

**IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PRINCETON**

**Mexico Declined Proposals for Peace.**

**IMPORTANT DESPATCHES TO GOVERNMENT.**

Baltimore, September 20, P. M.  
The editors of the Baltimore Sun have received the following interesting letter from their correspondent on board the U. S. Frigate Cumberland, dated at Point Antonio Lizardi:

**FRIGATE CUMBERLAND.**

September 6, 1846.  
The despatches brought by the Legare were sent up to Vera Cruz with a flag of truce, on the 25th of August, and were immediately forwarded to the city of Mexico.

On Friday, the 4th of September, about 5 P. M., a Mexican boat, bearing a flag of truce, visited the commodore, and the bearer of the despatches presented the answer of his government, the contents of which are not known positively, but it is rumored that the Mexicans decline receiving or sending a Minister to the United States, until the United States withdraw all their force from the country, by land and sea. The bearer of the Mexican despatches was a young naval Lieutenant, accompanied by an English gentleman as interpreter.

The Princeton immediately received sailing orders, and should have sailed yesterday, but she was detained by a Court Martial pending on board the Steamer, and her officers forming part of the Court. However it was fortunate, for about 6 P. M. yesterday, another despatch arrived from Mexico, and the Princeton will no doubt, sail to-day. Lieut. Purviance goes in the Princeton as a bearer of despatches to Washington, and she will no doubt await his return at Pensacola. I have no doubt they were of the utmost importance, and will either put a stop to the war or call for more active measures on the part of the naval force—at all events, the Potomac sailed last Monday for Pensacola; her crew being very bad with the surry.

The commodore has received a letter from Capt. Carpenter, of the Truxton. He writes from Tuxpen. He says that the health of the officers and crew is excellent—that they are well treated by the Mexicans, and their private property respected. His letter is written subsequent to the destruction of the brig, so that the officers of the Princeton were deceived by the soldiers, at the mouth of the river, who informed them that our prisoners had been sent to Tampico.

I perceive the New Orleans papers have misapprehended the squadron on our abatement, as they call it, at Alvarado; but the Commodore, I have no doubt, has fully justified his conduct to the Department. But failures in time of war are productive of many little soubriquets that are long remembered, and Commodore Alvarado Conner is as indelibly placed, upon our list of Post Captains, as if he was thus baptised in all the churches of Christendom. However should the war be prosecuted with vigor, I have no doubt he will give us all plenty to do; but nothing will be done until the return of the Princeton. I have no doubt the despatches will be published in a few days after the receipt of this—so you must be on the qui vive. No more of importance.

Yours, &c.,  
P. S. The Court Martial on board the St. Mary's, convened for the purpose of trying a seaman by the name of Johnson, for striking the first lieutenant. Mr. Taylor has not made any public decision yet.

**Latest from the Army.**

**THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS**

The steamer Sea, Capt. Jenkins, arrived yesterday afternoon from Brazos Santiago, via Port Lavaca and Galveston. She left the Brazos on the 6th instant, and Galveston on the 9th. Among the passengers she brought to this city were Maj. McRea of the army and thirty discharged volunteers. She also brought three companies to Indian Point, who are to proceed to San Antonio to join Gen. Wool's command.

The U. S. steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, from this port, arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 5th inst.—N. O. Pic.

**Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.**

**CAMARCO, August 31st, 1846.**

Gentlemen:—Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment. The First Brigade, under General Worth, is now well on to Monterey, and the second, under Col. P. F. Smith, and Third, under Col. Garland, are expected soon to follow. Capt. May, with the Second Dragoons, and Major Monroe, with the Artillery, are to move forward in the same direction. These, with the Texans, Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, all under the command of Old Rough and Ready, will constitute an effective force of 7500 men. But a portion of these, however, will proceed to Monterey, the remainder will be stationed at different posts in the rear, to guard them and preserve a communication with the supplies. This is not a pleasant service for those who are "eager for the fray," but it can't be helped.

The want of proper means of land transportation is severely felt; although General Taylor has an effective force of nearly fifteen thousand men, not a single additional wagon has yet arrived, and the conveyance of baggage and accoutrements is effected exclusively by mules, of which some 1,500 or 2,000 have been hired or purchased from the Mexicans.

You have doubtless learned ere this, that on the 24th, General Worth arrived at the town of Saltillo, some 70 miles distant, and there awaits the arrival of the main body of the Army. Lieut. Kona,

is here with 150 men to guard the public stores. Gen. Taylor is confident of reaching Monterey by the 15th September, and by the 1st October, will probably be at Saltillo, sixty miles from Monterey. He anticipates no resistance to his progress to the former place. We hear that there are some three or four thousand Mexican soldiers at Monterey, the command of Mejia, but they are wholly inefficient, and scarcely kept together by force. They will disperse at the first rumor of our approach, or I am seriously mistaken.

Yours,  
F. F. C.

**PUNTA AGUDA, Aug. 31, 1846.**

I have this moment arrived at this place, and am off in a few moments for Saralvo; but an opportunity of sending down by Capt. Sibley induces me to give you a line.

Gen. Smith is encamped here on high and beautiful ground, and with a clear stream of water running directly past. The health of the command—at present some seven or eight hundred—is excellent, and from the position of the camp it must continue so. Capt. Blanchard, of the Louisiana company, tells me that he has not a man who is really sick.

A gentleman just in from Saralvo informs me that the impression there was that the Mexicans would make a bold stand at Monterey. One thing is certain, all the rancho leaders have drawn off their forces in that direction. There are several organized bands of robbers on the roads in this neighborhood, but as yet they have not had the temerity to attack any one.

My companions—there are only three of them—are Col. Fitzpatrick, young Mouson, of New Orleans, and a gentleman by the name of Thomas, from Maryland. They all have joined McCulloch, who is expected up at Saralvo in three or four days.

G. W. K.

**Late and important from Mexico.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE ARAB—SANTA ANNA'S ADMISSION AT VERA CRUZ—CONFINEMENT OF PAREDES AT PEROTE—NEW PRONUNCIAMIENTO FOR PAREDES.**

The British steamship Arab arrived off the Balize the night of Wednesday last, the 9th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 31st, at 4 o'clock. The Arab, it will be recollected, is the vessel which conveyed Santa Anna to Vera Cruz. She got aground at the Pass in eight feet water, but it was supposed would be easily got off. She is expected up to the city this morning, where she is to undergo some slight repairs. She encountered very rough weather on her passage hither, and proved herself a fine sea boat. The British sloop of war Daring arrived at Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., from the Balize. We learn from a commercial house that the Arab left Vera Cruz at short notice, and few letters or papers were received by her.

The most important news by the Arab, touches the arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. On this point we are able to speak upon the authority of Mr. O'Neil, one of the owners of the Arab, who made the voyage from Havana with Santa Anna. The General had previously assured Mr. O'Neil that there would not be an occasion to run the blockade—that the vessel would be permitted to enter without any difficulty. When the Arab arrived off Vera Cruz, they described the St. Mary's and the Arab immediately bore up for her. The St. Mary's sent a boat to the Arab, with a first lieutenant on board. Upon reaching her he encountered Gen. Almonte, whom he recognized, with whom he exchanged salutations. By General Almonte the lieutenant was conducted to Gen. Santa Anna, who was lying in his berth quite ill. Then a short interview took place, and when the lieutenant reappeared on deck, he gave the owners permission to pass the blockade.

An account received by a commercial house represents that the suite of Santa Anna evinced much emotion and even alarm, when boarded, but that the general himself was perfectly calm, and apparently expected the visit. It is further added that the General delivered a letter to the officer who boarded the boat, which produced the desired effect.

Recurring again to Mr. O'Neil's communication to us—and here we beg to acknowledge his extreme courtesy—we learn when Santa Anna landed he was received but by a few friends—that the reception was not a public one, and that it was not marked by much enthusiasm; Santa Anna himself was evidently disappointed by the reception given to him. His health continued infirm up to the time of the departure of the Arab. He was able, however, after his arrival, to entertain at a public dinner at the palace in Vera Cruz, a large number of civil dignitaries and military officers. At the dinner a more favorable disposition was manifested towards the General and there was some appearance of enthusiasm.

Subsequently, on his way to the capital, he stopped at his hacienda, El Encerro, in the vicinity of Jalapa, where he remained up to the latest accounts received from him. He would leave there for the city of Mexico at the very earliest moment his health would permit. That his presence in the field may be urgently required, is manifest from another important fact which we learn by this arrival. The army stationed at San Luis Potosi has declared again in favor of Paredes! Paredes, by the way, is a prisoner in the Castle of Perote, as was rumored when the Daring left Vera Cruz. The declaration of the army at San Luis in favor of Paredes was generally believed in the city of Mexico when Mr. O'Neil left there, and we learn by a commercial letter from Vera Cruz that it was also fully credited there. Mr. O'Neil represents that it is extremely difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the state of popular feeling in regard to the different aspirants for power in Mexico. Among commercial men, and in fact among all classes not immediately connected with the military, the utmost apathy and indifference appear to reign.

The day the Arab left, a flag of truce was sent ashore by Commodore Conner, and the same occurrence had taken place on two or three occasions previously. We have of course, no clue to the communications interchanged, but as the Daring arrived at the mouth of the river the day prior to the Arab's departure, it was conjectured that the Commodore might have received by her communications which controlled his conduct.—N. O. Pic. 11th inst.

**Foreign News.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.**

**15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

Fluctuations in the Flour Market—Great demand for Indian Meal—Advance in Cotton—Improvement in the Iron Trade, &c. &c.—[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Boston, September 18, 1846.

The steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf, in Boston, this (Friday) morning, after a passage of 13 days and a half—She brings 113 passengers, and amongst them I observe the names of the Hon. Washington Irving, our Minister to Spain; B. Manor, bearer of despatches; and the renowned Cruikshank, whose skill and humor as a caricaturist, are familiar all over the world.

I have received your file of papers, and make such extracts for telegraphic use as I think will be most acceptable to your readers, as of leading importance, in a mercantile and general point of view.

The grain harvest in England is over, the crop has been gathered, and it seems to be generally admitted that it will be an average one. The late heavy storms have somewhat impaired the bright hopes of the early summer.

The Potato crop it is alleged, and appears to be believed, is a failure in all parts of the country, and in the prospective loss of this staple of course public attention turns with more interest to the corn meal of the United States.

The Bank of England has lowered its rate of discount to 3 per cent., an indication of course, that money is still more plentiful in London, notwithstanding the railway demand.

Joseph Henry, the poor mono-maniac who fired a couple of pistols at Louis Philippe, the King of France, was sentenced to work in the galleys for life; thus failing to realize his declared purpose, in the commission of the act, which was that he might be executed, as he was weary of life.

The Conservative party have elected their President and Vice President of the French Chambers, by a large majority.

The British Iron trade has sensibly improved in consequence of the passage of the new American tariff; a fact that will be gratifying to the American Iron trade, as it must tend greatly to relieve any excess of apprehension that may have been thoughtlessly and foolishly engendered.

The American provision market is in a buoyant state.

Parliament had been prorogued on the 28th ult.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship of the line America had arrived with six millions of dollars in specie, collected on the West coast of Mexico, and in Peru and Chili.

From Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of May, we learn that 10,000 Caffres, who had swarmed around Port Peddie, were dispersed by artillery and rockets, leaving a large number of them on the field, dead. The firing having frightened the cattle which were gathered beneath the walls of the fort for protection, they broke loose, and four or five thousand were captured by the Caffres. On the 18th of June, a thousand Caffres were surprised by several parties of British, and defended themselves gallantly, but several hundred were galloped over and cut down in retreat.

The Queen of Spain is to marry her cousin, the Duke de Cadiz, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier.

A treaty of commerce between Prussia and Denmark has been published.

There is no change to note in Tobacco. Flour was in demand at Havre. Sales had been made at 32s. and 33s. to arrive.

**THE MARKETS.**

On the first instant there was a fair demand for good Western Canal flour at 26s. 6d. to 28s. per barrel. The Wheat market has been fluctuating. It advanced 4s. per quarter on the 24th ult., and a further rise took place. Subsequently, the weather having changed for the better, and permitting the agriculturists to secure their crops, purchasers being reluctant, business was dull on the 31st ult., wheat having declined 2s. per quarter below the rate prevailing on that day week.

On the 1st inst, there was a fair demand for Wheat at former prices.

Indian corn was held at 27s. to 30s. per quarter. There was much inquiry for this article, and a firm at Limerick intended to send to the United States for a dozen cargoes.

Cotton since the 28th has been very animated. Large lots have been sold at a quarter of a cent, advance on some qualities. The advance is fully one eighth of a cent on all descriptions. This was occasioned by the accounts brought by the Hibernia that the crop would be late.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGGER DEAD.—We learn from the Indiana State Journal of the 16th inst., that SAMUEL BIGGER, late Governor of that State, died at Fort Wayne the week previous, of congestive fever, having been sick but a few days.

**The way it Works.**

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of the 4th instant, writes:

"I understand that the Collector and Deputy Collector of the port of Baltimore came over here yesterday, with upwards of \$40,000 in gold and silver, to make a deposit of the same with the Treasurer of the United States, in conformity with the new subtreasury law. I am informed that the day was spent by five or six clerks and messengers in counting the money, which work was not completed until some time to-day. It was a laborious task. And the same process will have to be gone through with, I suppose by all the Government officers who receive the public money from impost or post-office duties, all round about here—at Richmond, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Norfolk, Annapolis, Georgetown, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, &c., as well as Baltimore. A nice business of receiving and counting the clerks and messengers of the Treasurer's office will have, sure enough! What else can they do? Who will perform their other duties? The fact is, new officers of receivers and counters will have to be forthwith created by law, with handsome salaries for such responsible stations. Oh, this Locofoco subtreasury is a beautiful thing!"

**Maine Election.**

We give below returns from the greater portion of the State, embracing nearly the whole of all the Counties, except Aroostook. They confirm the complete rout and discomfiture of the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, who is beaten, by a majority against him of not less than FIVE THOUSAND! In first district, Hammons, (Loco), is probably elected, by a bare majority. In the second, fourth, fifth and sixth, now represented by Locos; there is no choice. In the third, Hon. Hiram Belcher is running ahead of the Whig ticket, and is elected by a majority of more than a thousand.

The Portland Advertiser thinks that two Whigs are elected in Somerset, four in Lincoln, and three in Kennebec. If so with one in York, the Whigs will have ten Senators. The Locos have probably not elected more than seven or eight.

The political complexion of the House will depend altogether upon the manner in which the vacancies are filled up at the coming trials, which may be prolonged through the year, even to the last day of the session of the new Legislature. We have returns of the election of 27 Whigs, 19 Locos, 1 Abolitionist, and 43 no choice.

**RECAPITULATION.**

Bronson, Dana, Seat. Morse, Anderson, Seat. 25,933 28,906 8413 22,565 27,351 6061  
Majority against Dana, 5446  
" " Anderson, 275

Net locofoco loss 5271

**ELECTION IN VERMONT.**

The Montpelier Watchman of Thursday has returns from all the towns but 21. The votes for Governor are as follows:

Eaton, Whig, 22,858  
Smith, Locofoco, 17,017  
Brainard, Abolition, 6,671  
Scattering, 6

In these towns Mr. Eaton lacks 808 votes of enough to elect him. The remaining towns will increase the number to about 1100.

The Senate consists of 23 Whigs, 7 Locofocos. The House consists of 120 Whigs, 69 Locofocos, 12 Abolition—2 towns not heard from.

**WISCONSIN ELECTION.**

We receive this morning by the Milwaukee Gazette of September 8th, the first item of intelligence from the election in Wisconsin, and it is certainly very encouraging. The Whigs have undoubtedly elected their Register, Sheriff, Treasurer and one member of the Legislature in the County of Milwaukee. On the Delegate, says the Gazette, the Locofocos probably have a majority. The result is considered perfectly satisfactory by the Whigs, as since the division of the County, the Locofoco majority has been believed to be at least 500.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

**CORONER.**

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of PAINT TOWNSHIP.

**AUDITOR.**

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, is recommended for county Auditor by STONYCREEK.

**ASSEMBLY.**

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support.

GEO. MOWRY.  
Somerset, Aug. 25.

**ASSEMBLY.**

THE undersigned, at the request of friends, offers himself to the citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the LEGISLATURE, and should he be elected, will faithfully discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

HORACE LUDINGTON.  
September 8, 1846.

**ASSEMBLY.**

GENTLE READER, I am before you as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY, and respectfully solicit your support.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.  
Sept. 15, 1846.

**ASSEMBLY.**

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully.

JOHN R. EDIE.  
Somerset sept. 1, 1846.

**Sheriffalty.**

To the electors of Somerset County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

**SHERIFF,**

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.  
Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

**Sheriffalty.**

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

**SHERIFF,**

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.  
Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

**SHERIFFALTY**

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office.

JOHN O. KIMMEL.  
may 19, 1846.

**Sheriffalty.**

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

**SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.  
Rockingham Furnace, }  
June 23, 1846. }

**Commissioner.**

FELLOW CITIZENS: Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.  
Somerset, May 26, 1846.

**Commissioner.**

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

**County Commissioner**

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.  
Stonycreek tp. }  
June 2, 1846. }

**Commissioner.**

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

**COMMISSIONER,**

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELEY,  
Berlin, June 23, 1846.

**COMMISSIONER.**

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS: AT the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

**COMMISSIONER,**

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

SAMUEL GAUMER.  
Southampton tp. }  
Aug. 25, '46 }

**COMMISSIONER.**

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

**County Commissioner,**

at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,  
Addison tp. July 28, 1846.

**COMMISSIONER.**

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

**COMMISSIONER,**

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)  
Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

**COMMISSIONER.**

To the Legal and Independent Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

**County Commissioner,**

at the ensuing election in October.—Should I be elected I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my capacity and ability.

sept 8 '46. AB'M. BEAM.

**Pittsburgh Market.**

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Flour,                    | 62 37 a 3 09 |
| Wheat                     | 0 50 a 0 00  |
| Rye                       | 33 a 0 00    |
| Corn                      | 37 a 0 40    |
| Oats                      | 0 a 25       |
| Barley.                   | 37 a 0 00    |
| Bacon, hams, per lb       | 5 a 6        |
| Pork                      | 00 a 00      |
| Lard,                     | 5 a 6        |
| Tallow, rendered          | 6 a 00       |
| " rough                   | 4 a 00       |
| Butter, in kegs,          | 6 a 8        |
| " roll,                   | 7 a 9        |
| Cheese Western Reserve    | 5 a 7        |
| " Goshen,                 | 00 a 10      |
| Apples green, per barrel, | 50 a 1 00    |
| " dried per bushel,       | 1 10 a 1 20  |
| Peaches,                  | 3 00 a 3 50  |
| Potatoes, Mercer          | 00 a 00      |
| " Neshannocks             | 45 a 50      |
| Seeds, Clover             | 4 50 a 0 00  |
| " Timothy                 | 1 18 a 0 00  |
| " Flaxseed                | 00 a 1 06    |
| Wool                      | 23 a 35      |

**BANK NOTE LIST.**

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

**STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER**

Pennsylvania.

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Pittsburgh, Banks,                 | par   |
| Philadelphia Banks,                | par   |
| Giard Bank                         | par   |
| United States Bank,                | 25    |
| Bank of Germantown                 | par   |
| Monongahela Bank Brownsville       | 1     |
| Bank of Gettysburg                 | 1     |
| Bank of Chester County             | par   |
| Bank of Chambersburg               | 1 1/2 |
| Bank of Delaware,                  | par   |
| Bank of Susquehanna County         | 2 1/2 |
| Bank of Montgomery County          | par   |
| Bank of Northumberland             | par   |
| Bank of Lewistown                  | 25    |
| Bank of Middleton,                 | 1 1/2 |
| Carlisle Bank                      | 1 1/2 |
| Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.       | par   |
| Drytestown Bank                    | par   |
| Eric Bank                          | 1     |
| Franklin Bank, Washington          | 1     |
| Farmers' Bank Reading              | par   |
| Farmers Bank Bucks County          | par   |
| Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g | 1 1/2 |
| Farmers' Bank Lancaster            | par   |
| Lancaster Co. Bank                 | "     |
| Lancaster Bank                     |       |