The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ Advertisements, local news, &c., unavoidably crowded out.

News from Mexico.

We expect to receive a Telegraphic Dispatch of important news from the seat of war, this morning, which we will issue in an extra. Our correspondent had not received the intelligence in time to send it on last night; though it had arrived in Philadelphia.

The Destiny of our Country.

Many things have been said, in England and elsewhere, in relation to our country, its settlement, its institutions, and the men who have been the main instruments in producing the happy results to which, perhaps, all look forward, and to which we, as Democrats, look forward, with entire confidence. A great deal of that which has been said on the other side of the Atlantic, has been uttered in derogation of our institutions, and especially in relation to the progress of our settlements, and the race of the People who once occupied the territory now dotted over with large cities, flourishing towns, and beautiful villages. But, though much has been done, which it must pain the sensitive mind to think upon—let us ask whether, since the Anglo-Saxon race have become the principal occupants of the soil, (even while next in numbers to the original inhabitants,) any wrongs have been inflicted upon them, of a more glaring character than are daily and hourly tolerated, under the governments of those countries, which have been constantly referring to this feature in our national history. If the inquiry shall be made with reference to all the circumstances under which each have been situated, we think that the weight of wrong will be found greatly to preponderate on the side of our transatlantic brethren; but the subject is one, involving a vast deal of facts and circumstances; and we must be brief in our reference to it—having been led to remark upon it, from observing the following extract from an article, in the London Spectator, on the subject of the atrocities committed by the original conquerors of Mexico:—

"The crimes of the conquerors, spread over Europe, raised a settled disgust towards the Spanish name, till Spain became too contemptible to be hated: the possession of Mexico and Peru gave a false color to her power, that drew upon her attacks that she would have otherwise escaped; and *events are now in progress in the New World, that seem likely to blot out the Spanish name, and supersede the Spanish blood, throughout countries, attacked without the shadow of an excuse, and subdued by treachery, cruelty, and crime.*"

We have placed in Italics the closing expression, which is certainly a remarkable one; and which will, one day, be quoted as prophecy. Those events are indeed in progress, as we think, which are likely to blot out the Spanish name from this quarter of the globe; and which will perpetuate upon it the blood of the Anglo-Saxons. And though the original inhabitants of this portion of the globe were attacked without excuse; yet we cannot but think that something has been done, towards changing the face of nature here, beyond "treachery, cruelty and crime." And, even admitting that the first acts committed by Europeans were of no more elevated character than would be thus designated, the present population of a large portion of the country are not, surely, to be held accountable, for that which was done by those who lived before they or their grandfathers were born.

The leading aim of the present population of the country has been to awaken, in the minds of the original inhabitants, a love for the arts, and refinements, and blessings of civilized life; and if, in striving to do good, they have been brought sometimes into collision with those whom they were seeking to benefit; it is, we think, rather to be viewed as a natural result, proceeding from the effort, than as an act, for which those performing it should be condemned: for a wrong done while engaged in efforts to do good, is not of that character which degrades the perpetrators of it to the condition of a criminal.

This country has been subdued, in a great measure, by those who, while they have sought to benefit their own condition, sought also to benefit that of those by whom they were surrounded. In doing this, in order to preserve themselves, they have, many times, been compelled to inflict injury upon others; yet, as the law of self-preservation is the one foremost in our thoughts and in our nature, they were not liable to blame for defending themselves when attacked, nor even for going beyond this, and striving to prevent others from again making a similar attack. In carrying out this principle, a race once powerful and formidable—but who have not seemed disposed to change their unsettled mode of life—have been driven from point to point, their numbers constantly being diminished, until few, comparatively, are left. The lines of habitation of an active, and vigorous, and persevering race have become wonderfully extended; the political principles by which they are governed, are being constantly more and more widely diffused; until, new fields presenting themselves for political culture, the spirit of daring, of enterprise, of industry, and of equal rights, becoming diffused, (in small measures at first,) among those who were before inactive, idle, supine, and effeminate; old customs and old opinions, must give way before the enlightened and liberal views and measures of later years. Before this can be done, however, a great conflict but too often ensues; and when the time of conflict comes on, the supporters of old forms throughout the world tremble with apprehensions for their own safety, and at once begin to utter cries of horror at the profanation of ancient and sacred privileges and rights, which they would confine to those who think with them. In this lies the secret of all the pious horror manifested in Europe at the spread of revolution, and liberal principles, and enlightened political action in America. The race which has elevated this portion of the globe to its present condition, cannot be confined within the limits of latitude and longitude; and wherever they go, there becomes infused a love of liberty, which must in time lead to the overthrow of that bondage, which has so long kept man from standing forth upon the earth the creature which God and nature made him. In such considerations as these lay the secret of the war which led to our independence; to that of Mexico from Spain; to that of Texas from Mexico; and it is through considerations identical with these, that the prophecy of the Spectator will be fulfilled.

Banking—The Whigs.

THE BANK OF MISSOURI has reversed the usual order of Banking—and instead of issuing more paper than the specie on deposite, has limited the issue of bank notes to a point below the amount of specie in Bank. The directors have an imperative rule by which the amount of notes in circulation shall never exceed the sum of $1,500,000.

A few days since there were only $80 in the Missouri Bank notes in the vault of the mother Bank, and one of the branches had but $70. The officers pay gold for checks, which gold the receivers turn into the bank notes of other States. The paper of this Bank is indeed worth more than the specie, and to keep it so the Bank and officers seem not to care for the consequences of this state of fact upon the business community. The St. Louis Republican complains of this state of things as grossly oppressive to the business community, and of the practice as in violation of every fair principle of Banking:—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

☞ The Bank of Missouri does a *legitimate* banking business. She cannot, if she would, pursue a system of legalized swindling—permitted too generally by the people of other States. Her business is done on a *specie basis.* Therefore, when traders want Bank notes, to answer the purpose of bills of exchange, she expects to furnish those of equal value with a bill drawn upon the basis of a real transaction; and as these are at least deemed more suitable to the shipper, if not more valuable, (and we deny that they *are,* in reality, equally valuable,) than gold or silver, it is reasonable to expect that they will command a price, according with the increased advantage given to the trader. When the quantity of paper, compared with coin, is disproportionately large, as a necessary consequence, its worth is diminished; and gold and silver (being the only legal standard of value) is made the basis of exchange, instead of produce; and the rates of exchange are consequently higher. But, with a limited paper circulation—(gold and silver being the true representative of the value of property, and, indeed, being itself property,)—the product of one portion of the trading community comes into the market for an exchange with that of another portion, and the difference in actual value is all that has to be provided for. In this case the debtor portion of the community are expected to pay the amount due by them *in money,* or to draw a bill of exchange which will bring the money at the place where the creditor resides; and if a bank note is based upon *real value,* it is as good as a bill of exchange based upon a shipment of produce, and will command, as it ought to, a premium over gold and silver, proportioned to the saving of expense in the transportation of these articles.

If all the Banks of our country were conducted upon as safe and truly legitimate principles as that of Missouri, we would not hear—even in these prosperous times—of such rotten concerns as that of Plainfield, and Memphis, and others of a similar description. If our neighbor of the Gazette had examined the charter of the State Bank of Missouri, he would have been enabled to see that the People have kept to themselves much more of the right to regulate trade, and the amount of paper that shall be in circulation, than they have invested in the Board of Directors. So far as it respects the cries of the Republican, they have been unceasingly the same, and are not likely to be changed. The Bank is not conducted upon the genuine Whig principles of contraction, expansion and *explosion;* and cannot, therefore, ever be expected to do business in such a manner as to be acceptable to those whose principles it supports.

The assertion that "this state of things is grossly oppressive to the business community," is as wide of the truth, as are Whig arguments against the leading measures of the Democratic party generally. From statements every day made by the papers of that city, we are led to believe that her prosperity was never more manifest than at the moment when this sleeping declaration was made. Every tributary of the mighty stream upon which St. Louis is situated, is filled with boats conveying produce to her merchants; and they, in return, are supplying an immense territory with articles wanted by traders, in exchange for that produce; while the Bank of Missouri furnishes—not a worthless *substitute* for a representative of value, but—*real money,* with which to pay any balance that may be due by her merchants. Her mechanics have abundance of employment, at good wages; and she is extending her limits widely and rapidly, as well as providing largely for the comfort and convenience of her citizens, by improvements of a beneficial nature; and her stock is sought for, in almost every part of our country, as one of the best in which to make an investment of money. These truly are evidences that the Banking System of Missouri "is grossly oppressive to the business community."

WONDERFUL—VERY.—The Federal papers, not long since were ringing in every variety of tone, with charges of corruption, collusion, &c. between the Secretary of the Treasury, and Messrs Corcoran & Riggs, who were among the highest bidders for the late government loan. Now, a returning sense of justice prompts a few of them to make some reparation. Read the following from a Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot—one of the the most rabid Federal concerns in the country:—

"As to the last great loan, all bidders were treated alike. Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs bid to take the loan at one-eighth of one per cent. above par. All other bids as low as that, for smaller amounts, were accepted, and the bidders got the stock. These being supplied, the remainder of the loan, some fourteen and a half millions, went to Corcoran and Riggs—and I understand they are likely to clear seven hundred thousand dollars by the operation. Who blames them? But they are not all who have proved shrewd and active enough to make money by this loan. A New York ex-member of Congress has bought the stock of Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs at two and a half cents. premium, and sold it at rates sufficient to enable him to clear fifty thousand dollars already by his operations."

☞ We suppose from what we hear of *Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture,* that all other secret remedies sink into insignificance compared with it. So far has the fame of this great nostrum extended, that letters from every State in the Union, soliciting the agency of this article, are weekly received at his principal agency in Buffalo, state of New York. The sales of this article must be enormous, to pay his advertising bills alone. His agencies are now being extended over the West Indies and Europe, and no doubt but Royalty itself will gladly seek relief through this most singular and wonderful compound. The great secret, for which the Doctor has had various offers, will be declared to the world after 20 years, and by that time vast fortunes will have been accumulated by all who have participated in its sales. The new theory of but one disease, and one remedy, has had the test of four years through the United States, and case after case of various and apparent different diseases, given over by the faculty, have been taken and cured: the medicinal societies have looked on with astonishment, and have been obliged to acknowledge that the method of treatment was beyond their comprehension. See our advertising columns, and call upon the agents for a treatise upon all diseases—furnished gratis.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, Agent, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Our readers will bear in mind the sale of splendid Household and Kitchen Furniture, at the Allegheny Arsenal, Lawrenceville, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

A Protective Tariff.

One of the most plain and simple, and at the same time correct, illustrations of the Protective System, which we have seen for some time, is translated from the French of M. FREDERICK BASTIAT, a member of the Institute of France, and is as follows:—

"A poor husbandman of the Gironde had raised a vine with great care. After much anxiety and labor, he produced a cask of wine, and in the satisfaction that he felt, no longer remembered that he had earned it by the sweat of his brow.

"I will sell it," he said to his wife, "and with the proceeds will buy the yarn with which you can make our daughter's *trousseau.*" The good countryman went to the town, where he met a Belgian and an Englishman. The Belgian said to him, "Give me your cask of wine, and in exchange I will give you fifteen packets of yarn." The Englishman said, "Give me your wine, and I will give you twenty packets of yarn, for we English spin cheaper than the Belgians." But a custom-house officer who was present, objected. "My fine fellow," said he, "exchange with the Belgian, if you please; but it is my business to prevent your exchanging with the Englishman." "What," said the countryman, "you expect me to be satisfied with fifteen packets of thread from Brussels, when I can have twenty from Manchester?" "Certainly; do you not see that France would lose, if you received twenty packs instead of fifteen?" "It is hard for me to understand," said the wine grower—"And for me to explain," replied the custom-house officer, "but the thing is certain: for all the deputies, ministers and journalists are agreed upon this point—that the more a people receive in exchange for a certain quantity of its produce, the more it is impoverished." He was forced to exchange with the Belgian. The husbandman's daughter had only three quarters of her *trousseau,* and the good people cannot yet understand how ruin could ensue from receiving four instead of three, and how they can be richer with three dozen napkins than with four dozen.

☞ The extraordinary fact of a black woman turning white has recently occurred at Cairo. The woman is married to a black soldier belonging to Ibraham Pasha's guard, and, according to the evidence brought forward, it was during the last two years that her black skin peeled off by degrees, and without any inconvenience to herself, and has been replaced by a white skin. Her features distinctly belong to the Ethiopian race, and her flat nose, thick projecting lips, wooly hair, peculiar cheek bone, accent, and the shape of her feet, all denote her origin. Five European medical men at Cairo have certified to the above facts.

☞ The Galena Gazette says:—"The Loco Focos of Pennsylvania are disposed to run Shunk for Governor, as a Taylor man. They think there is some 'thunder' in old Zach!" But he is very greatly mistaken! The Democratic party of this State support FRANCIS R. SHUNK for Governor because *he is not the man of any party;* but a fearless, honest-minded, independent citizen, who knows his duty, and who dares to do it, in spite of all the attacks which are made upon him by his opponents. They support him because he supports their principles; and they honor Gen. Taylor, (no matter what may be his peculiar notions about political affairs,) because he honors his country; and because they know he is not a *Merican* "Whig."—They do not ask Governor Shunk whether he is in favor of General Taylor or not. And they are not disposed to hear us Gen. Taylor with inquiries about his political opinions, when he tells them that he wishes all his energies to be directed to the termination of a war which he has so nobly sustained.

☞ A gentleman recently from the Army in Mexico, stated to the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce lately, that he heard Gen. Taylor say—on looking at a certain Whig paper which had named him for the Presidency—"Take it away—I don't believe in it—no one can support me who opposes the war—HE IS WORSE THAN A MEXICAN!" We doubt not that, ere long, there will not be a Whig in the country who ever said a word against the war! But we mean to keep a full account of all their eloquent denunciations. It will serve a good purpose to do so.

☞ We take the following extracts from the Vera Cruz Eagle, of the 6th:

We regret to say that it is not in our power to congratulate our citizens upon their good health—it pains us to say that there appears to be some increase in the number and virulence of cases of fever, and we feel it a duty to add our own, to the warning of the Board of Health. Avoid exposure to the rays of the sun between the hours of 11, A. M., to 3, P. M., and when overheated and suffering perfuse perspirations, be cautious in your anxiety to become cool quickly, not to seek a strong current of cold air, thereby checking the perspiration and compelling Nature to suspend an amusement she seems much to delight in—this vexes her so much that she usually relapses into more or less fever.

The Thermometer has ranged between the degrees of 87 and 92 day and night for the last ten days in this city. In the sun it has been as high as 120 deg.; yet it appears to be much warmer than indicated.

HON. HENRY A. WISE.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from our minister at Brazil, to a gentleman of Norfolk, says the Portsmouth Chronicle, from which we make some extracts:

"I trust that *my* good old district will be defended against the 'desperate efforts' which you say are being made to bring it into the Whig ranks. The Whig party have manifested too strongly the rank federal tendencies which caused me to renounce it in January, 1841, from that time to this, for me to be indifferent even to its success in any part of the United States, much less in a portion as dear to all my affections as is the Williamsburg district of Virginia. I have got a very impartial view of our country and its affairs, from the position I now occupy abroad; and you may rely on it, that nothing enhances a patriotic feeling so much as a foreign residence."

It has often been remarked, that the participators in political strife are too much governed by prejudice and passion to take a fair view of the merits of any question at issue, while few who are not participators, know enough of the motives which actuate the conduct of those engaged to decide fairly upon it. The opinion of one who *has been* an actor in such scenes, is to be regarded as more important; one who has had experience enough to discern the motives of the action of the parties, under peculiar circumstances, and is so far removed from the scene of action as to permit his judgment to decide coolly upon the ultimate effect of their conduct. Mr. Wise is just so situated; and here we have his view of the conduct of those who attempt to hamper the efforts of the President to carry on vigorously the war with Mexico:

"Neither whigs nor democrats have given the President that support which the honor and interest of the country demanded in a time of war.—One in a foreign land at this time can see but too plainly how factions of both parties *have,* say what they will, given both aid and comfort, if not directly, and overtly, and treasonably *to the enemy himself, to the cause of the enemy.* The foreign world does sympathize with Mexico against the United States, and a factious opposition at home has confirmed the proofs of the justice of its feelings."—*Louisville Democrat.*

The Mormon Temple.—This celebrated edifice has been sold to a committee of the Catholic church for $75,000. This community have also purchased other property at Nauvoo. The building is to be appropriated to educational purposes, connected with the church into whose hands it has passed.—The contract requires only the sanction of the Bishop, to complete it.

☞ It is now said that there will be a public Library in our Smoky City ere long. May this be true.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.

We made no effort to get the result of the Meetings of the Democrats, held on Saturday evening last, because we depended upon our friends to furnish us with the proceedings in time for this morning's issue. We give below all that have been received:

FIRST WARD.

Delegates.—James Patterson, Thos. Karr.

SECOND WARD.

Delegates.—Jas. Newhouse, Thos. Graham. Instructed to support, for Senator, Andrew Barke, Esq.; Treasurer, John Peterson. C. Davitt; Auditor, N. Patterson. H. S. MAGRAW, Ch'n.

C. Barrett, Sec'y.

SIXTH WARD.

Delegates.—Jas. A. Irwin, Joseph Birmingham.

THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the Democracy of this Ward, held at John King's, (Duquesne House,) pursuant to notice of the Committee of Correspondence, Dr. George Watt was called to the Chair, and James S. Craft chosen Secretary. When upon marching for Delegates to the County Convention, John M'Devitt and James S. Craft, Esqrs., were elected, and on motion of Col. Thomas Hamilton, instructed to vote for none but Democrats of undoubted standing. GEO. WATT, Pres't.

James S. Craft, Sec'y.

FOURTH WARD.

At a Democratic meeting held on the 26th day of June, at the Washington Coffee House, for the Fourth Ward, for the choice of Delegates, pursuant to public notice given by the Committee of Correspondence, Charles Shaler was called to the Chair, and S. Jones was appointed Secretary. On motion it was unanimously resolved that Thomas Strain and Jos. Lindsay be appointed delegates to represent this Ward to the Convention to be held on the 30th day of June inst. On motion it was resolved that the Delegates be left to their own discretion in the selection of candidates.

C. SHALER, Chairman.

S. Jones, Sec'y.

FIFTH STREET AGAIN.—The communication of "An Old Citizen," was too late for this morning's paper. We regret this, as the Councils met this evening, and will take into consideration the question about which our correspondent writes.

This Fifth Street Grade question has become a bore to those of our readers who feel no interest in the matter. We heard complaints that we gave too much room to it. As a large portion of our citizens are directly or indirectly concerned in the discussion, we think we do right in opening the columns of the Post to all parties, until each side has said all that is to be said—then the matter must drop.

We insist, however, that the Councils may decide on some course quickly, provided "speedy justice" in this case may be the best.

THE COUNCILS meet this evening. In addition to the Fifth street Grade question, they will be required to consider the proposition of Col. Thompson in reference to the "*Smoke Consumer.*" In this matter, we do hope they may not hesitate to devote serious attention.

APPOINTMENT.—We take pleasure in announcing the promotion of our friend WM. COLLENBETH, who has been appointed D. D. G. M. of the J. O. of O. F. for this District.

STEALING PIG METAL.—Two fellows were arrested on Friday night, for stealing Pig Metal from the Monongahela wharf, which was the property of Spang & Co.. They endeavored to sell the lot at a house on Liberty street; but the mark of Spang was discovered, who was sent for, the metal was identified, the boys arrested and are now in jail.

☞ A note to the Lexington Observer says it is a well known fact that Austin M. Chandion, son of a poor widow in Green county, and a member of Capt. Moss's company of volunteers, lost his life at the battle of Buena Vista, in attempting to bear off from the field Lieut. Col. Clay, after he was wounded. He was seen by several of his comrades, towards the close of the battle, bearing off Col. Clay, and after its close was found dead near his body. Is it not due to this poor boy that his remains be brought to Kentucky, and his name inscribed upon the monument to be erected to Col. Clay?

THE ANTI-RENT CONVICTS.—Calvin and Peter Finkle, each sentenced to the Sing Sing prison for three years and four months, (a sentence which all agree was very light and lenient,) were brought down to the prison on Saturday last.

The Hudson Republican says:

We think the men who have so long made a "pandemonium" of the town of Taghkanic, will now, most of them, be brought to punishment, if the authorities continue to do their duty.

But after all, these men, who have set the laws at defiance, and committed outrage upon outrage, are not so much to blame as their advisers, aiders and abettors, by whom they have been instigated to acts of violence and crime. But these, the most guilty, escape the punishment they so fully deserve, while their instruments alone are brought to justice.

Died,

At Uniontown, on Saturday, the 19th inst., of pulmonary consumption, JAMES G. STURGEON, Esq., in the 32d year of his age. Mr. S. was a printer by profession, having acquired a knowledge of that business in the office of the "*Pennsylvania Reporter,*" at Harrisburgh. He afterwards changed that pursuit, at the solicitation of his friends, for a situation in the Treasury Department of Pennsylvania, where he continued several years. In 1840, he accepted of a situation in the General Post Office Department, at Washington City. More recently, he was appointed by President Polk, to be Military Storekeeper, at the United States' Arsenal, near Pittsburgh. He was extensively known in almost every section of his native State, and always sustained a high reputation for ability, and for the many excellent and noble traits of his character. Finding his health to be rapidly sinking, he took a respite from the cares of his office, and visited the South, in the hope of staying the disease; but, alas, his journey was to no purpose. The painful truth was soon impressed on his own mind, as well as on the minds of his anxious friends, that his recovery was hopeless. He consequently retraced his steps to the kind home of his early days—the residence of his father, the Hon. DANIEL STURGEON, of that place—and there, with a consoling calmness and resignation, closed his earthly career. He leaves a wife and child, with a large circle of relatives, to mourn over his early death, and their sad bereavement.—*Genius of Liberty.*

☞ A farmer in Bucks county, Penn., on the road from Philadelphia to Trenton, (one of the main avenues to New York,) has kept, for several years, an account of cattle passing his door from the great West, for this city. The number has varied from 20 to 25 thousand, averaging about 23,000 per annum. Most of them are from Ohio and Kentucky; but the greater portion, and by far the finest cattle, are from the latter State. Another great avenue to this city from the West is by the way of Easton, Pa., and great droves come through that way.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Lord Morpeth and America.—At an amateur theatrical performance at St. James' Theatre, London, for the benefit of the Irish, a prologue, written by Lord Morpeth was spoken. It contained the following allusion to the American contributions for the relief of the Irish:

"From every rank the generous aid has flown,
And caught its earliest impulse from the throne,
Nor pauses here, but lands and oceans o'er,
Wafts the blest freight from far Columbia's shore!"

☞ During the reign of George III., the English national debt was increased more than £700,000,000, about £20 a minute. Much of this grew out of our Revolution.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

From the Post Extra, of Saturday.

LATEST FROM TAMPICO!!!

Robberies and Murders near Tampico—Great Mortality among the Louisville Troops—Wreck of the brig Mobile.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26th, 8h. 40m. A. M.

By the arrival of the Southern mail at Fredericksburg we have advices one day later from New Orleans; and the latest advices from Tampico.

By this arrival, we learn that there were only three hundred and fifty troops at that point, who were capable of performing duty—so great was the sickness among the soldiers.

It is also stated, that Pauline, a noted Mexican lancer and robber, was at the head of a large party of Guerillas, carrying devastation throughout the neighboring country; and committing acts of robbery and murder upon all who fell in his way, whether Mexicans or Americans.

A fearful amount of disease was said to be prevailing among the Louisville Volunteers at Tampico. Deaths were very numerous.

A rumor had reached New Orleans, that the troops under Gen. Cadwallader, who went out to the assistance of Col. M'Intosh, had been attacked by Guerillas; but the result of the affair was not known. There is no doubt, however, that they were driven from the field.

The brig Mobile, from New York, with a large number of troops on board, had been wrecked off the Florida coast. The brig, it is said, is a total loss; but all the troops, and the crew, were saved—barely escaping with their lives.

The Picayune has late advices from Jalapa, which state that Lieut. Mahan, who was reported as having been killed in a duel some time since, though still alive, was not expected to survive his wounds.

The latest accounts from the upper country, state that Gen. Urrea was in the neighborhood of Victoria.

Highly Important from Mexico!

Combats with the Guerillas—Their Defeat—Santa Anna again Resigned—General Cadwallader's promptness and bravery.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 10h. 45m. P. M.

By the arrival of the Steamer Galveston at New Orleans, on the 20th, we have information from Vera Cruz one day later than our former report.

Capt. Bainbridge, with some citizens, to the amount of 150, and 75 armed men, who left Puebla for Vera Cruz, were attacked by a large party of Guerillas, whom they forced to fly, with a loss on our part of six men.

Gen. Cadwallader, with a body of 800 troops, overtook the party of Guerillas, who attacked the wagon train; and after a severe contest for some hours, completely routed them, with a loss of 15 killed and 40 wounded on our side, while more than 100 Mexicans were slain. They had stationed themselves at the National Bridge.

The General is deserving of great praise for the prompt and energetic manner in which he went to the relief of Col. M'Intosh; and for his courage and skill in the contest.

A report had reached Vera Cruz, that *pronunciamentos* had been issued at the city of Mexico against Santa Anna, which had been prohibited to be circulated by Gen. Bustamente.

Santa Anna had a second time resigned the Presidency; but his resignation was not received by the Congress.

Capt. Walker was retaliating upon the Guerillas, on account of their base acts to all who fell in their way.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 26, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Not much doing; market relapsed Sales western brands at $6,75, and Pa. at $6,87.

WHEAT—Rather dull; sales of White at $1,38@1,50, and of good Red at $1,48@1,49.

CORN—Supply in matter increased. No change in prices.

PROVISIONS—More briskness. Sales at $16, 50@16,75 for new Mess, and $14,50 for Prime Beef dull at $13,50@14. Bacon dull, sales western cure in hhds. at 9¾@10; Sides at 4½@4¾, and Shoulders at 7¼@8c.; sales fancy Hams at 10½@11¾. Sp. 1 Lard at 9¾ in bbls.

RICE—Has advanced largely; sales at $5,75.

WOOL—Sales of 30,000 lbs. at the extreme prices of 27@29.

FREIGHTS—Plenty vessels in port, and European freights continue at a low point. Flour to Liverpool at 3s. 6d., and Grain at 12d.

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port during the week have been as follows: 103 bbls. Flour; 41 bbls. Meal; 60,000 bu. Wheat; 246 bu. Corn.

GROCERIES—Considerable activity. Cuba Sugar is worth 6@6¾; Porto Rico, 6¼@7¼c. Sales P. R. Molasses 31@32.

BUTTER—In kegs. 10½@11½.

CHEESE—Sales at 4¼@4¾.

SEEDS—Not much doing. Cloverseed is held at $4.75. Sales of Timothy at $2,37½.

IRON—Moves steadily; Anthracite Pig $25,50@30,00; Charcoal $30@31; Blooms, $70@72,50.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 26, 8½ o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 2000 bbls. Howard street at $6,50; buyers shy. Sales of City mills at $7,25.

WHEAT—Sales red, prime quality at 12@13; and prime white at 150@151 c.

CORN—Moderate sales; white at 85@86 c. Prime yellow 85 c.

WHISKEY—Sales at 35 c.

BEEF CATTLE—On the hoof, the average price has been $3.93¾.

PROVISIONS—The demand moderate; sales mess Pork $17; prime at $14,50. Bacon, sales westein 7¾@8¼ for shoulders; 10 for sides; 9@10¼, for hams. Lard, sales at 10@10¼.

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 26, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FLGUR—A depressing influence is observable in the market. Sales Genesee at $7; Western at $6,87: Southern at $7,25.

WHEAT—Prime Red deliverable in August at $1,75.

CORN—Prime Red is realizing 90@98.

CORNMEAL—Sales at $4,75.

COTTON—Market quiet.

PROVISIONS—Sales Western packed Mess Beef at $13,50 and Prime at $9,50. Sales Mess Pork at $16@16,25, and Prime at $13@13,50.—Lard No. 1 at 9@9½. Cheese, sales at 7@7½.

☞ *Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.*—The Great American Remedy still holds sway over multitudes of complaints, its course is onward and to conquer, no disease can witstand its curative properties, no instance has ever yet occurred in which the administration of this article has been of no avail. The effect is always to be depended upon, for it always does follow, and always to a greater or less degree. Let all invalids, all who are in ill health, call upon the agent and get a pamphlet—read the testimony in many and various diseases cured by this celebrated remedy. See advertisement.

☞ For sale by W. Jackson, Agent, corner of Wood and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE.
J. Carothers, Wm. A. Hill, N. B. Craig.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
MONDAY MORNING, June 28, 1847.

FLOUR—The market on Saturday was exceedingly dull. Very little Flour arrived, and sales were confined to a few wagon loads, at $5,00 ⅌ bbl. Most of the dealers refuse purchasing at that price, but we heard of no sales at a lower figure. [A private despatch says sales were made at $5,50 in Philadelphia, on Saturday.]

WHEAT—Purchasers will pay 90c. per bu., but none is offered for sale.

BRAN—Sales 200 bu. at 80c. per bu.

FISH—As the weather becomes warmer, people dislike to masticate fresh meat; hence the demand for fish increases. The sales have been pretty brisk. We quote No. 3 Mackerel at $7,75 per bbl., (which is a slight decline;) No. 1 Trimmed Shad, $10 per bbl; No. 1 Herring $6,25 per bbl.

HOPS—A speculative demand has sprung up at the East for Hops. Sales first sort Eastern at 14@15c. per lb.

Queen Victoria and T. Campbell.—The following story narrates the most graceful compliment and delicate return ever made by royalty. "It was at her Majesty's coronation in Westminister Abbey," said Campbell, "and she conducted herself so well during the long and fatiguing ceremony, that I shed tears many times. On returning home, I resolved, out of pure esteem and veneration, to send her a copy of all my works—accordingly, I had them bound up; and went personally to Sir Henry Wheatly, who, when he understood my errand, told me that her Majesty made it a rule to decline presents of this kind, as it placed her under obligations which were unpleasant to her.—Say to her Majesty, Sir Henry, I replied, that there is not a single thing the queen can touch with her sceptre, but what is her dominions which I covet; and I therefore, entreat you, in your office, to present them with my devotion as a subject; but the next day they were returned. I hesitated, continued Campbell, 'to open the parcel; but, on doing so, I found, to my inexpressible joy, a note enclosed, desiring my autograph on them. Having complied with the wish I again transmitted the books to her Majesty; and, in the course of a day or two, received in return this elegant engraving, with her Majesty's autograph as you see below." He then directed particular attention to the Royal signature, which was in her Majesty's usual bold and beautiful hand-writing.

The Bible.—At the late anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society, held in the city of N. York, Mr Conderoy, a delegate from the British and Foreign Bible Society, was present and made some most interesting statements in relation to the very largely increased distribution of the sacred writings which has been brought about by the activity of Christian associations for the purpose.—He said that in the year 1804 there was not a society for the promotion of the circulation of the Bible in existence, and in 1847 there are nine thousand such societies. He farther stated that in 1804, according to the circulation of Dr. Gregory, the whole world did not contain over 4,000,000 of Bibles. In 1817, by the exertions of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society and a kindred associations, there are over 30,000,000 in circulation. In 1804 the Bible could be read but in forty-eight languages. In 1847 it is legible in one hundred and thirty-six languages—one hundred and fifty-eight languages and dialects. In 1804 the Bible was circulating to some extent among 200,000,000; and now it is circulated among 600,000,000, of people.

☞ The Lowell Advertiser says: "It is reported about the city, very confidently, that the time for ending the day of labor, in some of the mills, after the 1st of July, will be changed from 7 to 6 o'clock.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER,.....C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER,.....W. M. FOSTER

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.

Dress Circle,	50 cents.	Second Box,	37½ cents.
Pit,	25 "	Gallery,	20 "

GREAT SUCCESS!

Last night but one of the LEHMAN FAMILY.

Monday Evening, June 28, 1847,
Will be performed the Comedietta of
PERFECTION.
After which, DANCES.

To conclude with a Comic Ballet Pantomime, in one act, with new tricks, transformations, &c., entitled
MOISSONIERS! Or, The Corn Threshers!
(In which the whole LEHMAN FAMILY appear.)

Doors open at ½ past 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ before 8.

The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number or seats may be secured.

☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

ANDREWS' EAGLE ICE CREAM SALOON.

Admittance Twelve and a Half Cents!!

CONCERTS every evening throughout the week: In which, Messrs. KNEASS, MURPHY & HUNTLEY, will have the honor of appearing.

Duette Piano,	Messrs Kneass and Huntley.
Chorus: "The wild raccoon track,"	Murphy & Co.
Song: "Death of Warren,"	Kneass.
Ballad: "Widow Machree,"	Murphy.
Solo: Accordeon	Huntley.
Chorus: "Nigger's History of the World,"	Murphy & Co.
Song: "My Boyhood's Home,"	Kneass.
Mary Blane,	Murphy.
Favorite Ballad,	Huntley.
Song,	Murphy & Co.
Solo!	Huntley.
Grand Finalle,	Company.

Persons wishing to be served with Ice Cream, can procure their tickets at the door, at 21¼ cents each. Tickets good for one night only je 28

ASTONISHING EXPERIMENTS.

PROF. LEWIS and J. H. GIMON, of Philadelphia, will lecture this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the ODEON, on Pathetism and Chirrvoyance. They will introduce Miss MARTHA, whose experiments have recently astonished the inhabitants of the eastern cities. This young lady possesses the power, when in the magnetic state, of reading with her eyes perfectly bandaged, of telling the time by watches, describing objects, colors, &c. &c. Many other experiments, no less remarkable, will also be exhibited. *Admittance* 25 cents. je28

SECOND HAND BAROUCHE

AT AUCTION, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in front of the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold one good quality second hand one horse barouche with falling top. [je 28] JOHN D. DAVIS, Auc'r.

A. A. MASON, has received a large lot of Barages and Balzarines, Ginghams and Gingham Lawns, mourning printed Lawns, embroidered Muslins, French Poplins, shaded and striped, Linen, Ginghams, &c. je28

NOW opening, at 62 Market st., a large assortment of rich dress Silks, which will be offered very low; also, an extensive assortment of White Goods. (je28) A. A. MASON.

La Norma Segars.

25,000 La Norma Segars, a prime article, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, by J. M'CALLISTER,
je22-4t* No 25 Fifth st., bet Wood and Market.

MUSLINS AND BARAGES—Opened this day, at 62 Market street, a new and desirable assortment of Printed Muslins and Barages.
my29 A. A. MASON.

The Orators of France,

AND more new Books at MORSE'S, No. 85, 4th street.

The Orators of France, by (Timon) Viscount de Cormenin, translated by the members of the New York bar, with an essay on the rise of the French Revolution, by J. T. Headley. (Illustrated.)

Kitty's Relations and other Pencil Sketches, by Miss E. Leslie, author of Washington Potts, Althea Vernon, or the Embroidered Handkerchief.

Joseph Rushbrook, or the Poacher, by Capt. Marryat R. N., author of Peter Simple, Percival Keene, &c.

The Life and Adventures of John A. Murrell, the Great Western Land Pirate, with 22 engravings.

Edward Manning, or, The Bride and the Maiden, by J. H. Ingraham, Esq.

The Great Plague of Life, (No. 4,) or the Adventures of a Lady in search of a good servant, by one who has been almost worried to death.

Life in London, a story of thrilling interest; founded upon scenes of happiness and misery, which constitute life in the British metropolis.

Living Age, No. 162.

The Beautiful Widow, a novel by T. S. Arthur.

All the late London papers. Also, a complete assortment of Marryat's works, just received and for sale at Morse's Literary Depot, 85 Fourth street. je25

SUMMER STUFFS—Received this day, at 52 Market street, an extensive assortment of Gambroons, Tweeds, French Cassimeres, Denims, Mixtures, Linens, Cottonades, Drillings, Cords, Coatings, &c. &c.,
my29 A. A. MASON.

OPENING, at 62 Market street: 46 doz. Lace Gloves and Mitts, 12 doz. Linen Gloves, 25 doz. Silk Gloves, 32 doz. Lisle Thread Gloves, 12 dozen light and dark Kid do., 18