THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

Notice to Advertisers.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS C. J. HOBBS, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Millin 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.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

Mexican War—Manner of its Prosecution.

The most authentic news we have from the Seat of War, conveys the alarming intelligence that of a force of 6000 men, engaged before the City of Mexico, from ten to eleven hundred were killed or wounded. Every fifth or sixth man was a sufferer from this most unequal contest, and the result of no battle has been so sanguinary,—and to the honor of the Generals and troops engaged, we are bound to say that none has been better fought.

But what can be said,—what ought to be said, of the manner in which the Administration at Washington have left our troops, and prosecuted the war. When the President, unadvised by Congress, and with Peace upon his lips, begun this war,—when following his own declarations to Congress, that "the annexation of Texas had been a bloodless achievement," he gave orders for our Army to occupy the enemy's country, still crying Peace, Peace, when there was no Peace," when by sea and land he was endeavoring to win, by craft, what he had not the frankness to seek, to obtain openly,—Congress was never once consulted, and never once warned, of the real danger at hand. The country was in war before it dreamed of war,—and this war in its conception and beginning, was the war of the One Man President, and in utter violation of every Constitutional duty.

But Congress found it necessary to defend our troops when the war had begun. It recognized its existence, because there had been a conflict of arms, and blood had been shed. It was then the President of the United States was clothed in the full plenitude of power. Fifty thousand men and ten millions of dollars, were put at his disposal.—The standing army was increased from seven to fifteen thousand men. The Naval force was doubled numerically. New Regiments of Dragoons were added to the regular force, and the Companies increased from 60 to 100.—The people were fresh in the excitements of the Oregon controversy, and in the words of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen,) the "hearts of the people were prepared for war." The shedding of American blood in Mexico touched the people with the deepest sympathy for the sufferers, and the martial spirit of the nation was aroused to avenge the fallen. Three hundred thousand men, picked men, in the very spring time of life, were ready to have death, disease, and all the evils of war, to execute vengeance against those who participated in war against our troops, and who had been instrumental in shedding their blood. Congress was lavish in its appropriation of means, and a million of people were in arms, and eager for the fray."

Mr. Polk, however, with a littleness, corresponding to his character, as he had provoked the war, was for making it a cheap war. He held Mexican patriotism and strength in the utmost contempt. Of the fifty thousand of men authorized by Congress, and the three hundred thousand offered, ten thousand only were received, and the Secretary of War both in a letter to Kentucky, and in one to the State of Delaware, declared that no more were necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and that no more would be mustered into service. This was a year gone by, and more. The martial spirit, so necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war, was checked in the person of the President. Every warm aspiration for fame and distinction, received a shower bath from the Commander in Chief, and his Aid-de-Camp, the Secretary of War. Predictions were made of a short war, and a cheap war, and "the Halls of the Montezumas" were, as it were, to be put upon stilts, and in a sort of physical life, given to stones and stone walls, they were to run to our embrace, and we were to "revel in them," upon some cool morning, after a pleasant ride from the mountains or the coast. The "Organ" discussed the music for all this "grand reveling in the Halls of the Montezumas," and, as we read its graphic account of what could be done by September, we almost fancied the Commander in Chief himself installed in office in the Mexican Republic. Seriously, however, does it not become the American People to ensure those who have not only declined to find men for that "vigorous prosecution of the war," of which we have heard so much and seen so little, but kept back the means for the prompt pay and proper support of those engaged in the service.

General Taylor was detained for months, on his route to Monterey and Buena Vista, for want of efficient support from the Government, and a thousand men and more were sacrificed all along the Rio Grande, for the want of that necessary protection which would have been afforded by a proper support of our Army. Upon the head of the Executive rests the solemn responsibility for the consequence of the war. Who, indeed, but the Government is to blame for any useless sacrifice of life, after men and means had been so liberally voted by Congress!

Gen. Scott in like manner, for the want of that means which the Government has omitted to give, has been detained for months. Both of the commanding officers have been cramped and harrassed. General Taylor is now caged in the mountains, a mere passive spectator of events, with his best troops taken from him, and all means of advance cut off. If we know aright the spirit of the people of the country,—of their admiration for our brave officers, and of their devotion to those who have devoted their lives in obedience of orders, given by the one man superior in power, in Washington, they will ensure this maladministration of affairs, not "by throwing the President into the Potomac," as was suggested by one of the party in the U. S. Senate, but by rebuking him at the Ballot Box, and all those who give him support.

Pennsylvania has stood conspicuous among the States of the Union, for her generous contributions of men for the support of the war. Her sons were foremost to volunteer their services, and they have gone wherever dutycalled. It is a crying shame, that they, in common with others, have been so poorly defended, when even a kindly sympathy for their welfare, would have contributed so much to their happiness and health.

The proper redress for all these grievances is with the people. They who are taxed for the war, who send their sons to meet danger, who have not even counted the sacrifice of making it, know who are their friends, and who their foes; your flag has been gloriously borne in the thickest of the fight, by as brave men as ever walked the earth, but to the shame of men in power, be it spoken, they have been left almost to fight their own way and against divided odds. It remains to be seen, whether our soldiers, who fought the battles and won the victories for the General or the man who placed [illegible] in power, and whose [illegible] has shown himself qualified to [illegible] the honor of a nation, either in war

ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

The State Convention of Illinois convened to revise the Constitution, has just closed its labors, and published the revised Constitution. It contains many good features, and some which might be further amended. But we do not purpose a criticism.

No person is eligible as a representative in the Legislature, unless he be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have a residence of twelve months in his district, prior to the time of his election. To be eligible as State senator, requires the candidate to be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of Illinois.

No office of trust or profit under the United States, or from the constituted authorities of Illinois can be held by a Representative or a Senator, during the term of his election; and they are also prohibited from receiving any interest in public contracts, either with the State or any county, thereof, while acting in such capacity, and for one year after its expiration.

Members of the Legislature are to be elected biennially, by the "white" inhabitants of the State. The maximum number of Representatives is fixed at 100, after it reaches this, it is neither to be increased or diminished. The census of the United States, by authority of the same, shall be taken as the enumeration of that State, for all legal purposes.

The General Assembly has no power to grant divorces, but may make general laws giving to Courts of justice that power, where the parties bring themselves within the provisions of the statute. The laws of divorce enacted by the Legislature must be *general and uniform* in their operation.

The credit of the State cannot be given to any individual or corporation. The per diem allowance of members of the Legislature is fixed at $3, for the first 42 days, after that one dollar per day. The qualifications for Governor require fourteen years citizenship, in the United States, ten years in Illinois, and thirty-five years of age. Term of office 4 years.

In reference to the veto power of the Executive there is a very wise provision in the Constitution. All bills which pass the Legislative body are to be presented for Executive sanction. If he cannot conscientiously sign, he may return them to the Legislature with his objections, which are to be read and entered on the journal; if after this there should still be found a majority in favor of their passage, they become laws notwithstanding the Governors objection's.

The Supreme Court is to consist of three Judges to be elected by the people and hold their seats for nine years,—one to be elected every three years, and the oldest in commission to preside on the bench—Salary 1,200 per annum.

Every white male over the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to vote. A Foreigner who has resided in the State for one year prior to the election, would, under this constitution, be entitled to the elective franchise.

The State has the power to levy a capitation tax on all white persons over the age of twenty-one for revenue purposes. Property to be taxed according to value.

The State is prohibited from holding Stock in any Corporation for banking purposes. No State Bank shall hereafter be created. Acts for incorporating banking institutions shall hereafter be submitted to the people at elections. In all cases the stockholderste be individually responsible for the amount of their shares.

The Last battle.—El Pinon is said to be the strongest fortification in the vicinity of Mexico, and located on the road from Puebla to Mexico.—Here, it had been confidently expected by the Mexicans, Gen. Scott's march would be arrested; and they were the more surprised, when they found he had avoided it, and attacked their army in the rear. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, will throw light upon the topography of Mexico and vicinity, and render the movements of Gen. Scott more intelligible:—

"The strongest defence of the Mexicans, is at El Pinon, three leagues from here and on the best route leading into the city; but the best approach is by Guadalupe or Chapultepec, and the position for throwing shells better from either. The road to Guadalupe branches about one and a half miles short of the Pinon, passes around the lake of Texcuco and is thirty miles farther than the direct route. The road to Tacubaya and Chapultepec is good and here is the supply of water for the city.

"Ward tells us that Chapultepec is built upon a rock, to the foot of which the the waters of the lake of Texcuco formerly extended. Chapultepec has been a strong military position from its commanding height. The road from Chapultepec to Mexico, is divided by an aqueduct, which separates the portion of it destined for carriage and equestrians from that intended for carriages and equestrians. The structure of the aqueduct is solid and, consists of nine hundred arches. Tacubaya is a village about four miles west of the gates of the capital south-west from Chapultepec. Both places are laid down as south and west of Mexico while El Penon lies nine miles off, east and a little south of the Capital."

It is impossible to withhold from General Scott the highest approbation for the manner in which he has discharged the duties committed to him. He has shown in a pre-eminent degree every requisite of a true soldier, and what we most admire, is the respect he has shown for the lives of his own soldiers and for those of the enemy, when in his power. Every movement he has made has been crowned with success, because his plans were well laid and the end seen from the beginning.—His wisdom in battle and skill laid plans out of battle, have saved an immense number of lives, and fighting the foe at such immense odds, and upon their own soil, in the face of their homes, any mistake would have been fatal, and at once overwhelmed him and his brave army with defeat. The battle just fought we regard as well fought as that of Buena Vista,—which hitherto was the most splendid achievement of the campaign. Scott and Taylor, and Taylor and Scott alike have shown themselves unrivalled in their fitness to command an invading Army.

Importations.—We notice, by examination of the list of importations as published in the New York and Boston papers, that large amounts of goods which *can* and *ought* to be manufactured by our own mechanics and artizans, are now arriving in large quantities from Europe. From the first to the ninth of September, there arrived 1385 packages of Cotton, and 491 of Woollen goods in the ports of New York and Boston alone. The importation of blankets, worsteds, spool cotton, hosiery, and other goods, which, with a proper tariff of duties, could be profitably fabricated at home, are now flowing in from the looms and workshops of foreign manufacturers.

The Tariff of 1846 has already proved greatly injurious to the manufacturing interests of the United States. Its worst effects, from a variety of causes, have been postponed and averted to a great extent, but the day is rapidly approaching when they will, unfortunately, be both seen and felt,—when foreign cloths and manufactured goods will drive the domestic from the market, and compel the manufacturer to seek other employment as a means of subsistence, than is to be found within the walls of a factory.

Counterfeiters arrested.—A man named Young, who was arrested in Boston last week for attempting to pass spurious paper, gave information which led to the arrest of several brokers and others in the city of New York. Apparatus for counterfeiting on an extensive scale, was discovered in the house of a man named Bonney, who was arrested. The following persons were subsequently arrested:—Seldon Braynard, broker, 81 Wall street, and his son, Thomas L. Braynard, Hannibal Bonney, (brother to Erastus,) and George Ainsworth; all of whom were committed for a further hearing.

Accident.—Two workmen employed in repairing the Presbyterian Church of Reading, Pa., were seriously injured by the falling of a girder and a portion of the brick work, on Tuesday last. Abraham Vance, a bricklayer from Gettysburg was so dreadfully crushed that his life is despaired of.

The Vice President's Political Pilgrimage.

—Mr. Dallas made his appearance at Washington, Pa., on Wednesday, and was welcomed in a regular party speech, to which he replied in a discourse as to the great prosperity of Pennsylvania, and the great glory derived from the war with Mexico, and congratulated those who received him as belonging to the war party!

The Vice President was received at Washington as at Pittsburgh, as a party man. The procession which turned out to honor him, we are assured, was a sorry one in numbers, and not of a character to show any marked respect for the person of the "second officer of the Government."

Mr. Dallas, in the course of his remarks, acknowledged that he had been invited to visit the place before he left home, and other facts have made it obvious that the story about a visit designed to relatives, &c., was all moonshine. Since the object of this visit has been avowed, and accompanied by a couple of man-trap speeches, we hope the Whigs of Allegheny and Washington will see to it that Mr. Dallas has been caught in his own net. The time has come when such officious Office Holders should learn that they do not carry the suffrages of a State and people in their breeches pockets.

Mr. Ingersoll lately made a speech at the "Harvest Home" celebration in Reading, Berks Co., in which he distinctly charged General Irvin with voting against refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall. A gentleman present assured Mr. Ingersoll that he was wrong, when he immediately stepped forward and corrected what he had been assured was erroneous, but added, if Mr. Irvin had not voted against refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson, his course in reference to it had been exceedingly reprehensible and unfair.

Mr. Ingersoll sat with Gen. Irvin in Congress, and must have known that he was strongly in favor of refunding the fine,—yet he was so void of principle as to make this false charge before a public assembly, for the purpose of politically advancing the interests of Francis R. Shunk, and no doubt supposing that no one could or would correct the untruth.

The Ohio State Journal announces that the State is prepared to pay the Principal on some of the descriptions of State debt, now falling due. This it is said will be music to the tax payers.—This is the Whig fashion of doing business. The Journal adds:

If you do not turn these Whigs out of office and restore the Locofocos to power, in a few years they will have the State debt paid off, and will have revenue enough from the canals to pay the expenses of the State government—so that you will scarcely have need for such officers as County Auditors to make out duplicates of your taxes, and County Treasurers to collect such taxes.—This would be a sore evil for those who are looking to these offices for support.

How, Silas Wright.—The Ohio Statesman has recently published an extract of a letter from the late Hon. Silas Wright of New York, dated July 27th, 1846, on the subject of the Presidency. He said:

"I wish you to believe me, when I tell you, that I write upon this subject (the Presidency) wholly free from personal embarrassment. I never have been vain enough to aspire to this high office: and if I had desired it ever so strongly, I am not so blind as not to see that the present period presents no opportunity for a candidate such as I should be. I tell you the truth, however, when I am elevated as it is, and is justly considered, I do not wish the office. My acquaintance with it his long since satisfied me that no man should aspire to it who has not a stronger hold upon the feeling of the country than I have and that if obtained," it will give to such a man neither pleasure nor honor.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

After what we have heard of the continuance of the Baltimore and Ohio R R in a pulce lately inserted in your Gazette—signed Cumberland, we did not intend to say anything further. But it seems by some later proceedings, that the case is not quite hopeless, that it may however become so, permit us in conclusion, to add this Scotch prophecy upon such an event.

When the Cities of Baltimore and Pittsburgh, shall have opened their eyes upon all the importance of a direct railroad between them, they will see that it would be better for either of them, to have built the whole from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, than to have lost sight of it forever—better for Pittsburgh, than to have left the Ohio River in good and here is the supply of water for the city.

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CITY NEWS.

Drowned.—Miss Herring, of Fallston, Beaver county fell from the Steamboat Beaver on Wednesday last, and was drowned. She had been walking on the Hurricane deck with her husband, stooped to tie her shoe, and is supposed to have become dizzy, as she fell overboard in attempting to regain an upright position. All efforts to rescue her from the river before life became extinct were shortive.

George Dunn.—The Supreme Court will decide this important case on Monday next. The decision is looked for with great interest by the public, as well as by the prisoner.

The Baggage which was supposed to be stolen from a gentleman residing in Warren Ohio was found on board a Monongahela wharf boat on Thursday morning, by officer Hague, of the Independant police. It had been taken at Beaver point in mistake for another man's baggage, brought to this city and stored on the wharf boat for the purpose of returning it to its owner, who was very much alarmed in reference to its loss.

Fight.—Quite a severe fight came off on Thursday evening in the Diamond. One of the parties got his head severely cut. The pugilists were not arrested. If a heavy fine were imposed upon two or three guilty of thus publicly violating the peace, it might have a salutary effect in deterring others from the commission of similar offences.

The vocal troupe recently engaged at Andrews Saloon have left the city for Cincinnati.

Burglary.—The House of Mr. Hunter, on Third Street, was entered on Tuesday night last, and ten dollars abstracted from the pockets of the owner. The burglar was discovered in the bedroom, but succeeded in effecting his escape to the street, where by reason of the dense fog, he was able to elude the watchman, who had been called to pursue and arrest him.

There were eight cases before his honor the Mayor, on Thursday morning, mostly for minor offences, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Sable Harmonists.—The Agent, Mr. Youngson, informs us, that the original band of Sable Harmonists will give a Concert at the Musical Saloon, Athenæum buildings, this evening. We refer to their advertisement in another column. This band has always drawn full houses in this city, and we expect to see a crowded saloon this evening. They present a rich bill to the lovers of such concerts.

Supreme Court, Sept. 16, 1847.—Present all the Judges.

Jacob Hays et al vs Abraham Hays et al—error to the District Court—In this cause Mr. Justice Rogers delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the District Court.

Jeremiah Sturgeon' Heirs vs John Ely et al—error to the District Court—this cause was re-argued by Messrs. Bakewell and Dunlop for plff in error, and Mr. McCandless for dft in error.

Samuel Denniston vs Jacob Gushrie et al—appeal from the District Court sitting in Chancery—argued by Mr. Alden for plff in error—under consideration when the Court adjourned.

THE ARMISTICE.

Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States within thirty leagues of the capitol of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States and the commissioner to be appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. The armistice shall continue so long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice and for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the meantime neither army shall within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico commence any new fortification or military work of offence or defence, or do any thing to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the said limits by any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistance now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flag of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army in any chance to straggle within the neutral limits shall, by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants or the Mexican army, within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or the country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerant armies to execute these articles and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of Justice between Mexicans according to the general and State constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercies of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered a just price shall be paid and trade remain unmolested.

A QUITMAN, Maj Gen U S A.
PERSIFER F SMITH, Brig Gen.
FRANKLIN PIERCE; Brig Gen U S A
IGNACIO DE MARA Y VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIROZ.

A true copy of the original:

G W LAY, U S A.,
Military Secretary to the Gen'l-in-Chief.

A Mob.—Cincinnati has again been disgraced by the operations of a lawless mob.

Sometime since a dispute arose between a negro fireman on a steamboat and one of the white hands, which occasioned an altercation at St. Louis. The parties separated. Last week, the negro arrived in our city, and met his antagonist on the landing, who was armed with a dray pin. Blows were exchanged, the negro snapping a pistol, and it falling fire, threw it at his adversary and struck him on the head. He was arrested and brought before the Mayor, and held to bail for further examination on Monday. When the Marshal and his assistants brought out the prisoner on the way to the jail, the mob seized the negro, rescued him from the officers, and carried him to the river, and across into Covington, Ky., followed by the officers and a great crowd of persons.

The negro then was taken to a point in Covington, where a scaffold was erected and ropes provided, and other preparations made for hanging him without law or trial. They placed the rope around his neck, and were deliberately proceeding to execute their purpose, when the Mayor of Covington with a police posse appeared on the ground, cut the ropes, and commanded the crowd to disperse, assuring them that if they would proceed in their work of violence they must go back to Cincinnati for that purpose. The resolute and honorable course of the Mayor of Covington was successful in preventing further violence there. The mob then took the negro man down the river and landed him in the lower part of Cincinnati, when he was recaptured by our city police, and taken to prison. They were pursued on their way by the excited and noisy crowd, hooting stones at the officers. The police maintained their ground and committed the negro man to jail. The last we heard of them they were in pursuit of the rioters.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Saturday Courier Case.—We understand that the referees in this case, who have been engaged for the last two weeks in making an appraisement of the value of the newspaper establishment, together with the subscription list, &c., have concluded their labors, and awarded to the widow and heirs of the late Ezra Holden, a partner in the concern, $20,000 as their share of the property at the present time, and also about $14,000 in debts, profits, &c. The case will come before Judge Parsons to-day at one o'clock, but of course, if Mr McMakin is satisfied to purchase the interest of the heirs at the appraisers' award, no sale will be directed by the Court.—*Philada. News of 11th.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MEXICO.—PEACE COMMISSION.—OUR ARMY IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, &c.

American Prisoners escaped from the city of Mexico.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.

We have further accounts of the grand battle this morning, Gen. Salas, charges Torrejos with having fled from the field, and such being the cause of the defeat. He also says that Valencia run off on the commencement of the fight.

Our troops took the banner of the "foreign legion" of the enemy. The 13th Infan try have it It is described as being of green silk.

On one side is a harp surrounded by the Mexican coat of arms, with a scroll, on which is painted, "Libertad por La Republica Mexicana,"—underneath the harp is the motto of "Erin-go bragh." On the opposite side is a painting of a badly executed figure representing St. Patrick—in his left hand a key, and in his right a crook or staff resting on a serpant—underneath is painted "San Patrico."

"To their credit be it spoken, the miserable wretches fought bravely under this flag. I do not know what will be done with them, but suppose they will be got off easily.

Mr. Trist appears to be much pleased with the success of Peace negotiations, so far as they have progressed. It is said by some that things are getting on smoothly with the Commissioners, others say not.

They say in the City of Mexico that they indulge the hope that the Commissioners will fix upon the Nueces as the Boundary; between the two Governments.

A train of wagons entered the city on the 28th where they were attacked by the rabble with stones and driven out.

The Mexican guard did not interfere although the terms of the armistice were known to them.

Santa Anna apologized to General Scott for this interruption, and there the matter ends for the present.

During the battle, Major Gaines, who recently escaped from the City of Mexico, fought in the staff of General Scott, and Midshipman Rogers attached himself to the staff of General Pillow.

Major Boreland made his escape and shoulder-ed a musket during the battle.

Casuius M Clay, and all the Prisoners were about to be released.

The N. O. Picayune recalls the opinion before expressed, that the City was not at the mercy of Gen. Scott, and it now says he may march in and take possession or not.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 27, 1847.

• • • • A messenger has just come in by the Grizaba road, who brings another Mexican version of the battle at the capital. The substance of the news is as follows:—*General Scott fought the enemy two days*, driving them before him some distance. They were reinforced twice during the engagement with fresh troops, and rallied, but were completely routed at every point and at last fled into the city and begged for quarter.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Sept. 16—8 P. M.

By the arrival of the French steamer Union this afternoon from Cherbourg, we have Paris papers to the 19th ult, and a London Market to the 29th.

The Corn Market on the morning of the 23d had given way, and the suspension of the Messrs. W. R. Robinson & Co., Premier of the Bank of England, has had an injurious effect.

On the 27th the news from Mark Lane had a very depressing effect upon the market, and another fall known has been suspended. Their whole liabilities amount to £150,000.

It is generally understood that the Directors of the Bank of England are about to reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent.

The Money Market was a little easier.

There is no political news of moment by this arrival.

The Union is detained at the Quarantine, having the small pox on board.

HAVRE MARKEET—August 30.

The Cotton market has been active for future delivery. Ordinary American has advanced one centime, but in this article only a trifling business has been done since the sailing of the last steamer.

Whalebone sells at previous prices.

In Coffee there has been no change in prices or demand.

Quercitron Bark—Sales of 350 bags at 22,50a 23 per hillogramme, duty paid.

Tallow—30 hhds N. Y. 71—650 bbls Lard 67.

Breadstuffs continued dull. 2500 bbls American Flour at 33 50 per bbl.

Genuine Flour 34a34 50. 25,000 U. S. Wheat 43a54.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 7 P. M.

Despatches from every quarter represent the markets as unchanged in feeling, as well as in the quotations—a general dullness seeming to prevail. Business men are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the expected steamer.

By the Western Magnetic Telegraph.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16, 6, P. M.

Flour—Sales to-day of 1900 bbls Flour at $4a 4,12½ per bbl. The receipts are light.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 17c per gal.

Coffee—Sales of 400 bags at 7¾a8¼c per lb.

Bacon—Limited sales of Hams at 5¼a5½c per lb. Sales of Sides at 7¼a8c per lb; of Shoulders at 6¼a6½c per lb.

Cheese—Sales at 7c per lb.

The river is 4 feet in channel and falling.

The New York and Buffalo Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. This is the second dividend which this Company has declared within the year, besides a considerable amount advanced in putting up the iron wire from New York to Utica, and in procuring wire westward. The company has done an excellent business, and when completed, with the heavy wire, cannot fail to be profitable stock.

Steamboat Burn.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that the steamboat Senate sunk, four-miles below Brandenburgh on the 11th inst. She was insured in Nashville for $8000.

British Donations.—We see by a Parliamentary paper that the British Government gave £18,000, about $75,000; to the North American Indians in Canada.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS H FRANKLIN, Lancaster City.
JOHN G RUNKEL, Dauphin County.
THOMAS DUNCAN, "
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS G HAMBLY, York "
WILLIAM M WATTS, Cumberland.
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ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

☞ 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 all, without any additional charge. This is an advantage to our advertisers, without any extra expense. Advertisements are also inserted in the country paper upon reasonable terms.

PASCAL IRON WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Welded Wrought Iron Flues.

SUITABLE for Locomotive, Marine, and other steam Engine Boilers, from 2 to 5 Inches diameter. Also Pipes for Gas, Steam, and other purposes; stirrs, street Tube for Hydraulic Presses, Hollow Pistons for Pumps of Steam Engines, &c.
Manufactured and for sale by
MORRIS, TASKER & MORRIS,
Warehouse S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets Philadelphia. m7:3m

FOR RENT.

THE 3 Story Brick Warehouse, No. 54 Water street and No. 105 Front st. Immediate possession given—apply on the premises.
ALEXANDER GORDON
1y8st

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of Job Printing, such as large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheet 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.

$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's Fashionable Boots, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any Boot, ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. Those handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented in the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. WILLIAM VINCENT ROBERTSON,
s—ap16tf Successor to W B ERSKINE

☞ The funeral of Doct. Jos. W. Whitaker will move from his residence on Chesnut st., Allegheny city, to Mount Emmet Cemetry, the morning at 10 o'clock. His numerous friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. sp17

VARIETY GOODS.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR PACKAGE.

H. E. TODD have just received direct from the Manufacturers—
2 cases fine, 8 fine, and 8 S fine Ivory Combs, including all the various sizes.
2 cases North's best Silvered Hooks and Eyes, including all the numbers.
8 cases Carpet Bags, manufactured from the finest quality Wilton, Saxony and Brussels Carpeting.
Another case of those patent swivel Joint Suspenders, just opened and for sale at Manufacturers prices to close consignment, by H & E TODD, Manufacturers
Agents, 39 Wood st, up stairs, 2 doors below 2nd st.
An examination of the goods and prices is respectfully solicited. sp17

ESSENTIAL OILS—
Oil Almonds (pure) Oil Rosemary
Lemon Juniper
Amber, Rectified Origanum
do Common Bergamot
Cedar Savin
Spruce Wintergreen
Just received and for sale by
sp17 R R SELLERS, 57 wood st

Blankets and Sheetings.

W. R. MURPHY has received a large supply of above goods—consisting of common, medium and very superior Blankets and Sheetings from one to three yards, at north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. sp17

DAMASK COUNTERPANES—A supply of above beautiful goods, of pink and white, blue and white, and blue and white, just rec'd at dry goods house of W M MURPHY
(sp17)

FURNITURE PRINTS—A supply of newest style, including some 'patch-work patterns, well adapted to Quilts and Comforts, at dry goods house of W M MURPHY
sp17

SUNDRIES—6 keys Butter;
1 bx Beeswax;
1 bag Rags, landing from str Kings Chief and for sale by
sp17 JAMES DALZELL.

FOUND—A Brass Key, marked 2 2 2. The owner can have the same by paying for this advertisement. sp17

COFFEE—250 bags prime Rio;
20 " old Gov't Java; rec'd per canal; for sale by WILLIAMS & DILWORTH
sp17 27 wood st

TOBACCO—120 bxs 5s, 'Russell & Robison's,' 'Grant's,' and Jesse Hare;
15 bxs pounds;
20 " halves, for sale at 57 Wood st, by
sp17 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH

FLOUR—70 bbls fresh ground Family Flour, just rec'd; for sale by L S WATERMAN
sp17 31 water & 52 front sts

ORUM, McGREW & Co., Produce, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 6 Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sp17

WHISKEY—100 bbls new Ann Arbor No 3 Mackerel receiving by canal; for sale by
sp17 ORUM, McGREW & CO

APPLES—125 bbls green just rec'd; for sale by W GREER
sp17 cor smithfield & water sts

TANNERS OIL—15 bbls in store; for sale low by
sp17 W GREER

BACON—1 cask Sides landing from str Rhode Island; for sale by JAMES DALZELL.
sp17 24 water street

SCORCHINGS—7 cake rec'd; for sale by
sp17 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH

OTTO ROSE—9 oz, warranted pure, just rec'd
sp17 for sale by R R SELLERS

FLOWERS PERSONIFIED—No 5 of this beautiful work; just received and for sale by
sp16 MORSE