THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER FROM THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA.

The 33d despatch of Gen. Scott gives a brief account of the resumption of hostilities early in September, and leading to the battles ending in the capture of the city.

Santa Anna recommenced hostilities, according to Gen. Scott, without notice. On the 7th of September the enemy were discovered hovering about Molino del Rey, where there was a cannon factory and a large deposit of powder. On the morning of the 8th the Mexicans were summarily rejected from this strong hold.

The following is the 34th despatch of General Scott, and the most important which has made its appearance from the Seat of War. It was in this engagement that many participated who were dear to hose of our citizens, as to those near at hand.

Battles at Mexico—Capture of the City.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

National Palace of Mexico, Sept. 18, 1847.

Sir: At the end of another series of arduous and brilliant operations, of more than forty-eight hours continuance, this glorious army hoisted, on the morning of the 14th, the colors of the United States on the walls of this palace.

The victory of the 8th at the Molinos del Rey, was followed by daring reconnoissances on the part of our distinguished engineers—Capt. Lee, Lieuts Beauregard, Stevens and Tower—Maj Smith, senior, being sick, and Capt Mason, third in rank, wounded. Their operations were directed principally to the South—towards the gates of the Piedad, San Angel, (Nino Perdido,) San Antonio, and the Paseo de la Viga.

This city stands on a slight swell of ground, near the centre of an irregular basin, and is girdled with a ditch in its greater extent—a navigable canal of great breadth and depth—very difficult to bridge in the presence of an enemy, and serving at once for drainage, custom house purposes, and military defence; leaving eight entrances or gates, over arches—each of which we found defended by a system of strong works, that seemed to require nothing but some men and guns to be impregnable.

Outside and within the cross-fires of those gates, we found to the south other obstacles but little less formidable. All the approaches near the city are over elevated causeways, cut in many places (to oppose us) and flanked, on both sides, by ditches, also of unusual dimensions. The numerous cross roads are flanked, in like manner, having bridges at the intersections, recently broken. The meadows thus checkered, are, moreover, in many spots under water or marshy; for, it will be remembered, we took the field in the midst of the wet season, though with less rain than usual, and we could not wait for the fall of the neighboring lakes and the consequent drainage of the wet grounds at the edge of the city—the lowest in the whole basin.

After a close personal survey of the southern gates, covered by Pillow's division and Riley's brigade of Twiggs'—with four times our numbers concentrated in our immediate front—I determined, on the 11th, to avoid that net work of obstacles, and to seek, by a sudden diversion, to the southwest and west, less unfavorable approaches.

To economize the lives of our gallant officers and men, as well as to insure success, it became indispensable that this resolution should be long masked from the enemy; and again, that the new movement, when discovered, should be mistaken for a feint, and the old as indicating our true and ultimate point of attack.

Accordingly, on the night, on the 11th, I ordered Quitman's division from Coyocan, to join Pillow, *by day-light*, before the southern gates, and then that the two major generals, with their divisions, should, *by night*, proceed (two miles) to join me at Tacubaya, where I was quartered with Worth's division, Twiggs, with Riley's brigade and Capt. Taylor's and Steptoe's field batteries—the latter of 12 pounders—was left in front of those gates, to manœuvre, to threaten, or to make false attacks, in order to occupy and deceive the enemy. Twigg's other brigade (Smith's) was left at supporting distance, in the rear, at San Angel, till the morning of the 13th, and also to support our general depot at Miscoac. The stringent against the south was admirably executed throughout the 13th and down to the afternoon of the 13th, when it was too late for the enemy to recover from the effects of his delusion.

The first step in the new movement was to carry Chapultepec, a natural and isolated mound, of great elevation, strongly fortified at its base, and its acclivities and heights. Besides a numerous garrison, there was the military college of the republic, with a large number of sub-lieutenants and other students. These works were within direct gunshot of the village of Tacubaya, and, until carried, we could not approach the city on the West, without making a circuit too wide and too hazardous.

In the course of the same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under the command of Captain Drum, 4th artillery, (relieved late next day, for some hours, by Lieut. Andrews of the 3d,) and No. 2, commanded by Lieut. Hagner, ordnance—both supported by Quitman's division, Nos 3 and 4, on the opposite side, supported by Pillow's division, were commanded, the former by Captain Brooks and Lieut. S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery, alternately, and the latter by Lieut Stone, ordnance. The batteries were traced by Capt. Huger and Capt. Lee, engineer, and constructed by them, with the able assistance of the young officers of those corps and the artillery.

To prepare for an assault, it was foreseen that the play of the batteries might run into the second day; but recent captures had not only trebled our siege pieces, but also our ammunition; and we knew that we should greatly augment both, by carrying the place. I was, therefore, in no haste in ordering an assault before the works were well crippled by our missiles.

The bombardment and cannonade, under the direction of Capt. Huger, were commenced early on the morning of the 12th. Before nightfall, which necessarily stopped our batteries, we had perceived that a good impression had been made on the castle and its outworks, and that a large body of the enemy had remained outside, towards the city, from an early hour, to avoid our fire, and to be at hand on its cessation, in order to reinforce the garrison against an assault. The same outside force was discovered the next morning, after our batteries had reopened upon the castle, by which we again reduced its garrison to the *minimum* needed for the guns.

Pillow and Quitman had been in position since early in the night of the 11th. Major General Worth was now ordered to hold his division, in reserve, near the foundry, to support Pillow; and Brigadier General Smith, of Twiggs' division, had just arrived, with his brigade, from Piedad, (3 miles,) to support Quitman. Twiggs' guns, before the southern gates, again reminded us, as the day before, that he, with Riley's brigade and Taylor's and Steptoe's batteries, were in activity, threatening the southern gates, and there holding a great part of the Mexican army on the defensive.

The signal I had appointed for the attack was the momentary cessation of fire on the part of our heavy batteries. About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, judging that the time had arrived, by the effect of the missiles, we had thrown, I sent an aid-de-camp to Pillow, and another to Quitman, to give notice that the concerted signal was about to be given. Both columns now advanced with an alacrity that gave assurance of prompt success. The batteries, seizing opportunities, threw shots and shells upon the enemy over the heads of our men, with good effect, particularly at every attempt to reinforce the works from without to meet our assault.

Maj Gen Pillow's approach, on the west side, lay through an open grove, filled with sharp shooters, who were speedily dislodged; when, being up with the front of the attack, and emerging into open space, at the foot of a rocky acclivity, that gallant leader was struck down by an agonizing wound. To immediate command devolved on Brig. Gen Cadwalader, in the absence of the senior brigadier, (Pierce) of the same division—an invalid since the events of August 19.

The broken acclivity was still to be ascended, and a strong redoubt, midway, to be carried, before reaching the castle on the heights. The defenses of our brave men, led by brave officers, though necessarily slow, was unwavering, over rocks, chasms, and mines, and under the hottest fire of cannon and musketry. The redoubt now yielded to resistless valor, and the shouts that followed announced to the castle the fate that impended. The enemy were steadily driven from floor to shelter. The retreat allowed not time to fire a single mine, without the certainty of blowing up friend and foe. Those who set a distance attempted to apply matches to the long trains were shot down by our men. There was death below, as well as above ground. At length the flank and wall of the main work were reached, the scaling ladders were brought up and planted by the stormers; some of the daring spirits who led in the assault were cast down—killed or mortally—but a lodgment was soon made; steadily of hostes followed; all opposition was overcome, and several of our regimental colors flung out from the upper walls, amidst long continued shouts and cheers, which sent dismay into the capital. No scene could have been more animating or glorious.

Then comes a warm commendation of Quitman, Shields, P. F. Smith, Capt. Miller of Pa. who commanded one of the storming parties in support. The New York and South Carolina volunteers (Shield's brigade) and the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, all on the left of Quitman's line, together with portions of his storming parties, crossed the meadows in front, under a heavy fire, and entered the outer enclosure of Chapultepec just in time to join in the final assault from the West.

Among the corps specially noticed for distinguished service are Col. Clarke's brigade (Worth's division) consisting of the 5th, 8th, and part of the 6th regiments of infantry, commanded, respectively, by Captain Chapman, Major Montgomery, and Lieut. Edward Johnson—the latter specially noticed, with Lieuts. Longstreet (badly wounded—advancing—colors in hand) Pickett, and Mc-Clean—the last three of the 8th infantry; portions of the United States magines, New York, South Carolina, and 2nd Pennsylvania volunteers, which delayed with their division (Quitman's) by the hot engagement below, arrived just in time to participate in the assault of the heights—particularly a detachment, under Lieut. Reid, New York volunteers, consisting of a company of the same, with one of marines; and another detachment, a portion of the storming party (Twiggs' division, serving with Quitman) under Lieut. Steele, 2d infantry—after the fall of Lieut. Gantt, 7th infantry.

Having turned the forest on the West, and arriving opposite to the north centre of Chapultepec, Worth came up with the troops in the road.

Continuing to advance, this division past Chapultepec, attacking the right of the enemy's line, resting on that road, about the moment of the general retreat consequent upon the capture of the formidable castle and its outworks.

Arriving some minutes later, and mounting to the top of the castle, the whole field, to the east, lay plainly under my view.

There are two routes from Chapultepec to the capital—the one on the right entering the same gate, Belen, with the road from the south, via Piedad; and this other obliquing to the left, to intersect the great western, or San Cosme road, in a suburb outside of the gate of San Cosme.

Each of these routes (an elevated causeway) presents a double roadway on the sides of an aqueduct of strong masonry, and great height, resting on open arches and massive pillars, which, together, afford fine posts for attack and defence. The sideways of both aqueducts are, moreover, defended by many strong breastwo ks at the gates, and before reaching them. As we had expected, we found the four tracks unusually dry and solid for the season.

At this junction of roads, we first passed one of those formidable systems of city defences, spoken of above, and it had not a gun!—a strong proof—1. That the enemy had expected us to fail in the attack upon Chapultepec, even if we meant anything more than a feint; 2. That, in either case, we designed, in his belief, to return and double our forces against the southern gates—a delusion kept up by the active demonstrations of Twiggs and the forces posted on that side; and 3; That advancing rapidly from the reduction of Chapultepec, the enemy had not time to shift guns—our previous captures had left him comparatively but few—from the southern gates.

Within those disgarnished works, I found our troops engaged in a street fight against the enemy posted in gardens, at windows and on house tops; all flat, with parapets. Worth ordered forward the mountain howitzers of Cadwalader's brigade, preceded by skirmishers and pioneers, with pick axes and crow bars, to force windows and doors, or to burrow through walls. The assailants were soon in an equality of position fatal to the enemy. By 8 o'clock in the evening, Worth had carried two batteries in this suburb. According to my instructions, he here posted guards and sentinels, and placed his troops under shelter for the night. There was but one more obstacle—the San Cosme gate (custom house) between him and the great square in front of the cathedral and palace; —the heart of the city; and that barrier, it was known, could not, by daylight, resist our siege guns thirty minutes.

I had been, from the first, well aware that the western, or San Cosme, was the less difficult route to the conquest of the capital; and, therefore, intended that Quitman should only manœuvre and threaten the Belen or southwestern gate, in order to favor the main attack by Worth—knowing that the strong defences at the Belen were directly under the guns of the much stronger fortress, called the *ciudadel*, just within. Both of these defences of the enemy were also within easy supporting distance from the San Angel (or *Nino Perdido*,) and San Antonio gates. Hence, the greater support in numbers, given to Worth's movement as the *main* attack.

Those views, I repeatedly, in the course of the day, communicated to Maj Gen Quitman; but being in hot pursuit of gallant himself, and ably supported by Brig. Gen. Shields and Smith —Shields badly wounded before Chapultepec, and refusing to retire—as well as by all the officers and men of the column—Quitman continued to press forward under flank and direct fires,—carried an intermediate battery of two guns, and then the gate, before two o'clock in the afternoon, but not without proportionate loss, increased by his steady maintenance of that position.

Here, of the heavy battery—4th artillery—Captain Drum and Lieut. Benjamin were mortally wounded, and Lieut. Porter, its third in rank, slightly. The loss of those two most distinguished officers the army will long mourn. Lieuts. J. B. Morgan and Wm. Canty, of the South Carolina volunteers, also of high merit, fell on the same occasion—besides many of our bravest noncommissioned officers and men—particularly in Capt. Drum's western company. I cannot, in this place, give names or numbers; but full returns of the killed and wounded of all corps in their recent operations, will accompany this report.

At about 4 o'clock next morning, (Sept. 14,) a deputation of the *ayuntamiento* (city council) waited upon me to report that the federal government and the army of Mexico had fled from the capital some three hours before, and to demand the terms of capitulation in favor of the church, the citizens, and the municipal authorities. I promptly replied that I would sign no capitulation; that the city had been virtually in our possession from the time of the lodgments effected by Worth and Quitman the day before; that I regretted the silent escape of the Mexican army; that I should levy upon the city a moderate contribution for special purposes; and that the American army should come under no terms, not *self-imposed*, but only as its own honor, the dignity of the United States, and the spirit of the age, should, in my opinion, imperiously demand and impose.

At the termination of the interview with the city deputation, I communicated, about daylight, orders to Worth and Quitman to advance slowly and cautiously (to guard against treachery) towards the heart of the city, and to occupy its strong and more commanding points. Quitman proceeded to the great plaza or square, planted guards, and hoisted the colors of the United States on the national place—containing the halls of Congress and executive apartments of federal Mexico. In this grateful service Quitman might have been anticipated by Worth, but for my express orders, halting the latter at the head of the *Alameda*, (a green park) within three squares of that goal of general ambition. The capital, however, was not taken by any one or two corps, but by the talent, the science, the gallantry, the prowess of this entire army. In the glorious conquest, *all* had contributed—early and powerfully—the killed, the wounded, and *the fit for duty*—at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, (three battles,) the Molinos del Rey, and Chapultepec—as much as those who fought at the gates of Belen and San Cosme.

Soon after we had entered, and were in the act of occupying the city, a fire was opened upon us from the flat roofs of the houses, from windows and corners of streets, by some 2,000 convicts liberated the night before by the flying government—joined by, perhaps, as many Mexican soldiers, who had disbanded themselves and thrown off twenty-four hours in spite of the exertions of the municipal authorities, and was not put down till we had lost many men, including several officers, killed or wounded, and had punished the miscreants. Their objects were to gratify nefarious hatred; and, in the general alarm and confusion, to plunder the wealthy inhabitants—particularly the deserted houses. But families are now generally returning; business of every kind has been resumed, and the city is already tranquil and cheerful, under the admirable conduct (with exceptions very few and trifling) of our gallant troops.

This army has been more disgusted than surprised that, by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its numbers have been, generally, almost trebled in our public papers—beginning at Washington.

Leaving, as we all feared, inadequate garrisons at Vera Cruz, Perote, and Puebla—with much larger hospitals; and being obliged, not reluctantly, from the same cause (general paucity of numbers) to abandon Jalapa, we marched (Aug. 7-10) from Puebla, with only 10,738 rank and file.—This number includes the garrison of Jalapa, and the 2,423 men brought up by Brig. Gen. Pierce, Aug. 6.

At Contreras, Churubusco, &c., (Aug 20) we had but 5,497 men engaged—after deducting the garrison of San Augustin, (our general depot,) the immediate sick and the dead; at the Molinos del Rey (Sept 8) but three brigades, with some cavalry and artillery—making in all 3,251 men—were in the battle; in the two days—Sept 12 & 13, our whole operating force, after deducting, again the recent killed and wounded, and sick, together with the garrison of Miscoac (the then general depot) and that of Tacubaya, was but 7,180, and finally, after deducting the new garrison of Chapultepec, with the killed and wounded of the two days, we took possession (Sept 14) of this great capital, with less than 6000 men! And it remains upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that, in not one of those conflicts, was this army opposed by fewer than three and a half times its numbers—in several of them, by a yet greater excess.

I recapitulate our losses since we arrived in the basin of Mexico:

August 19, 20.—*Killed*, 137, including 14 officers. *Wounded*, 877, including 62 officers.—*Missing*, (probably killed,) 38 rank and file.—*Total*, 1,053.

September 8.—*Killed*, 116, including 9 officers. *Wounded*, 665, including 49 officers.—*Missing*, 18, rank and file. *Total*, 799.

September 12, 13. 14.—*Killed*, 130, including 10 officers. *Wounded*, 703 including 68 officers. *Missing*, 29, rank and file. *Total*, 862. 862.

Grand total of losses, 2,703 including 383 officers.

On the other hand, this small force has beaten on the same occasions, in view of their capitol, the whole Mexican army, of (at the beginning) thirty-odd thousand men—posied always in chosen positions, behind entrenchments, or more formidable defences of nature and art; killed or wounded, of that number, more than 7,000 officers, and men; taken 3,730 prisoners, one-seventh officer including 13 generals, of whom 3 had been presidents of this republic; captured more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordinance, besides 57 wall pieces, 20,000 small arms; an immense quantity of shots, shells, powder, &c., &c.

Of that enemy, once so formidable in numbers, appointments, artillery, &c., twenty-odd thousand have disbanded themselves in despair, leaving, as is known, not more than three fragments—the largest about 2,500—now wandering in different directions, without magazines or a military chest, and living *at free quarters* upon their own people.

Gen. Santa Anna, himself a fugitive, is believed to be on the point of resigning the chief magistracy, and escaping to near Guatemala, a new President, no doubt, will soon be declared, and the federal Congress is expected to reassemble at Queretaro, 125 miles north of this, on the Zacatecas road, some time in October. I have seen and given safe conduct through this city to several of its members. The government will find itself without resources; no army, no arsenals; no magazines, and but little revenue, internal or external. Still, such is the obstinacy, or rather infatuation, of this people, that it is very doubtful whether the new authorities will dare sue for peace on the terms which, in the recent negotiations, were made known by our minister.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLES.

The columns of the official paper at Washington have been filled for several days, inside and out, with accounts of the great battles fought in, and in the neighborhood, of Mexico. We give the substance of the Despatches of the General-in-Chief, and the one published to-day will be found new in its details, and full of interest.

In General Worth's account of the battle of Molino del Rey, we find handsome notice made of the great bravery of Capt. Drum, and of Capt. Hoffman, and Lieut. Johnston of the 6th Infantry. In introducing their names, with many others, General Worth calls it "a glorious but dear bought victory."

General Worth dates his second letter from the city, where he met Santa Anna, took many prisoners, and where one of his subalterns had the pleasure of eating one of his Excellency's well prepared suppers.

General Quitman in speaking of Santa Anna at the garita, says:

The obstinacy of the defence at the garita may be accounted for by our being opposed at that point by Gen. Santa Anna in person, who is said to have retreated by the Paseo to the San Cosme road, there to try his fortune against Gen. Worth.

Gen. Worth makes repeated mention of the bravery of Capt. Drum of Westmoreland. He also commends to favor Capt. Miller, Lieuts. Wolf and Hare, and Surgeon McMillan, of the 2d Pa. Regiment; also Capts. Naylor and Loeser.

The latest official news from Mexico is to the 29th October. In a letter dated October 29th he states that.

"Two very interesting reports made to (him) from below: 1. From Col. Childs, governor and commander at Puebla, dated the 13th instant, detailing the defence of that place, which though highly ardous, gallant and triumphant, has not exceeded what was expected at the hands of that excellent commander, his officers and men. 2. From Brig. Gen. Lane, dated at Puebla the 18th instant, giving a brief account of a brilliant and successful affair between him and a body of the enemy at Humantla." These reports, however, have not come on to the department.

The General adds: 'After establishing the new posts below, as indicated in my circular letter of instructions, (of October 13,) I hope to have the means of occupying Atlixco, some 18 miles from Puebla, and Tolnca, the State Capital of Mexico, forty miles hence, and perhaps Orizaba; but probably shall not attempt any more distant expedition without further reinforcements, or until I shall have received the views of the department on the plans submitted in my report.'

These points, we believe, have all been so cured

Volunteers—The Cincinnati Commercial says one hundred volunteers from Pittsburgh left that city for the seat of war on the Steamer Diadem. On leaving the wharf they gave nine cheers for Cincinnati, which were responded to by those on board the Steamer at the wharf.

The Cincinnati Atlas, speaks in high terms of the officers of the Rough and Ready company. It also says:

We are sorry to learn that on their downward trip, one of their men fell overboard. After great exertions the body was recovered before life was extinct, but shortly after the poor fellow who it is thought was deranged, jumped into the river, and was drowned. His name was John Parker, and he was a native of Allegheny City.

Death of young Sewell.—Amongst the list of killed and wounded at the siege of Puebla, we regret to find the name of Mr. S. D. Sewell, of this city. Mr. S. was a young gentleman of fine character and talents, and esteemed by all who knew him. Several very interesting letters addressed to members of his family here, have from time to time appeared in this paper.

Second Pennsylvania Regiment.—It is gratifying to observe that Gen. Scott notices, in terms of special commendation, the gallant conduct of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, under Gen. Quitman, which arrived just in time to participate in the gallant assault of the heights of Chapultepec. They had previously been detained in a very hot engagement, in carrying the fortifications below.

News Items.

Death of a Senator.—The Hon. Benj. Swift, U. S. Senator from Vermont, died suddenly, at his residence in St. Albans, last week.

A Lady of Boston recovered twenty dollars damages, last week, from a merchant, for accosting her and saying that he had lost a pair of Gloves just as she left his Store. Before they returned to the Store, the gloves were found.

Mr. Savage, Md.—The extensive Iron Works at this place were sold last week, together with the Railroad to Cumberland, to Messrs Corning & Winslow, of Albany, N. Y., and J. M. Forbes of Boston, for the sum of $215,000—about one half their value. The Sale was made to satisfy English creditors.

Hon. James Irvin.—The Whigs of Philadelphia, last week held a meeting and appointed a Committee to address a letter to Gen James Irvin, late Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, inviting him to a public dinner. The invitation was numerously signed. Gen Irvin did not accept, owing to pressing engagements.

Gen. Washington Barrow, Member elect from the Nashville District, Tenn., to the 30th Congress, has passed through our city for Washington. General B. was formerly Charge to Portugal, and is a brother to the late lamented Alex. ander Barrow. He is a thorough Whig.

The number of slaves in Kentucky is 189,569. They are valued at over $58,000,000, or $306 each.

Heavy Contract.—The Niagara Suspension Bridge was put under contract on Tuesday, November 9th, at $180,000. Mr. Charles Ellet, of Philadelphia, is the contractor.

There are thirty-one causes pending in the State of New Jersey, commenced against Cornelius W. Lawrence, the late Mayor of New York, to recover damages for goods injured in blowing up certain stores with gunpowder, by the said Mayor, to prevent the extension of the fire of December, 1835.

Sold at last.—The Mount Savage Iron Works, in Allegheny county, Md. were sold at public auction, on the 11th inst, for $325,000, to Connoly & Winslow, of Albany, N. Y.

City News.

ADJOURNED MEETING
Of the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Company.

The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company met pursuant to adjournment, in Philo Hall, on Monday, the 15th day of November, 1847, at three o'clock P. M. and were called to order by J. K. Moorhead the Chairman, who invited Dr E D Gazzam, Secretary, to resume his seat which he declined, whereupon, on motion of Harmer Denny, Esq., Morgan Robertson, was by the meeting chosen Secretary.

The chair announced that the meeting was ready to proceed to business: When C O Loomis, Esq., offered the following Resolution, to wit.

"Resolved, That if any person present, hold certificates of Stock, not on the list of Stockholders, having satisfactory evidence of the payment of the first instalment on the same, they shall be entitled to vote such stock at this meeting."

A motion was made to lay the foregoing resolution upon the table. On which motion the *yeas & nays* were demanded. The Secretary proceeded to call the list of Stockholders, assisted by Joshua Hanna, who acted under the appointment of the chair. The result of the vote was 4259 shares in the negative—affirmative none.

During the roll call, the subjoined 'Protests' were submitted, with a request that they might be entered upon the minutes:

'I protest against the right to vote in this meeting by stock—one vote to each share—the meeting being a special and not a general meeting; and require this protest to be entered upon the minutes.'

Signed D. KAINE.

"And not a regularly organized meeting."

Signed JAMES. S. CRAFT.

On motion the meeting adjourned at half past four o'clock, to meet at same place, at half past six o'clock in the evening.

Philo Hall, Monday evening, }
Nov. 15, 1847, 6½ o'clock. }

Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, in the Chair, who announced that the first business in order was the Resolution of Mr. Loomis, to which Mr. Kaine proposed an amendment, which was not agreed to. The question then recurring upon the Resolution of Mr. Loomis, it was adopted by a viva voce vote.

The following Resolutions were then submitted by Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr., and being seconded, he moved the previous question, for which an aye and no was taken, the result of which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Antiochus Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other misrepresented and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co, 21 Courtland st, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty st, head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Hersey & Cole; in Brownsville, by Bennett & Crocker; in Cannonsburgh, by Dr. Vowell; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nv18d&wtoT

☞ Piles, Sores, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment, is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nv18d&wtoT

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white translucent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 69 Liberty st. nv19d&wly

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM MEXICO.

RUMORED ESCAPE OF SANTA ANNA.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 7 P. M.

By late arrivals at New Orleans, we have news from Tampico. It was rumored there that Santa Anna had escaped from the country on board of an English Steamer, but this report received little credit at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Santa Anna has recently issued an address to the Army, bidding them farewell. He animadverted pretty severely upon the Congress of Queretaro, for their decree against his exercising the office of Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Gen. Rincon has been appointed to fill his place at the head of the Army of the Republic. Santa Anna declined appearing at Queretaro in obedience to a summons of Court Martial, on the ground that no power existed to summon the Executive before such a tribunal.

Lieuts. Sperry, McKean, and S. P. Young, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, died at Puebla.

A struggle took place between the Indians and Pennsylvania Volunteers, as to which should plant the Stars and Stripes upon Huamantla.—The latter accomplished the feat.

Col. Wynkoop has been ordered back to Perote, with his force. Capt. Walker's remains are now at Perote, and will be sent to the United States by the first opportunity.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

Wheeling, Nov. 18. 2 P. M.

One of the Stages from Cumberland, in passing the mountains, last night near Brownsville was upset over a bank, and some of the passengers severely injured. Among them was W. H. Gairtner, of Lady, of New York. The former had his head cut and his shoulder dislocated; the latter had her face cut and was otherwise bruised and injured. H. G. Hearth, of New Orleans, was also severely cut in the head.

They were removed to a farm house in the neighborhood of the accident, and from thence to Brownsville, where medical assistance was procured, and we are happy, to say all are now doing well.

One of the Passengers.

Another account received by a Brownsville correspondent says, the driver after wantonly outraging the coach line, drove off, careless to know whether his crime extended so far as the death of the passengers. The coach, after being righted proceeded to Brownsville, when the wounded were attended by a surgeon.

Another accident occurred upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Tuesday afternoon. Owing to the omission of the track tenders to give notice of trouble to an approaching freight train, the engine and tender ran off the track at Dockersville, causing a delay of three and a half hours, to the train due at Cumberland at 6 P. M. on Tuesday. This accident was caused by the most criminal neglect and cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed by the Company, which should discharge servants who are so remiss as not to give notice when the track is removed.

Mississippi Election.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18, 9 P. M.

Col Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon Jesse Speight, arrived in this city this morning. He says sufficient returns have been received from the late election in Mississippi, to determine the triumph of the Locofocos in each Congressional district, except Vicksburg, where Mr. Tomkins is elected—Mr. McClung, (Whig) is defeated.

The delegation will stand,—three Loco Focos, and one Whig,—a Whig gain of one member, since the last Congress, and making sure of 116 true Whig members in the next Congress.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Nov. 18, 4 P. M.

Flour—The prices of the market are merely nominal. Sales of Western are reported at $6 per bbl. Dealers are holding off for the foreign news.

Wheat—Prime Red is scarce with moderate sales at 130c per bu.

Corn—The market is dull with limited sales of prime Yellow at 70c per bu.

Whiskey—Supplies are limited, with moderate sales at 30c per gall.

Coffee—Sales of 200 sacks Maracaibo at 7c per lb.

Sugar—The Market is heavy. So also with Molasses.

Provisions—There is less inquiry demanding in the market.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 3 P. M.

Flour—Howard street brands are selling at $5,75 per bbl.—Sales of 1000 bbls City Mills brands at the same price.

Wheat—Sales of extra prime White at 136a139c per bu; and of good prime White at 125a130a per bu. Sales of 7000 bu prime Red at 120c per bu.

Corn—Limited sales of prime Yellow at 64a66c per bu.

Beef Cattle—Sales at $3,87 per 100 lbs gross.

Rye—Moderate sales occur at 86c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 28½c per gall.

The markets generally are without any important change.

Stocks—The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Nov. 18, 3 P. M.

Flour—$6 per bbl are offered for Genesee, for shipment, but without sales. Sales of 3000 bbl. Western at $6,25 per bbl. deliverable in March.

Cotton—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at previous prices.

Grain—The market is at a stand.

Provisions—Are steady, with less inquiry in the market.

The market generally, is without change.—Dealers are holding off for foreign news.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of 1600 bbls at $4,75 per bbl.—Market steady.

Grain—The market is without change.

Lard—Sales of 1600 kegs, and 100 bbls at 7c per lb.

Hogs—It has been raining all day, and the weather is too warm for packing. I have no sales to report.

Molasses—Sales of old N O at 24a26c; of new at 28c per gall.

Sugar—Sales of 50 hhds Prime N O at 5c per lb. Market heavy.

Magnetic Telegraph.—From a table made out by one of the New York papers, we gather the following facts in reference to the finished lines, those in progress, and those in contemplation.—There are three thousand and forty-seven miles of Telegraphic communication in the United States, now in operation, two thousand eight hundred and twelve miles in process of construction, and seven thousand eight hundred and fifty in contemplation. As many lines have double wire, its length may safely be put down at 11,000 miles.

The Washington Union of the 16th, says the Treasury notes of the United States are 5 per cent *advance* in the city of Mexico.

☞ Balm of Columbia—Hair Tonic—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Any state or condition appear to be no obstacle whatever, it also causes the hair to grow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Antiochus Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other misrepresented and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co, 21 Courtland st, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty st, head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Hersey & Cole; in Brownsville, by Bennett & Crocker; in Cannonsburgh, by Dr. Vowell; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nv18d&wtoT

☞ Piles, Sores, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment, is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nv18d&wtoT

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☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white translucent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 69 Liberty st. nv19d&wly

☞ To Steamboat Men and Others.—Jacob's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by hundred men that Comeb's magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland st, N. Y., is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, scalds, &c., and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application, healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains Erysipelas, Piles, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof to all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co., N. Y., and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 69 Liberty st, head of Wood nv18d&wtoT

☞ The Climate—Is strangely resumptive to the human system, (or skin,) he rudest change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes Yellow, Dark, Coarse Complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their secretions should be freed from impurity—twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin from the power, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber Itch, Sore Head Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, as wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Blotches, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones' Soap—can be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON, sign of the Big Boot, 69 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nv19d&wly

☞ To Steamboat Men and Others.—J