Robert Garrett, P. H. Sullivan, J. L. Carey, J. Q. Hewlett.

The Episcopal church of Pennsylvania has contributed $9000 to the starving poor of Ireland and Scotland.

We call attention to the sale of building lots on Boyd's Hill, advertised in another column to-day by Dr. Black.

☞ The exercises connected with the afternoon session of the Female Seminary, Penn st. commence to-day, at 2 o'clock in the hall of the University.

The Islands of the deceased are buried.

Sixth Ward.

☞ The Whig and Antimasonic of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet at Lyceum, Office Room on Saturday, the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. to the purpose of choosing two Delegates to attend the County convention.

Ward Notice.

☞ The Anti Masonic and Whig Primary Meeting of the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held on Saturday evening, the 29th instant, at the usual place of holding such meetings in said Ward. ap21

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a superior and rapid manner, all kinds of Job Printing, such as large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheets Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c. &c.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

to any extent executed in the best manner, and all kinds of Printing done with accuracy and at the lowest rates.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. *Fahnestock's Vegetable Pasacea*, which they will find referred to in another column of to-day's paper. These are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are recommended to visit the several places in question and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The first one named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 & 11, and 4 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Walton, No 276 Market st. Pittsburgh. ap29

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

☞ The oldest inhabitant in the County Jail, remembers no other period, that any medical profession ever compounded a remedy, so salutary in its nature as the cure of Pain, as Dr Upham's Vegetable Electuary. Being taken internally, it strikes at the root of every disease, and completely establishes the fallacy of external applications. It is indeed invaluable.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 191 Fulton street, New York, Wm. Thorn Market street, and F. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. my27 lw

$5,00. BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 66 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemen Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warranted to fit perfectly, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. J yd1 W B ERSKINE.

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm Dunn, of Williamsville Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county in which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the leading men of the profession, bursting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due.

"Sir: I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can, as I expect to continue to recommend it, to my satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, ap17 WM DUNN, M. D.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Candidates.

County Treasurer.

☞ I most respectfully solicit from my friends in the ciliga and county, a nomination for this office at the approaching Antimasonic and Whig Convention. The heavy loss I sustained by the great fire would make a compliance with this request to me gratefully archived. my22 MATHEW B LOWRIE

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of Major HENRY BEARS, of Allegheny City, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. my10dtw* WHIG

WM. A. BURCHFIELD, of East Liberty, will be supported in the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention for County Commissioner. The district in which he resides is one which has never received a candidate nominated by the party for said office. In respect to qualifications our candidate will compare with any elsewhere. PEEBLES TOWNSHIP my10dtw*

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of JOHN MILLER, of the Borough of Sharpsburgh, as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Legislature. my10dtw* BALL WIN

Mr. Editor.—Please announce that C. SNIVELY, of Watkins township, will be supported in the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention as a suitable candidate for the Legislature, and oblige MANY CITIZENS my19

Mr. Editor.—I take pleasure in recommending to the members of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention, MATHIAS AUL, of *Allegheny*, Esq. as a gentleman well qualified to represent this county in the State Assembly. His nomination would gratify numerous friends in the City and County. my10dtw ONE OF THE PARTY

JAMES HENRY, of Lower St Clair township, will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for the office of county Commissioner. my10