FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

From Fort Pickens.

From a letter to the New York "Tribune," written on the 5th inst., at Fort Pickens, we make the following extracts:

"It has been my luck to have been through nearly all the struggles at this place, having arrived off the harbor in the Brooklyn immediately after Lieut. Slemmer, in January last, retired from the main land to this post. Our orders, when we left, were to reinforce the place, but owing to an understanding which the late Administration had entered into with Maj. Chase, we were ordered, to remain outside the harbor, and not attempt to reinforce the fort unless it was attacked; but how to do so in that case our wise Administration did not instruct us. Nor did we receive orders to land, under which our naval commander was willing to act until the morning of the 12th of last April; up to that date we were compelled by our instructions to remain on shipboard, with the knowledge that, taking advantage of any stormy night, the enemy might land and take the fort without our being able to have rendered our friends any assistance. From statements published in the Savannah papers, we have since learned that the night of the 12th of April had been selected to assault the work. The attacking parties had been detailed, marched to the wharf, and were ready to embark, when, learning that the fort had been reinforced, the orders were countermanded, and the attack postponed. The information at to the reinforcement of the fort was probably obtained from some one inside of the fort."

The writer then details the unsuccessful attempts on the part of the rebels to corrupt the soldiers by bribery, and gives a description of the reinforcement of the fort, agreeing in the main with other reports which we have published. The following on the present condition of Fort Pickens is interesting:

"As many erroneous ideas are published about the nature of the attack and defense of Fort Pickens, I shall endeavor to correct some of the erroneous impressions about it. Every fortified place has or ought to have a clear and well-defined object. That of Fort Pickens is to defend the entrance to the harbor of Pensacola, and at the same time to provide against an attack of an enemy superior by sea and land, on the land side from Santa Rosa Island. The work has a camemay on the land side which adds to its defense against an enemy established on the Island. In designing the work it was supposed that the enemy, being superior by land and sea, might effect a landing on the Island and take possession of the fort. It became, therefore, necessary so to dispose the lines of the faces and flanks as to most effectually protect the channel, and oppose the greatest resistance to the land attack, and, at the same time, so arrange them as to give them the greatest amount of exposure to the fire of the works on the mainland, which works are now in possession of the seceders. In order to secure this last, nearly all of the faces and flanks are so placed as to be seen either in reverse, or if prolonged, pass through a certain point on the opposite shore, from which a battery can fire along the face—thus the fires are regarded as the most dangerous to which a work can possibly be exposed. The shore of the mainland is slightly elevated above us; it encircles us to the extent of about one hundred and forty degrees, occupying a line of about four and one-half miles in extent; the different points are situated at from about two thousand one hundred to two thousand nine hundred yards from us. You will see that this formation gives him many advantages for bombarding us. To provide against this danger, we have been virtually necessitated to construct what may be called a new fort. This has been effectively done, thanks to the industry of our men and the skill of the engineer soldiers. Without these last we could not have accomplished what we have done.

"The distance of the enemy's batteries from us will prevent his employing very effectively against us any guns, except heavy mortars, columbiads, and rifled cannon. His ability to injure us will depend upon the number of guns of those kinds which he has at his disposal.

"Our position is not, however, limited to Fort Pickens. We are able to oppose to the enemy's fire a line of one and one-half miles extent, inferior, it is true to his, and thereby giving him the advantages of a converging fire, but, at the same time, of such extent as to compel him to divide his fire. Our ability to oppose him will depend upon the number of guns of heavy caliber and rifled cannon we may be able to employ within that circle. Having command of the sea, and unlimited means at our disposal, we do not doubt but that we will ultimately by able to discharge a fire superior to that of the enemy. Furnish us with the means and the seceders can never take the fort, no matter how many men may be brought against it. Give us the means, and with the assistance of our brave allies, the navy, we will soon drive the enemy from his present position. I do not intimate the seceders in their game of *Bragg*, unless by some unforeseen accident, I do not believe it possible for them at present to take the fort."

A Region (or Territory) of Bliss. The latest joke is the following proclamation which we find solemnly published in the St. Louis "Republican":

"Whereas, Existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the financial condition of this Territory, on account of the insurrectionary combinations existing in the States, I, L. W. Bliss, acting Governor of Jefferson Territory, do hereby forbid the transmission by the people of this Territory, under any pretext whatever, to the Government of the United States, or any of the States thereof, any money, bills, drafts, gold dust, or any other things of value, either in payment of any debt now due or hereafter to become due, or for, or on account of any other cause whatever, until the termination of hostilities. In the meantime, however, the citizens of Jefferson Territory are invited to pay the amount of indebtedness to the citizens of the United States, so fast as it becomes due, into the Treasury of the Territory, where it will remain on deposit till the close of hostilities. These deposits will be charged ten per cent. per annum, and the faith, credit and public property of the whole Territory are pledged for their security.

"As we have thus far maintained a neutral position with regard to the difficulties now pending, I would counsel a moderate course—let our action be on the defensive only, and for the better defense of the Territory I would advise the arming of the Arapahoes and other tribes of friendly Indians. In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the successful retention of valuables in this Territory, and to secure happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

"Done at Denver, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1861. "L. W. BLISS,

Acting Governor J. T."

Good for Bliss! Long may he wave!

The Three-Years Troops.

A large number of troops are expected in Washington, says the correspondent of the N. Y. "Evening Post," within the next fortnight, and several additional regiments before the middle of next week. This is the beginning of the influx of three years men to the seat of war, and does not in itself indicate either an immediate advance on Manassas Junction or that General Scott has fears for the safety of the capital. Many of our people, seeing these troops arrive, jump to the conclusion that General Scott means immediate battle or that he fears for the safety of this place, whereas it is but the beginning of an immigration which will soon cover the hills of Alexandria and Arlington. In a short time thousands of the three months' men return to their homes. Gen Scott is too cautious a General to allow the change to be suddenly made between experienced soldiers and raw volunteers; for the regiments which arrived many weeks ago, have become very much accustomed to the soldier's life. To it will be gradually made. Many of the three months' men here will remain, and it is safe to say that out of every three regiments one will be formed of soldiers for the war. Nearly all the officers desire to enlist for the war, but multitudes of the rank and file cannot do so, their business at home requiring their presence.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The undersigned being appointed Sole Agent for Western Pennsylvania for FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, deems it unnecessary to enter into any extended notice of their merits, as they have stood the test of thirty years. The manufacturers warrant none thirty variation, on which they will pay a gold dollar to a locomotive, can be weighed. For sale at manufacturers' prices.

W. W. YOUNG, successor to Chenoweth & Young, 87 Wood st., corner Diamond alley. my22

SUNDRIES—30 bbls. fresh Rye Flour, 100 kegs Dried Peaches, "Hatters," 1 lot Black Berries, in tub, for sale by WATT & WILSON, No. 358 Liberty st.

FEATHERS AND FEATHERS—
50 bags Feathers, 14 bags Feathers, now landing from Wilmington, for sale by my22 ITA YOUNG, IRAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.
R. CHAMBERS, WM. MCKENNA, V. P.
R. FRENCH, JAMES MCKNIGHT,
WM. HIBBS, R. S. MCCORD.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

(Reported quantitatively for the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, June 20, 1861.

Trade in most departments continues at a stand still, nothing having occurred since our last report to relieve the dull monotony so long prevailing in every branch of trade. It is impossible to predict with any certainty when it will take place, and commerce resume its ordinary channels, and for the present it is idle to speculate. The money market opposite on new feature worthy of special note.

In the several markets there has been no material change. The demand for all the leading articles continued the last and the transactions are entirely confined to small lots to meet the immediate wants of the local trade.

[NOTE.—The quotations given in the following Review, if not otherwise noticed, are the wholesale prices, subject where otherwise notice; and that in all cases in the filling of small orders to the city and country trade, an advance of three to five per cent will be charged over these quotations.

ASHES—quiet and dull. Sales Pearls 6¼; Sale Ash 5¾. Pots range from 6@6¼.

ALE—Pittsburgh manufactured continues in fair demand, with sale. We quote: Shipment to all parts of the country. The established rates at present are:

	bbls.	half bbls.
Extra	6	$4.00
Cream	6	2.50
X	6	3.00
Family	6	2.50
Porter	6	3.00

BACON—The price current of Messrs. Bartel & Bailey, for packed hams are as follows: Four cents, 12½ lbs, $10@10.50 per 100 lbs; 14 lbs, $10@11.50; 16 lbs, $10@11.50; 18 lbs, $10@12.50; 20 lbs, $10@12.50; 22 lbs, $10@13; 24 lbs, $10@13.50; 26 lbs, $10@14; 28 lbs, $10@14.50. Ham and beef tongues, 18 lbs, $9@10; 12 lbs, $9@10.50; 14 lbs, $9@10.50; 16 lbs, $9@11; 12 lbs, $8@10; 10 lbs, $8@9. Grain bags—Small sizes, $16 @ 18.50; 24 lbs, drilling, $18@ 24. Omaburgs, $16; $18; 2 oz ds, $18@24.

BACON—The market for Bacon during the past week has been unusually dull and prices have declined. Product does command 7@7½c; Sides 6@6½c; Plain Hams 9½@9¾; and Sugar Cured do at 11@11½c.

BALE ROPE—Sales are at our rate of full price. We note a fair number of sales at $1 for Mixed and $1.20@1.25 for prime White.

BUTTER & EGGS.—For Butter there is but little demand and prices Roll is dull at 7@8c for ⅌ ⅌. Eggs meet with a regular request at 10c ⅌ doz.

BROOMS—continue dull market—the demand is altogether local. The following are the rates obtained in the regular way from store: Common $1.25@1.50; Fancy $1.75; Extra do $1.85@2.25.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—The factory prices (cash, per cent) at Pittsburg are as follows: Buckets, Brighton Ave for Buckets, $2.60; 12 do, $4.75@5.75 ⅌ doz. From store, buckets and tubs the retail way at $1.75@2.00.

CORDAGE—

Manilla Rope, coil,	10 ⅌ ⅌	Manilla Rope, cut,	11 ⅌ ⅌
Hemp Rope, coil,	12 ⅌ ⅌	Hemp Rope, cut,	12 ⅌ ⅌
Tarred Rope, coil,	11 ⅌ ⅌	Tarred Rope, cut,	12 ⅌ ⅌
Packing Yarn, fine,	12 ⅌ ⅌	Packing Yarn, coa.	12½ ⅌ ⅌

BED CORDS—Manilla, $1.50; $2.25@3.00 ⅌ doz.

COTTON YARNS—The market is steady at the following quotations which are corrected to date:

POUND YARN.			
Nos. 4 to 10 inclusive	20 ⅌ ⅌ lb	No. 14	25 ⅌ ⅌ lb
No. 11 & 12	21 ⅌ ⅌ lb	No. 17	26 ⅌ ⅌ lb
No. 13	22 ⅌ ⅌ lb	No. 18	28 ⅌ ⅌ lb
No. 14	23 ⅌ ⅌ lb	No. 20	29 ⅌ ⅌ lb
No. 15	24 ⅌ ⅌ lb	No. 22	30 ⅌ ⅌ lb
No. 16	24 ⅌ ⅌ lb	No. 23	32 ⅌ ⅌ lb
HANK YARN.			
No. 400	11 ⅌ doz	No. 800	8 ⅌ ⅌ doz
No. 500	10 ⅌ ⅌ doz	No. 900	8 ⅌ ⅌ doz
No. 600	9 ⅌ ⅌ doz	No. 1000	8 ⅌ ⅌ doz
No. 700	8 ⅌ ⅌ doz		

Carpet chain, assorted, 20c ⅌ lb

Do	white, 22	Twine,	21c ⅌ lb
Do	do 25 cents, 21c	Quilting,	16c
Do	do 35 to 44c, 22c	Family Batting,	15c
Cotton Yarn	20	Batting, No. 1,	12c
Candlewick	20c	No. 2,	10c

SHEETINGS.

No 6	5¼ ⅌ ⅌ yd
No 7	5½ ⅌ ⅌ yd

CANDLES & SOAP—The following quotations are reified on as being strictly correct:—Mould and dip candles, 10c; No 1 Rosin soap, 4½c; No 2 do do, 4c; German do, 4c; Chemical olive do, 5½c; Castile do, 12@14c (as to quality); No 1 do do, 7c; Friends to Women's soap, 7c; Barber's soap, 8c.

CRACKERS—The following are the wholesale prices: water crackers, 6c ⅌ lb; butter, 7c; sugar 8c; Boston, 7c; wine 12½c; pilot bread, $4 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Still a fair demand but unchanged; sale of 10 boats at the ⅌ bush.

COTTON—The receipts have been light, and the demand is limited. Small lots of W & M are sold at from 7 to 8c ⅌ lb, according to quality.

DRIED BEEF—In moderate demand with occasional sales at 11@11½c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a regular demand for Peaches, and prices for fine and fully assortable are well maintained. Sale making at from $1.25 to $2.40. Apples dull at 75@150 ⅌ bush.

FISH—A very dull market all the week, the demand being very limited. Prices are rather unsettled, with a drooping tendency. No 1 Large Mackerel commands $3.50 to $3 ⅌ bbl, and for small do, $3 ⅌ half bbl; Salmon, $7 for fine; $5@6 for good; $4@5 for mixed; Trout, $3.50@4; Herring, $5.50@6 for half bbl; Salmon, $3@3.50