THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1847.

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Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

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

FOR SENATOR:
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SMIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL SILARTZWALDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Moffitts Tp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
J. W. BAXTER, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR AUDITOR.
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

Death of Benjamin F. Harris, Esq.—It is with deep sorrow we record the death of a gentleman, so long and so favorably known to the readers of the Gazette. Mr. Harris, after a protracted and painful sickness of several weeks, died at his residence in Allegheny city, on Friday, between ten and eleven o'clock. All that the kind attentions of a wife could accomplish to alleviate his sufferings,—all that parental and friendly kindness could do to mitigate his sorrows, and smooth the pathway to the grave, was done, Mr. Harris was an industrious, enterprising, and amiable citizen,—faithful in all the social and business relations of life—and one who found many warm friends from his fidelity to business, and the confidence reposed in his word. He has gone to a better country—and, as we believe, prepared for the great change from life to death.

We sympathise most sincerely with his sorrowing family, in this, their time of affliction, and trust that in the consolations of a Christian faith, and the remembrance of that rest which remaineth for the people of God, they may find a balm for every wound.

Mr. Harris was in his 29th year. He will be buried from his late residence, this evening, at five o'clock.

Mr Harris was at one time a licensed preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1840 -41 was a Missionary among the Arkansas Indians. Since 1844, until some six weeks since, he has been a constant contributor to the columns of the Pittsburgh Gazette and for two years was one of the Proprietors of the paper.

China.—The Chinese and China Trade.

The Sea Witch arrived at New York on the 20th instant, in 82 days from China. The effect of the English attack upon the Chinese had not transpired at Pekin. Sir John Davis had gone to Cochin China to open, if possible, a direct trade with the country.

The British Consul at Ning Po, Robert Thom, died in September last, aged 39. He was Scotch born. In 1828 he went to Mexico, next to England, thence to Bordeaux, and finally to China, the language of which, as well as French and Spanish, he spoke with fluency. He translated Chinese tales into English, and Æsop's Fables into Chinese, was the author of several works of great merit, and saved the lives of 500 Chinese at the battle of Chuhai.

The recent occurrences in China are the subject of just and severe animadversion among many people, who believe that Governments are under no obligations to be submissive to those whom they do not like.

Power is ever tyrannical, and it is the custom of the age, not only to usurp power, but to make war upon those who complain of usurpations. Thus the New York Albion, an English Journal published in New York, says:

"Saying did not show much alacrity, but when *the bombardment of the city was threatened, and measures were taken to put this disagreeable operation into effect*, the proud Chinamen yielded, much to the satisfaction of Sir John Davis, which *was not to shed any Chinese blood. He merely wished to take the pride out of them without taking their lives. In no other way can we account for the easy terms granted*, and satisfactory as they are, they are preferable, *under the peculiar circumstances of the case, than better terms extorted at the expense of bombarding a populous city.*" * * * * "As usual, the *saints* and *crookers* in England, are loud in their condemnation of what has *happened*; they are followed by a few in this country."

If men in authority had a little more respect for those so sneringly called *saints* and *crookers*, they would often show more respect for civil and religious liberty than they do.

We have seen nothing done by the Chinese warranting the harsh treatment which they have received from Sir John Davis. They are a vain, ignorant, deluded people, and yet with that marked cunning and sagacity which proves that they are capable of becoming among the most useful of the people of the earth.

It is equally impossible and undesirable that such a people should forever remain isolated as they are from the rest of mankind, but there has been no occasion for coercion which would warrant England either in forcing her *nostrums* upon the Chinese, or in punishing her, in the pride and plenitude of her power, for refusing a willing submission to English dictation.

Russia is at this moment ahead of both England and France, in the friendly character of her commercial intercourse with China, and we doubt not from what we have seen and read, there is much more affinity between the two people. There is an important inland trade between the two countries, on the Mongolian frontier, and at Kiachta 6,500,000 pounds of tea have been received of a year. The Russians sold here their woolens and cloths, the sales of which have increased vastly.—The Emperor has encouraged the barter,—for it is nothing more here,—by remunerating the losses of those who engaged in the trade. This business is done by Caravans coming annually to the grand focus of trade. The Russians sell, besides woolens, furs, sheep and lamb skins, Russian leather, Siberian and Russian broadcloth, and receive not only tea, but manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, musk, sugar candy, &c. Kiachti is the business country between the Chinese and Russians, with Russian and Chinese villages, and free and pleasant intercourse between the two.

There is another place of trade at Nijni-Novogorod, in the heart of European Russia, situated on each side of the Volga. It is a manufacturing city, enclosed on three sides by canals, and on the fourth by a natural inlet. The fairs of Siberia, the treasures of the Oural Mountains, the teas of China, brought, of course, mainly by land conveyance, are found here. Central Asia sends here her silks and other showy fabrics, Southern Russia her fish, and dealers are present from China, India, Turkey, Armenia, Circassia, Persia, and from all Europe. To increase the trade of Russia, the Emperor has been exerting every facility of intercourse in his power, and with such success, that a Russian Envoy is now at the city of Pekin.

"It is impossible to foreshadow what a country like China may become. With an extent of Coast of between three and four thousand miles, her Commerce must be immense. Of land, there is at least four million three hundred thousand square miles. Chinese proper, alone, had 170,000,000 of people years ago, but we have given the square miles of Asiatic China, as well as China proper. Never had country such wealth, or more boundless resources. One of her rivers is well called the "Son of the Ocean." One wends its way to the tropics, and another to the frozen Mongolia. The inland Commerce of the country is vast and valuable, and water courses channel every avenue. England has long had her eager eyes stretched over this tempting land, and hereafter, from present indications, will second, if she can, Pekin will be long to open in the footsteps of the stranger, and like St. Petersburgh, and Constantinople, Paris and Vienna, the pleasure ground of the traveler.

THE PRISONERS OF MEXICO.

Deeply Interesting Narrative of the Capture, Adventures, and Sufferings of Major Gaines and Borland's party in Mexico.

After the escape of Capt. Hardie the prisoners were closely guarded and proceeded on their journey to San Luis. They had not gone far before they met Gen. Santa Anna on his way to Agua Nueva to attack Gen. Taylor. The General was in a large and showy carriage drawn by six beautiful mules, and escorted by a battalion of hussars most splendidly uniformed and mounted. As the prisoners passed, his carriage was stopped, the hussars drew up, and at the request of Santa Anna, Maj. Gaines was introduced to him. The wily Mexican was all smiles and courtly grace. He expressed his regret to find the Major and his party in their unfortunate situation, but promised them the most kindly treatment, and hoped that they would soon be exchanged and would be able to rejoin their friends. The manners of the Mexican Generals were certainly very fine and prepossessing; but the prisoners would have been better satisfied with some more substantial proof of his kindly disposition. The contrast between the prisoners and the magnificent retinue of Santa Anna formed a picture which would have taxed the highest powers of a Martin or a David. The illclad, ragged, unarmed prisoners, with their stalwart frames and bold and manly countenances without shoes or hats, and many without coats, but wrapped in their blankets Indian fashion, stood with erect and unawed front before the array of the elegantly accoutred and well-armed hussars, mounted on choice steeds with their long spears and heavy sabres. Indeed there was not one of those proud but unfortunate representatives of the Anglo-American race who would not have given all his prospects in life to have had one chance with his unerring rifle and deadly bowie-knife against the sorried ranks of these bedizzoned and bewhiskered hussars. But this interview was soon terminated, and Santa Anna and his retinue resumed their journey, and proceeded onward with great rapidity.

The prisoners passed for several days large bodies of Mexican soldiery, who seemed to be pushing on toward the Sierra Madre with great rapidity. They were in fine condition, well equipped and supplied with all the necessary supplies. As they passed the prisoners, many of the soldiers would insult them by gestures, indicating that their throats were to be cut, that they were to be hung up! The only reply our boys made to these cowardly jeers was a very significant gyratory movement of their right thumbs applied to the tops of their nasal appendage, and a hint that Old Zack would give them a dose which would make them laugh on the other side of their faces. At night the prisoners would encamp with some of the divisions of the Mexican army, and from the soldiers they learned what were Santa Anna's designs. He had intercepted, they said, letters of Gen. Scott, showing that Gen. Taylor's army was reduced to a few thousand ill-disciplined troops, and that the whole valley of the Rio Grande was without an adequate force to protect it.—Santa Anna had determined to push on, annihilate Taylor, recapture Saltillo, Monterey, Camargo, and the whole valley of the Rio Grande, possess himself of the immense supplies of our army, then push on to Corpus Christi, and thence proceed to the valley of the Mississippi and lay waste the whole west country. Certainly this design was worthy of the Napoleon of the West. It was very wrong in Old Zack to interfere with such a magnificent scheme. He should have allowed the Mexicans to come over here, when we could have caught them all alive and put them to some more useful and profitable undertaking than fighting Americans. Clearing our swamps would be a much more easier and beneficial employment for Mexicans than fighting such battles as those of Buenna Vista and Cerro Gordo.

Such, however, were the confident expectations of the Mexicans, of the officers, even those of intelligence and information, as well as of the common soldiers. No wonder, with such hopes, that they marched so rapidly and bore patiently the many trials and sufferings to which they were subjected in this unparalled march.

In the rear of the Mexican army the prisoners met Capt. Riley, with his company of deserters from the American army. He had already eighty or ninety men who constituted the main artillery force of the army, and said he was picking up more every day. He made a great effort to persuade some of the prisoners to join him, promising them as much land and money as they wanted, and declaring that it was impossible for Gen. Taylor to resist Santa Anna's army, which was thirty thousand, strong, that the whole spoils of the valley of the Rio Grande would be divided among the troops. It is unnecessary to say that the traitor's proposals were received by our gallant volunteers with scorn and contempt. The prisoners were much gratified to hear some time afterward, in the Carcel St. Jago, that Riley's company was cut all to pieces, and but twenty ever returned to the city of Mexico. This twenty, together with other American deserters, who had escaped from our army at Tampico and Vera Cruz, became so disorderly and unruly in their habits that they were ordered out of the city and on their way were attacked by a large Mexican force, and all put to the sword.

On the first of March the prisoners arrived within nine miles of the City of Mexico, when the Colonel in command of the guard received orders to retain them at the place where he then was until the revolution, which was then raging in the city, had abated. But the revolution continuing longer than was expected, the prisoners were marched into the city on the night of the 5th March, and were lodged in the secure prison fortress of San Jago. Here they found themselves in the society of all the principal malefactors and convicts of Mexico, and a more rascally, filthy and villanious set were never before congregated. Their impertinent and disgusting behavior soon rendered it necessary that our boys should give them a little disciplining. Several of them were well flogged by the Americans, and quite a feud sprung up in consequence, which reaching the ears of the good natured, pot-bellied old Governor, he came down one morning after one of the rows between the convicts and the Americans, and proceeded very deliberately, with grunts much perspiration and a face full of wisdom and sagacity, to draw a chalk line across the floor of the prison, assigning the Americans one side and the convicts the other. And as he completed this sage and ingenious scheme for preserving the peace, the jolly old fellow chuckled very heartily over his wisdom, and left the prison with a very contented and self-satisfied air.

The revolution in the City still continued.—There was a most terrific din of cannon and small arms, drums beating, bugles blowing, church ringing, &c. The prisoners thought, from the commotion apparent among the people, and from the immense consumption of gun-powder that seemed to be going on, that a very fierce and destructive battle was raging in the City. Great was their astonishment to hear from an Englishmen, who visited them, that it was all sound and fury, signifying nothing; that the revolutionary parties kept two or three miles apart, and fired their guns at random down the streets. No persons were injured but those who happened to pass along the streets. The little boys would watch the cannon balls as they went booming along up the streets, and when they were spent, and began to roll slowly, would run and pick them up and sell them to the opposite party.

For fifteen days did this fierce revolution rage in the City. The parties would rise early in the morning, and while it was cool and pleasant, would fire away at each other, very comfortably retiring for their coffee and lunch. In the heat of the day they would suspend operations altogether, but at dark they would begin the battle with great ferocity, and fight the whole night long.

Proposals were made by both of the parties to our prisoners to release them if they would fight on their side. The Mexicans had heard of the skill of our riflemen, and they believed that it was only necessary for the prisoners to join either party, to secure its success in the strife then going on in the city. But our boys preferred looking on, like the old woman in the fight between her husband and the bear, not caring a copper which whipped.

In the midst of the revolution the first news of the battle of Buena Vista reached the city. There was a great ringing of bells, and much rejoicing on account of the joyful tidings. Bad news travels fast, and the prisoners were soon informed by Mexicans of the total rout and capture of Gen. Taylor's whole army, the death of Gen. Butler and several of our most distinguished officers. Although but little disposed to rely in Mexican stories, there was such an air of probability about this report that the prisoners were forced to give it some credence, and were overwhelmed with grief and mortification by the disastrous result. But soon other stories were circulated, conflicting statements were given, all tending to throw doubt upon the story of Santa Anna's splendid triumph. At last the hurried dispatch of the Mexican General was received, and the notes of rejoicing in the city subsided most perceptibly. A copy of this dispatch was thrown down, by means of a twine string, from the room where the officers were confined to the main courtyard, where the men were, and was eagerly and joyously perused by them. It was evident that Gen. Santa Anna had sustained a decided repulse, and the prisoners could not restrain their exultation, but gave it relief in three loud cheers, which startled the inmates of the prison, and brought the Governor down upon them, in the greatest terror and perturbation.

On the next day, however, the spirits of the Mexicans were somewhat restored by the arrival of the trophies of the battle of Angostura. The three little cannon of Lieut. O'Brien, one of which, by-the-by, had been captured from the Mexicans by the Texans, and the colors of the Indiana regiments, together with a few mexicans, were brought into the city in a triumphal car, and were received with great parade by the people.

The whole story, however, of the bloody fight of Buena Vista was seen so familiar to the prisoners as a "choice old tale." Their only regret was their unfortunate exclusion from the honors and bounties of that glorious victory. The party of Majors Gaines and Borland had been after wards joined by that of Capt. Hardy, and also by the party of Lieut. Barbour and Quartermaster Smith, who were taken by Urrea, between Monterey and Camargo, making the whole number of American prisoners in the Carcel 170.

Although the men suffered considerably from the want of exercise and bad diet, their health was generally good, and but one man died of their whole number since they were captured. After they had been in prison three months, the prisoners were told that they had been exchanged and would be sent to Tampico. Their officers, however were not allowed to see them, but they were told they would join them in a few days.

On the 5th of June, the men were supplied with shoes and in the night they were marched out of their gloomy prison and through the Gates of the City.—They were then put in charge of a Colonel and 20 lancers, and proceeded on their journey towards Tampico. The country through which they passed for four or five days was most beautiful and highly cultivated. The dark foliage of the evergreens, the luxurious fruit, the teeming crops, the springs of cool water gushing from the mountain side, the myriads of richly colored and variegated birds the delightful variety of mountains and valleys, rendered the journey of the long-imprisoned Americans one of great interest and pleasure.

They were well treated by the officer who conducted them, and generally by the people of the towns through which they passed. There are, however, some exceptions to this remark. At the large mining town of Rio del Monte, the people assaulted the prisoners with stones, and would have murdered them, if the English residents had not interfered and protected them. For this generous and humane conduct of the English, the prisoners expressed their great gratitude and thankfulness. After a long journey of 200 miles, the prisoners arrived at the town of Huejutla, where they were received very kindly by Gen. Garay, and were allowed 25 cents a day for their support. This money was raised by a forced contribution from the people. Gen. Garay, however did not consider that he was authorized to send them on to Tampico without such a guard as he had not then under his command. He was apprehensive that the people near Tampico were so enraged against the Americans that they would attack them unarmed as they were; and being a man of honor, he did not wish to be connected with such a disgraceful deed. He therefore detained the prisoners some weeks, but getting restless and impatient, sent off them escaped out of the town and proceeded on their way to Tampico. Four others, who escaped before them, were retaken and carried back to Huejutla. One of the same party, and two others of another party, also arrived at Tampico. The 5 who are now in our camp escaped from Huejutla in the night armed with their jack knives and one case knife among the five. They had to travel chiefly at night, and avoid all the towns and ranches. On one occasion, however, in attempting to go around a town of some size, they took up a ravine and suddenly found themselves in the very centre of it. They assumed however, a very stern and indifferent carriage, and passed the guard house where there were several soldiers lounging about. The soldier on guard cried out "Who goes there?" in Spanish; but the man, coolness, replied "Amigo, amigo," kept on their course and got safely out of town.

Near Tampico, they came suddenly upon a rancho, where there were 15 or 20 Mexicans, all armed with that formidable weapon, the lariat. Seeing that they were noticed, the Americans walked boldly up to the Mexicans and commenced making signs to them of their friendly intentions. The Mexicans looked very threatingly, and seemed to be adjusting their lariats for immediate use, but the American showed their knives, and were permitted to proceed on their journey.

After many trials and sufferings, the prisoners at last arrived in sight of Tampico. The scattle joy which filled their hearts, as they saw the noble banner of our Union, with its broad stripes and bright stars, waving from the lofty flag staff of Tampico, can be better imagined than described.

Rail Road Movements.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company have called a meeting as will be seen by our advertising columns for the 31st of August. Something will then probably be done to relieve the Stockholders from the obligations which have bound them,—many of them against their will,—to the Pittsburgh connection. We hope, however, as there is no necessity, for the surrender, that the chatter of the company will be preserved.

We copy the following notices of the Central Railroad:—

We are glad to observe the friendly disposition of several of our Pittsburgh contemporaries, in relation to the Central Rail Road. We copy an article from the Pittsburgh Gazette of Saturday last. It breathes the true spirit. The two cities should act together, hand to hand heart to heart, in reference to this great improvement. Their interests in the work are mutual. Their enterprise is truly Pennsylvanian, and while it unites with bands of iron and links of steel, the Eastern and Western Emporia of the Commonwealth, it will also afford an avenue for trade and travel, without a superior on the Union, and calculated not only to benefit the two cities but the State at large.—Phila. Ledger.

Canada Railroads.—The Great Western Company, and the Niagara and Detroit River's company, have effected a compromise in relation to the location of their routes.

That the terminus of the Great Western Road shall be (East) on the Niagara river, and (West) on the River Detroit, in the township of Sandwich, at Windsor, or any other place or places, as the Directors may agree upon—and that, unless the whole of the Great Western stock is taken up, and the work *bona fide* begun and prosecuted with by or before the 1st January, 1850, the Niagara and Detroit River's Railroad Company will be at liberty to apply to Parliament for a renewal of their charter, without opposition from the Great Western Company.

The Central Rail Road.—The grading of the first fifteen miles of the Central Rail Road, east of Pittsburgh, was let on the 22nd inst, at an average cost of $6,500 per mile. Some other sections are said to have been let at rates under the estimates of the engineers, and fears have been expressed that some of the contractors would not be able to complete their engagements. The prospect of good crops, low price of provisions, and the large number of emigrants that are arriving in the country, will, we think, remove all difficulty on this subject.—*Westmoreland Intel.*

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, (Pa.) July 26th, 1847.

Enclosed I send you the sum of two dollars, as one year's subscription to the "Gazette," with which you will please credit me, and send to my address. Being an ardent and unflinching, though youthful Whig, I rejoice in the existence of such an uncompromising Whig Journal as yours, and shall be happy at all times in contributing what little I can, to encourage and sustain you in battling for the good cause. Yours, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Ebensburg, Cambria co., July 26th 1847.

I am in receipt of your Tri-weekly Gazette please send the Daily in its stead. Gen. Irvin will have a majority in Cambria county, and Patton a larger one. The friends of Shunk are vainly endeavoring to get up an excitement for their candidate. They have been directed to do, by orders lately received from headquarters.

The war is unpopular with us, not so much the war as the manner of conducting it. The course of the Administration towards Gens. Scott and Taylor, have filled the people with indignation.

The conduct of Gov. Shunk towards Judge White has prostrated him effectually in this Judicial district, but especially in our county, where the late Judge was a general favorite. In short, the Whig skies were never brighter.

Yours respectfully, &c.

Another correspondent from Mercer sends us five subscribers with a promise of more, and what is equally agreeable good news of the Whig party in this section of the State. We hope the Whigs of Mercer will "keep the flag flying" to the end.

Mercantile Library Association, and Mechanics' Institute.—We rejoice heartily in the organization of this Institution, and hope abundant success will attend its endeavors to diffuse knowledge among the community, and to obtain and preserve better business and social relations, than can be had without such an organization.—Our Merchants and Manufacturers, all Employers are indeed, should feel a personal interest in the success of this enterprise, and by their countenance and contributions, ensure its success.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanic's Institute," held Thursday evening, July 29th, 1847,

The Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, through Mr. Jacob Weaver, their Chairman, reported the Constitution and Bye-laws, which were unanimously adopted.

The following persons were elected officers of the Institution, to serve until the next annual election:

President,
SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM.
Vice President,
John Finney, Jr.
Secretary.
Robert Finney.
Treasurer,
Wm. P. Townsend.
Directors,
John P. Hersh, David Holmes.
Jacob Weaver, C. H. Grant.
Wm. K. Nimmick.
Auditors,
N. Holmes, Jr., J. S. Congrave,
Wm. M. Hersh.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN FINNEY, Jr., *Ch'm.*
Wm. P. Townsend, *Sec'y.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Telegraph was somewhat obstinate in its operations last night. The Operator received dispatches of several hundred words from Philadelphia and with great correctness, but no message could be received at Philadelphia from Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

BATTLE NEAR NATIONAL BRIDGE —Mexicans defeated—Scott still at Puebla—Mexican Government have appointed Peace Commissioners—Americans cut their way through Mexican Army at Huejutla.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHMOND, July 30, 10 A. M.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 18th instant, and the following correspondence received this morning

General Pierce has left Vera Cruz with 2500 men.

A battle was fought at the National Bridge with four thousand Mexicans. They were defeated with the loss of 150 men.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla, and Gens. Cadwalader and Pillow at Perote.

The Mexicans were again defeated at Lahoya.

The Mexican Government have appointed two Commissioners to confer with Mr. Trist, on the subject of Peace. Gen. Santa Anna is supposed to be in favor of concluding a Peace.

Col. Da Russey had been attacked by 1200 Mexicans at Huejutla. He was surrounded, and placed in a very perilous condition, but cut his way through the enemy with the loss of 20 killed and ten wounded.

The Peace Proposal—Further Details.

Philadelphia, July 30, 6 P. M.

The news of Gen. Pearce's battle is a rumor, and lacks confirmation.

The Picayune publishes a statement made by the Captain of the steamer Orleans, who sailed from Vera Cruz on the 14th inst.

At that time Gen. Pearce had advanced towards Puebla, with 2600 men and 150 wagons.

The Orleans touched at, Tampico on the 5th.

The Captain was informed by Col. Gates that Col. De Russey had marched up the river with 120 men, (Baltimoreans,) in search of the prisoners released by the Mexicans.

He landed about sixty miles above, near Huejutla, when he was surrounded by between twelve and fifteen hundred Mexicans. He had cut his way through this force, and retired to the bank of the river, where he was waiting reinforcements.

Col. Gates despatched the Orleans back to Vera Cruz, with a requisition on Col. Wilson for four companies of Infantry, and sent about 150 men up the river, to the relief of Col. De Russey.

The Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th. The city was found in great excitement. Gen. Pearce had encamped ten miles east of the city, where scouts and the advanced guard reported that there was a large Mexican force passing the National Bridge. Every thing was prepared for the expected attack, and the shipping was removed from between the city and the Castle.

Gen. Pearce returned, and procured 700 men, as a reinforcement, and marched out to meet the enemy.

In the quotations of town manufactured flour no change has occurred, but American must be quoted from one to two shillings higher per bbl. It is now selling at 37s a 38s per bbl.

Beans and peas are more firmly held than at last quotations, but there was not much doing in these articles.

In Indian corn there is little activity in the market at present quotations.

The average price of wheat is 86s 1d; barley 40s 4d; black beans, 50s 9d; peas 55s 11d.

COUNTRY CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, July 9th.

Since this day week our foreign supplies, though liberal, have been scarcely so large as for some weeks previous, and they have been small from Ireland.

Exports still continue considerable. Having been some heavy thunder storms since last Friday, there has been an increased firmness in the trade.

Wheat—There have been sales at rather higher rates than at last quotations.

Flour—This article has advanced 1s. and 6d. per bbl. since last quotations.

Good attendance at market to-day, and a fair extent of business transacted in the article of Wheat, at an advance in the prices over Tuesday of 3d a4d per 70 lbs:

Barley found a slow sale at a small reduction; and peas were almost without inquiry, though offered at 2s per quarter lower. Beans were more in demand, at 1s per quarter.

Damaged Indian Corn by late arrivals, were offered on very low terms, but good fresh corn sold at an advance of 1s. per 480 lbs.

Flour had a ready sale at 1s 6d per bbl higher than on Tuesday. Western canal was bringing 37s 6d per bbl.

Liverpool, July 14.

The Cotton market has been very steady today. Sales of 10,000 bales were made. On the 9th of July the market was dull, with a decline of ½d on all American. 75,000 bales American sold to-day for export.

London, July 14, 1847.

Cotton is in good demand at full prices.

Consols 88½@89, market firm.

The weather on the 9th was very fine and pleasant; since then there has been no thunder storms or rain. No great damage has been sustained by the crops as yet.

The market has thus far been well supplied with fine potatoes, and the growing crops look well.

At Havre, the flour market has been rather heavy. Bacon has been in good demand at 62s a64s per tierce.

Rice is in rather limited demand.

The Navigation Laws are suspended until March, 1848.

The fever continues to an alarming extent in Liverpool.

Nothing of any importance has been received from the continent.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, July 31, 8 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western at $5 75a6 00 pr. bbl. Market quiet, and prices on the advance.

Corn Meal—Sales at $3 31½a3 37½ per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 2000 bu. fair Western Prime Red Wheat, 125a127c per bu.

Corn—Sales of Western Prime Yellow at 68a70a70c per bu.

Rye—Sales are made at 70c per bu.

Cotton—No change in the prices.

Whiskey—Sales at 27c per gall.

Mess Pork—Sales of Western No. 1, at 16 87½ per bbl.

Hemp—Sales of Western Dew Rotted at $136 per ton, 6 mo. time.

Provisions—Market dull, and prices feebly sustained.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, July 30, 6 P. M.

There have been large sales of stocks to-day.

Flour—Sales of Howard st. flour have been made to-day at $5,50a5,75. Baltimore city mills $6,00.

The inspections of flour for the week are 800 bbls.

Wheat—Prime Red, sales have been made at $125.

Corn—Prime Yellow may be quoted at 75c at which price sales have been made.

Oats have been selling at 22a25c.

Whiskey, 26c per gal, a slight decline on yesterday's sales. Prices have not varied but a trifle for several weeks.

There have have been large receipts and a fair business transacted in this article to-day.

Provisions—There is little inquiry for provisions at present.

Mess Pork—Western, No. 1, is selling at $16a16,50. Prime Western $13a14,25 per bbl.

Mess Beef—Western No. 1. Sales of this have been made at$14a15 per bbl. Prime Western, $10a10,50.

Baltimore, July 30, 8 P. M.

The ship Jamestown is aground near Cape Henry.

The Whigs of the fifth Congressional district of Maryland, have nominated Mr. Alexander for Congress.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York July 30, 9 o'c n. m.

Flour—No change in the markets. Prices remain as per last quotations.

Corn Meal—A further advance in the articles. Sales at $4,50a4564 per bbl.

Mess Pork—Sales of 1500 bbls Western No. 1: at $16,75 per bbl. The article has advanced since last report.

Prisoners at Encarnacion.—The conclusion of the account of American Prisoners taken at Encarnacion, will be found in another column. The narrative is one of great interest, and much more full than any which has preceded it. Both accounts, the one published yesterday, and the second to-day, was copy from the New Orleans Delta.

The Telegraphic intelligence received last night adds additional interest to that portion of the letter referring to the march of the prisoners to Huejutla, on the road to Tampico.

Mrs. Flack, who was bound over by the Mayor for re-hearing, and who was too ill to attend at the proper time on Thursday, was brought before his honor on Friday and discharged. Sufficient evidence could not be obtained to identify her as having had anything to do with the disturbance of the 5th Ward, on Tuesday night last.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Pa., has been elected Bishop of Indiana.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

July 31—CONTENTS IN PART.

The Tariff and the Estimates—Sketch of the life of Gen. Zachary Taylor—Spirit of the Mexicans Between Jalapa and Puebla—Interesting from Santa Fe—Mexican News—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and Rail Road Movements—Illinois Convention—Gen. Taylor and the Mexican President—Terrible Accident—A full account of the Riot in the Fifth Ward—Letter from Italy—The Chinese and Chinese Trade.

Latest Telegraphic news, Foreign and Domestic. Commercial—A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week—The prices in the local city markets—The Cattle Market—The prices of American Produce in various parts of the Union —Amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn Meal, &c., received since the opening of the Canal—Canal business and movements of produce—Market in London.

Select and Miscellaneous Matter—Opinions of the press—Extracts from the leading journals on the interesting topics of the day.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers. Price 6 cents single copy.

Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance.

THE following persons have taken out LICENSE as Dealers IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, for the year 1847.

Elizabeth Borough	
James Flack	John McDonough
H Galway	Wm K Vankirk
J H Tower	C F Dehl
Samuel Walker	
Versailles Township	
Perry Baker	Rowland & Son
Samuel Stary	Jacob Keister
J B Crawford	Rob't Whigham
A B Crain	Isaac Edmunson
Pitcairn's Township	
Daniel Negley	Thomas Davison
Elizabeth Township	
Wm J Bower	Francis Davis
Mifflin Township	
J Baily & R Whigham	Asaph Atwater
J H Berry	Adam Heathorn
Snowden Township	
H H Morgan	
North & South Fayette Township	
Wm Cavin	G S Head
Andrew Rowland & Vance	G A M'Farland
Lower St Clair Township	
James Livery	Wm T M'Donald
John O'Reily	Thos Gaughigan
Wm J Smith	James Blackmore
James McDonald	Nat'l Ballentine
J Smithly & Hay	McCully & Co
East Deer Township	
John Abner	Jac Harshberger
James Clark	Joseph Miller
John Murray	James Fulton
Baldwin Township	
John Cunningham	
West Deer Township	
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James McElroddey	
Borough of Birmingham	
Conrad Kornerman	Thos Reynolds
Daniel Berry	Adam Troutman
Maxwell McMeekland	J Bird
J B Jaques & Co	Agnew & Hunter
George Fawcett	James Fawcett
D Dunn	Young, Dunn & Plunket
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Wm Fawcett	James McElroy
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Moon Township	
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Borough of Lawrenceville	
Jeremiah Fleming	John Forcht
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Findley Township	
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David Shields	George H Starr
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Elizabeth Township	
James Palmer	Michael Drain
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John Renselle	Robert Hare
Franklin Township	
David Duff	
North and South Fayette Township	
Thomas Wilson	
Indiana Township	
George Scott	Joseph Couch
James McKee	Spang & Co
Lower St Clair Township	
Mrs Williams	Hugh Roberts
Wm P Applegate	Mr Colhart
John Shaffer	Adam Roth
Henry Brickman	
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Frederick Ringer	
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James Richeson	Archibald M'Alees
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Solomon Lenhart	Mrs E Irwin
Joseph Healey	
Moon Township	
James Aten	
Ohio Township	
James Laird	
Findley Township	
McCombs	Thomas Kirby
Plum Township	
Henry Chalfant	Henry Reiter
John Summerville	
Penn Township	
John Shaffer	Joshua Banks
Ross Township	
J Shaw	W Sing
Robinson Township	
B K Palmer	
Upper St Clair Township	
Francis Collins	John Seville
Versailles Township	
Jacob Dawson	John Herron, & Co
James Speer	
Wilkins Township	
H Z Mitchell	A Horbaugh
Mr Hill	
West Deer Township	
John McWhinney	
Findley Township	
Benj Anderson	

THOMAS McKEE
Treasurer of Allegheny County

July 22, 1847.—jy31

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JOHN H MELLOR, No 81, Wood street, has just received a new stock of the following Military Band Instruments, viz:

Bass Tubas, with 3 valves in F, with E flat crook, a new and very powerful bass instrument.

Trombones in F B flat, and E flat, made by Graves and Co.

Trombones in B flat, with 3 valves, by Graves & Co; Trumpets in G flat, do do do do do; Keat Bugles, Kendall pattern, E & B flat do do; Ophiclides in B flat, with tuning slide, of the best quality.

Cornette in cases, Paris made, and very superior.

Trombones with tuning slide and key, new patterns and much improved.

Dorsey's French Horns, with 4 or 6 crooks.

Clarionets in D, G and E flat.

Flutes; Violins; Guitars; Fifes; Flageolets; Accordions; Violincellos, Double Basses; Strings, Reeds, Music Paper. Music for every Instrument. jy31

NEW Dress ginghams, prints, &c.—W R MURPHY invites the attention of buyers to the following goods, just received:

5 cases Dress Ginghams; Second Mourning 'do; Twilled Tartan Ginghams; London Cashmere Prints; neat style. Blue and Orange do; Grave Pannel; Lonsdale Nankins; Secotte Nets, Black Alpacas; Wrapping Bonnet Ribbons, &c., at

north east cor 4th and market sts

HAVANA SEGARS AC—Ten cerbuvelas brands imported; also imported principe of all variety of Justo Sang, Prime Boni and De la Cruz brands for wholesale or retail, at cost to my customers only, at the Wine store of JACOB WEAVER

16 cor market and front sts

THE following named gentlemen have been elected Members of the Board of Trade, viz:

John Shafer, R H Palmer and Matthew Hod