THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS, & CO.

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

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FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

THE GUERILLA WARFARE are literally and in fact, little wars, common to the barbarians and petty powers of an uncivilized, and occasionally of a civilized people. In Spain they have been very common, and were particularly so in 1808, when, as in Mexico at the present time, the more powerful armies of the Government were defeated—Unheard of barbarities were committed by the the Spaniards against the French, and the horrible cry, of "Vengeance or Death," rung through every valley and mountain pass of Old Spain. The Guerilla warfare was deemed most honorable in All Spain. The old Nobles took part in it, and for five years the French were picked off one by one, until an army of men had fallen. It was the same from the Sea to the Pyrenees. Catelonia and Granada, Arragon and Leon, Andalusia and Navarre, names that give music to our language, were among the Provinces where men sprung forth eager for blood, and with hearts thirsting for revenge. Every mountain had its haunt, and every Monastry its secret chamber of death. The Guerilla leader was there the truest patriot, and every artifice was resorted to, to entrap the soldiers of France. Even the Spanish women, with all the witchery of their sex, used the artifices of beauty, and wit, and eloquence, to draw the enemy one by one from their strong holds.—There were dirks in the dance, poison in the wines, and death every where. Songs were sung for the brave Guerilla. The ballad told the story of his sacrifice, if sacrificed he was, and the highest honors attended him in life, and his burial after death.

We fear the same kind of warfare in Mexico, because we see the same sad evidences of hatred and revenge towards our people. Priest and politician, soldier and citizen, alike breathe hot revenge against us. Even the women of Mexico are ensnaring our credulous officers into real danger, and in return we hear of the beauty and charms of Mexican women. The Mexicans and Spaniards are in many things alike, and in all, things they can love as warmly, hate as fiercely and prove as revengeful. There is a spirit of obstinate endurance which not only chafes at submission, but which will not brook a master. The Guerilla war is not a new thing to Mexico, and under the slight success which has attended its prosecution thus far, there is all the more danger of its long continuance. One of our own poets, Brainard, who died young and full of promise, has left the following memorial of *"The Guerilla in Spain:"*

Though friends be false and leaders fail,
And treacherous be with fear;
Though tamed the shepherd in the vale,
And stain the mountaineers;
Though Spanish beauty fill their arms,
And Spanish gold their purse,
Stern as their wrath's or war's alarms
Is the wild Guerilla's curse!

No trumpets range us to the fight;
No signal sound of drum
Tells us the foe, that in their might
The hostile squadrons come.
No sunbeam glitters on our spears,
No starlit tramp of steeds
Gives warning—for the first that hears
Shall be the first that bleeds.

The night-wind calls us from our bed,
At dark-fall forms our line,
And darkness gives the signal dread,
That makes our ranks combine:
Or should some straggling moonbeam lie
On copse or lurking hedge,
Through flash but from a Spaniard's eye.
Or from a dagger's edge.

'Tis clear in the sweet vale below,
And misty on the hill;
The skies shine mildly on the foe,
But lower upon us still!
This gathering storm wilt quickly burst,
And spread its terrors far;
And at its front we'll be the first,
And with it go to war!

"GENERAL TAYLOR IN ROUGH HANDS."—So says the Washington Union, and we have sad evidence of the rough treatment he has received from the Locofocos, both in the attempt made at Washington to withold a vote of thanks from the man, and in the attempt, to disgrace him by placing him under the command of Col. Benton. More than this—Since the people have shown a disposition to appreciate the forbearance, courage and perseverance of General Taylor, which the Administration have so much deprecated, we find that he has become both the butt of ridicule and object of falsehood among his enemies. If a candidate for President, he will be abused as General Harrison was in 1838 and '40. Already we find the following foreshadowing of coming events, in the Indiana State Sentinel. It says:

"Gen. Taylor is a very ordinary looking man—He appears to have two prominent traits—courage and firmness; but if he possesses any other qualifications, I know not what they are. *No great generalship was displayed on the day of the battle.*] Generals Taylor and Wool planned and issued orders, while Gen. Lane was the *active general*, that carried the plans into execution, and the battle was won by bravery and not by generalship."

This is only "the beginning of the end," and who can doubt now that General Taylor is really rough handed.

THE LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Gen. Santa Anna, as will be seen by the account of the capture of Puebla, has retreated to the City of Mexico, having succeeded in getting between Puebla and Mexico, or else the General detached from Puebla to intercept Santa Anna, has succeeded in getting between Santa Anna and the City of Mexico. Our army, at last accounts, was in possession of Puebla, the advanced body under Gen. Worth having entered that place on the 22d of May with only a slight resistance from the enemy, and no loss upon our side. Santa Anna was only 28 miles in advance of Puebla, and would probably be pursued. Some of the Mexican Guerilla parties had been captured by our scouts, and would, no doubt, be severely dealt with. A new President has been chosen in Mexico, in the person of General Herrara, and knowing the man as we do, we hope more from his elevation, than from any other cause, for an early peace.

The intelligence from the city of Mexico, however, is indicative of any thing but peace, and we fear the Guerilla warfare at least, will continue for months if not for years. From the strength of the Mexicans under Santa Anna, and Valencia, and the increased force at Mexico, with the growing hostility against the so called "Yankees," it is feared the war will not end for months.

Capt. Walker's wagon train, with which there was $1,500,000 of specie, had arrived safe at Jalapa.

Gov. SHUNK leaves the city to-day for Cincinnati.

THE LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO—Continued.

We call attention to the following continued history of the war with Mexico. It is admirably told, and is in all things authentic.

CHAPTER II.

Verily I say unto you, that in the one and seventieth year of the Republic, in the second month, towards the Ides of March, King James the III said unto the Congress: How shall the King increase his *Lires* and prostrate his enemies.—Seeing no money remains in the Treasury, and that which the King borrowed is spent!

2d. And the Congress said, How is this? did we not levy taxes on foreign goods, until the treasury overflowed? And did not the King and Walker, even the scribe that carries the King's bag, persuade us to release the rigour of these taxes saying: "That the less taxes we levied the more money we would have," and now behold! the treason in this matter. In that whilst thou hast enriched the foreigner, thou hast impoverished thy people at home, and beggared the Treasury.

3d. And behold Ritchie of the Ancient Dominion—who is in favour with the King and is his spokesman to the people, and eats of the King's Pap—said to the King: "Shall I curse them!" and he opened his mouth, and it was filled with wormwood and the fangs were not extracted, nor yet decayed by his great age, and he pronounced the Congress to be Mexicans, which being interpreted means, enemies to their country! !

4th. And all the lesser spokesmen of the King—even down to the Irish *Harper* who plays on the *Post* in the midst of the Iron City, set their penny whistles to Ritchie's tune, and with one accord cried out "Mexican Congress."

5th. And their was of the King's own party, an honest man in the Congress. Small of stature, from the swamps of Florida, who rubbing his glasses that were before his eyes, spake and said, "My Countrymen, Lo, this old sinner Ritchie, whom we have so long borne with and nurtured is unfit any longer to come in and out amongst the representatives of a free and honest nation." And the Congress with once accord answered, "Amen," thereto.

6th. And the King said, give me ten more Legions of Soldiers, and nine and twenty millions of coin—with three millions thereof I will buy a peace. And with the residue I will fight for "Glory." Howbeit *Wilmot* said, will the King give us a pledge that Glory shall not consist of the extension of the Area of slavery, where no slavery now exists.

7th Now the land had been at rest for three and thirty years and peace had prevailed ever since the battles were ended with George III King of the Isles. And the *Loco Foco* sect had been all that time wholly engaged in securing to each other the "loaves and fishes" and other spoils of office. No that there was found no men fit to lead the armies to victory.

8th. And the King knew this, and it grieved him sore, for it was now the King's purpose to send another army, and a fleet of ships to destroy the Walled City and Stony Castle of "Vera Cruz" at the entrance, as thou goest as it were to the imperial city.

9th. And the King said, I am this day humbled in the sight of all my subjects in this matter, nevertheless I must submit, and he said unto Scott —behold Marcy shall do thee no harm—so rest thy sword in peace" and go present thy "front" to the enemy, and I will protect thy "rear." Now Scott was a man of war from his youth up—of great science in skill, and brave as he was tall of stature being higher than all the multitude!!

10th. And the ships put to sea, and crossed the great Gulf and bearing down the coast Westward and Southward arrived at "Lob s" and having loosed from this isle after certain days, they ran down towards the Castle and when a part only had made the land, there arose a mighty wind and the storm continued for three days and great consternation prevailed.

11th. And when the storm calmed, they entrenched in the sand hills, and bombarded the Castle, and laid waste the City, until the men of the City cried out, and there was very great slaughter of women and children, and Scott said, withhold, it is enough—and forthwith he took possession of the strong hold of the Mexicans, and the troops of James garrisoned it.

12th. And a Herald proclaimed to James the victory Scott had won! And the King turned to Marcy, the Scribe, and said, how glorious this news would be, it a Whig had not achieved it—and Marcy said, is the King in earnest; surely the King will not attack Scott in the rear!!

13th. And the King sent for Ritchie, and commanded him concerning these Whig Generals—saying, I fear Zachary and his letters. See thou that he does me no harm, and I now fear Scott, for he is a valiant!!

14th. And Ritchie proclaimed that it was the King's design to rob the Temples of Religion" in Mexico, to conduct the War.

15th. And a voice was heard throughout the whole land. And indignation fell thereon, the people saying, what is not against the temples or religion of any nation, and Ritchie became alarmed; and smiling, said he was only making sport. the King said, no!

Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

As the question of capital punishment is being discussed to some extent, with your permission —I also will show mine opinion."

It is not strange that infidels should be found denouncing the penalty of God's law on the subject of murder. But to me it does seem strange that any one who recognizes the Bible to be the word of God, and acknowledges it as the only infallible rule of faith and practice, should be found opposing the infliction of this punishment in case of wilful, deliberate murder. We have a clear and unequivocal declaration of the mind and will of God on this subject, contained in the 14th chapter and 6th verse of Genesis: "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man." Were it not for the pride and rebellion of the human heart against God and his authority, this law would universally be obeyed and recognized as just and right, and the wilful murderer would be permitted to suffer the appropriate reward of his crime, without any efforts to thwart justice and secure the guilty, so common now in almost all trials for murder. And this arises mainly from the misplaced sympathy of certain would-be reformers of the law of both God and man on this subject.

All commentators on the Bible, I believe, without a single exception, esteem the statute given to Noah to be binding on his posterity until the end of time. Now when the very best Biblical critics concur on this point, it becomes us to consider well before we reject all the testimony in favor of capital punishment, and suffer ourselves to be carried away by mere feeling for the condition of our erring and unfortunate fellow mortal, and by the sophistry of certain changelings who are ever seeking to revolutionize the word. If those who are opposed to the penalty of death for any crime, would show where and where this statute is abrogated, or has ceased to be binding upon the human race, it would have more influence on Bible abiding people than all the denunciations and God dishonoring epithets they can use, and which seem to be so familiar to some of those who claim to be the very embodiment of benevolence. But in which lines give no better evidence of perfection in holiness than others whose sympathies, if not quite so refined, I presume, are quite as well balanced. That the above precept was given for a rule of action at one period of the world's history, I presume will not be denied by any one who believes the Bible.

If so, it must still be a rule, unless it can be shown that it has expired by its own limitation or has been repealed by the law giver in explicit terms. This we believe cannot be done. I know that many attempts have been made to explain away and destroy the force of the passage; but all such attempts must utterly fail; it, like its Divine author, will endure forever. And the State or Nation that would nullify it or set it aside, incurs a fearful responsibility, and will be held accountable by Him who is jealous of his law and his honor. The practice of punishing capitally for certain crimes, may be defended upon grounds of expediency and propriety, as well as Scripture. No other punishment will so effectually deter from the commission of crime, nor does any other bear any proportion to the enormity of the crime to be discussed.

I hope that some of the advocates for abolition will favor us with good arguments on the question, so that we may examine them and be convinced, if we are in error; or if they should be thought wrong, in their views on the subject, we will try to point out their errors. I think the question of vital importance to us as a State and Nation, and before any legislative action is had on the subject, it should be well considered by the people. J. C.

THE SECOND WATER BASIN.—We owe it to Mr. Bakewell to state that it was the majority of the Water Committee and not that gentleman alone who opposed the construction of the second Basin in the council. The belief of the majority of the Committe is that the expense will considerably exceed $50,000 and require an expenditure which the people will not be ready to meet. The average cost of water in the lower part of city is only $3,75 while $7,50 is the proposed cost for those who would be benefitted by the new improvement, for each family.

The Pennsylvania State Liberty party have nominated for Governor, F. J. LE MOYNE, of Washington County, and W. B. THOMAS of Philadelphia, for Canal Commissioner.

A LATE MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN TROUBLE.—Some of the noisiest defenders of the war with Mexico, are some of the greatest declaimers against the courage and patriotism of those among the bravest men in the country. Mr. Henley, of Indiana, is thus justly shown off in the Indiana State Journal. He was in the last Congress, and as we heard him more than once, we are assured of the truth of what is here said in regard to the course taken by this hero in Buckram:

It will be recollected that this gentleman was one of Mr. Polk's electors in this State. He then told the people that the annexation of Texas would not produce a war with Mexico, and if it did he would undertake to conquer Mexico with a dozen old ladies armed with broomsticks. The annexation took place, and the war followed.—Mr. Henley did not conquire Mexico with his dozen old ladies nor did he volunteer when the State called for troops. As an excuse for not doing it he wrote as follows—

"And now in conclusion, as the occasion is a fit one, allow me to say to the troops at Camp Whitcomb, that having voted for the annexation of Texas which is alleged to have originated it, *if my duties in Congress would have allowed it I should already have been one of their number; and if they do not march before the adjournment, or if I can leave at an earlier period without neglecting the duties which devolve upon me here, I may yet join them before they reach the table lands of Mexico.* They have my ardent wishes for a safe return to their homes and families.

Very respectfully, Your obed'nt serv't,
THOMAS J. HENLEY.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1846.

The State has again been called on for volunteers, and Mr. Henley, although not prevented by holding an office, has not yet volunteered nor will he do it. This is the patriotism of the locofoco leaders.

Do the people hereabouts recollect any thing of the speeches of Judge Wick, another of the Polk elect.rs? He too, if we are correctly informed, was willing to whip Mexico on contract. We dont hear of his taking it. Why don't he do it?

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1846.

The new government Propellor which was tested on Saturday, is to leave for Brazos, to-day.

The Seguins announce a concert on Friday evening. It is said a certain Bishop who heard Miss Cibber, in Handill's Messiah, exclaimed as the lady came to a particularly rich passage, "Madam your sins are forgiven!" What will that Bishop say if he could only listen to Miss Seguin in some of her Scotch warblings.

Freeman, the new reformed gambler delivers another lecture at the Chinese Museum tonight.

A man by the name of Roberts has made two attempts to lecture on "Women and Ireland," which were failures. Tight boots both times on old Rough and Ready, and several other topics.—Whether he will succeed any better in getting an audience remains to be seen.

It is said a splendid Hotel, to be kept by your good friend Hartwell, is to be erected on the site of the old Chesnut street Theatre. Should such enterprise be attempted, mine host of the Washington, is eminently fitted to direct it.

Our markets are filled with strawberries, and our streets resound with the cry of the venders of this delicious fruit, which by the way is much more sweet and palatable now than it was before the rains.

CHARITIES FOR SCOTLAND.—The Treasurer of the Scotch Relief fund, Wm. Blackstock, Esq., has received a handsome acknowledgement from Philadelphia of the contributions for the relief of the suffering Scotch. On the 3d inst., the receipt of $2,106 is acknowledged at the hands of Rev. A. D. Campbell and Thomas Hird. Twenty-one hundred dollars had previously been shipped from this section of the State, and in addition a large quantity of provisions. The vessel which took out the provisions for Western Pennsylvania carried out 3 146, barrels kiln dried corn, 208 cf Flour, 177 bags and 3 bbls Corn, 44 do of Wheat, one of Rye, all consigned to Mr. Forbes of Edinburgh. In the letter acknowledging the receipt of these provisions the writer, P. M. Call Esq., says:—

"I cannot sufficiently express the high sense which we entertain of the unfaltigable exertions that have been made and are still going on in Western Pennsylvania for the relief of the Scotch." We are assured that the money and provisions for the relief of the Scotch, will amount to seven or eight thousand dollars and that for the relief of the Irish to perhaps $27,000, or $28,000, all sent from this city, country and neighborhood.

The forwarders have been very liberal in taking provisions for the relief of the sufferers in Europe and we have been requested to present the thanks of the Scotch Committee to messers Leech, McNulty and Graff.

DR. ELDER AND THE BIBLE.—We are requested by Dr. Elder, in the U. S. Gazette, to publish his explanation of a speech reported as his in the New York papers, and delivered during the recent religious anniversaries. Dr. E. is represented as speaking irreverently of the Bible under Moses. He disclaims any such intention, and says that he "believes the absolute divinity of Jesus Christ, and that he believes the New Testament report of his life and doctrines, and that they are the rule of his faith and practice."—What Dr. Elder would also be understood as saying is contained in the following paragraph:

"I believe that the Jewish polity is fully warranted by the authority which ordains it, and as fully vindicated by the history of that people. It was already growing obsolete in the days of Saint Paul. (Hebrews viii. 13,) and Christianity has now every where replaced its jurisprudence with a system of laws, more consonant to *our* circumstances and times. I think "they do greatly err, not knowing the scriptures, neither," the policy of Divine Providence, who would restrain the civil liberties and social economy of the present and the future, by the limitations necessary to the past."

We believe the above will place the Doctor *rectus in curia*, in regard to the extract we published, and we would publish the whole letter if our space would admit.

THE PAN TO SANTA ANNA.—The form of the pass granted to Santa Anna, as copied in some of the papers is denied to be "an authentic copy" by the Union. Perhaps the editors will furnish us with one more authentic, and we are glad to see the President called upon to do so in the Resolutions adopted on Wednesday by the Whig county Convention. The denial of the Union, however, is not very good authority upon public matters even when they affect the character of the administration. The Organ may deny what it will, since the President himself answers most effectually its own denial. In the annual message of December 8, 1846, the following may be found:

"In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that when orders were issued to the commander of our naval force in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return."

A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE.—The window in the merchant rarely presents so great an attraction as now draws crowds to Kennedey's. The attraction of which we speak is a magnificent picture, the pencil of a great painter has transferred to canvas. It represents Mary Magdalene in the act of anointing the feet of the Saviour, and the manner with which she has performed the task is touching and beautiful. He who looks once, will desire to look again, and after he has gazed for hour's he will still linger in admiration. This picture is supposed to be an original by the celebrated Spanish Artist, Guiseppe Ribera, commonly called Il Spangnoletto, or the little Spaniard. If so, this picture must be at least one hundred and ninety one years old, as Spangnoletto died in 1656. Still, the colors are almost as fresh as though they had been lain upon canvas but yesterday. This picture was purchased by the owner in Antwerp and is beyond doubt the finest gem of art now in our city. Our citizens should call and see it, before the owner removes it from Kennedy's.—*Telegraph.*

IRISH RELIEF.—M. Allen informs us that he has shipped in all up to last Saturday, about 400 tons of produce destined for Ireland, and from the large quantity engaged with the canal lines, during the present week, he contemplates getting off nearly all in store. Contributors may look for quick despatch for any produce confided to his care.

NUISANCE.—We beg leave to call the attention of our active Street Commissioner to the filthy condition of Post Office Alley.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

All no period during the late few years (says the *Birmingham Journal,*) has trade been in a more depressed state than at the present time.

The Irish Incumbered Estate bill had been read a third time in the House of Lords. This will enable holders of mortgaged property to sell part of their estates to pay off incumbrances. This will raise up an independent middle class of Irish land-owners—men cultivating their own grounds.

The House of Commons had passed the Ten Hours bill—the country gentlemen triumphed.

In the House of Lords, same day, Lord Brougham spoke of "the distressing state of the Money Market." Yesterday it was very bad, and it was worse the day before; and the worst accounts were received from Lancashire and Yorkshire.—Numerous orders had been received from America for Woolens in the West Riding, and for Cotton in Lancashire, yet the manufacturers could not execute these orders, and were even obliged to stop their mills.

IRELAND.

SPREAD OF FEVER.—Deaths from famine are happily becoming rare, but fever is rapidly doing the work of decimation. The accounts from Kerry, Galway, Roscommon and Longford, are of an extremely unfavorable character. In the Union workhouse of the latter county, the number of deaths in the year ending 1st of April, 1847, was 112, while for the corresponding period this year, they amounted to 677.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The accounts from the Wheat markets of the French Departments are again becoming each day more serious. In almost every district has a rise of prices occurred.

The Royal Government of Prague has decreed that the Jesuits shall not be permitted to reside in the capital of that kingdom.

Food riots have taken place in Wurtemburg and Ulm.

AZTEC RUINS.—Mr. Stantly, the artist, who accompanied Gen. Kearney to California, writes as follows:

"There has been much speculation in regard to the Aztec remains in the valley of the Gila. That it has once supported a vast population, we could not doubt for ruins of their towns and cities are plainly visible for hundreds of miles. Stone found existing in the valley covering many acres; but with one exception, we did not find any buildings in any degree of preservation.—This was about four miles from our trail, and two hundred and forty miles above the mouth of the river. This building is 60 feet by 45, three stories high, and is constructed of the adobe, similar to that used in the houses of New Mexico. Whether these ruins have any connexion with those of South America is not known. The Indians in the vicinity are covered for miles with broken pottery of burnt clay, beautifully painted and ornamented, and this was the only clew which we had to the advancement of the builders in the mechanic arts The Pemne Indians have bit very imperfect traditions of the former race.

MISCELLANY.—Mr. O'Connell left Avignon for Aix on the 16th ultimo.

The Belgian Journals state, that malignant typhus fever is very prevalent in the province of Flanders.

On the 5th of April, one of these dreadful fires which are the curse of Turkey, broke out in Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia. It was blowing a violent north east wind at the time, and the fire, after raging most intensely for 24 hours, ceased for want of fuel, having consumed in its progress upwards of 2,000 houses, and 27 public establishments.

The loss of property is immense, and has been variously estimated at from £2,000,000 to £2,500,000. To account for this apparently exaggerated loss, it is necessary to mention that not a single stone counting house, or fire-proof magazine, resisted the intense fury of the flames. According to our correspondent, 500 miserable houses are all that remain of the once flourishing Bucharest.—*London Herald.*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, OF 1787.—The American has an old Gazette of this date, published by Scull & Boyd, on a sheet of only 14 by 20 inches, and even then much enlarged from some of the later publications. The size of the Gazette is now 42 by 28 inches, and we find it almost impossible to crowd in so *small* a space much more than the news of the day.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS GOING TO EUROPE.—Among the passengers in the new steamer Washington, was the Hon. Richard Brodhead, of this State, and Hon. William S. Miller, and W. W. Campbell, Members of the last Congress from the City of New York.

THE COCKROACH NUISANCE.—A gentleman has called upon us to say that the cockroach nuisance will be as soon abated by the use of red wafers scattered upon the floor, as in any other way. Our informant has tried it with complete success.

CANADA.—The Legislature of this extensive Province, met under the Vice-regal Lieutenancy of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a lineal descendant of the Scotish monarch who triumphed at Bannockburn while warring for liberty four hundred years ago.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Baltimore at the Exchange this evening, where the Baltimore Committee who recently visited Pittsburgh, will be present. Hon. Andrew Stewart was appointed to address the meeting.

EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Pennsylvania left Pittsburgh Friday evening with a full freight and with 480 German emigrants, bound for the far North West.

MASON, of the rifles, wounded at Cerro Gordo died on the 15th May. He was a brave officer and much beloved.

The President ADAMS arrived in Philadelphia on the third, and at home, probably on Saturday.

Henry Wheaton our late Minister to Prussia, has been invited to a public dinner at New York.

The PRESIDENT met with an enthusiastic reception at Raleigh and Chapel Hill.

The New York Sun says Mr. POPE will visit that city about the 20th of this month.

THE WAR SHIP OF PEACE.

BY SAMUEL LOVER

Sweet land of song, thy harp doth hang,
Upon the willows now,
While famine's blight and fever's pang
Stamp misery on thy brow;
Yet take thy harp and raise thy voice,
Though faint and low it be,
And let thy sinking hear rejoice
In friend, still left to thee.

Look out, look out across the sea
That girds thy emerald shore,
A ship of war is bound for thee
But with no warlike store;
Her thunder sleeps—'tis Mercy's breath
That wafts her o'er the sea,
She goes not forth to deal out death,
But bears new life to thee.

Thy wasted hand can scarcely strike
The chords of grateful praise;
Thy plaintive tone is now unlike
Thy voice of prouder days.
Yet, even in sorrow, tuneful still
Let Erin's voice proclaim
In hardie praise, on every hill
Columbia's glorious name.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 5 9 P. M.

Flour—The amount of business doing in Flour is moderate, and holders have not realised the advance they claimed, fully. To day West and Pa brands sold at $9,25a9,37½ per bbl.

Wheat—While on the spot realises 220a223c per bu.

Corn—Some samples of prime Yellow sold today at 123a126c per bu.

Oats continue very scarce, and fetch 58a61c per bu.

Rye has advanced to 140a143c per bu, on the spot. To arrive some sales at less.

Whiskey in bbls is still held at 40c, but buyers will not come forward at that price.

Cotton has declined ¼c per lb since the news.

Provisions—The market continues rather quiet but holders are very firm and claim full prices.—The sales consequently are to a moderate extent only at prices for new West. Mess Pork $17, and old at $16,50.

Sales of No 1 Lard at 10½@ for bbls and kegs—the demand is good since the news.

Of Bacon sales Hams of Western Cure at 10c, and City Cure at 12a12½. Western Sides at 9½, and Shoulders at 8c, which is an improvement on the latter.

The demand for Cloversead has improved, and sales of prime free seed at $4,62½a4,75 per bu, at.

American Flaxseed is held at 142c, without sales toestablish the price.

Ky Leaf Tobacco is in request—the extremes of the market are 3½a10c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 5, 9 P M.

Flour—The stock of Flour on the market is not large. The receipts have been fair. For Howard st. a price is claimed which buyers refuse to pay, $9,93½ per bbl. Holders are sellers at that. The last sales of City Mills were at $9,75 per bbl.

Wheat—Small sales prime White at 216a219c and of similar quality of Red at 212a215c.

White Corn of prime quality realises 112a114c and Yellow 116a119c per bu.

Oats realise 59a61c per bu.

Whiskey is a little lower. Sales bbds and bbls at 36½a37½c.

Provisions—The sales of the week have been moderate only and at steady prices. Holders are much firmer since the news. Sales Pork—Mess at $16,50, and Prime at $14 per bbl.

Bacon—The demand continues good. Sales Western Shoulders at 7¼a8c, Sides at 9¼a10c, and Hams at 9a10c.

Lard has not varied in price—No. 1 realises 9¼a10c in bbls and kegs.

Of Beef some sales Mess at $15a15½—extremes of the market $15a15½. Prime at $10a10½.

Of Butter sales 50 kegs good Western at 14c. Small sales Western Deer Skins in hair at 26a28c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 5, 10 P. M.

The business done in Flour to day is not large. The stocks actually on sale are not very large. Some Southern sold for use at $10,50 per bbl.

Some sales Rye at 103c per bu.

Provisions—Holders claim an advance on articles of Provisions, but the sales are light in consequence of the higher figures demanded. Sales of New Mess Prime Pork at $11,25 and old at $13,62½, of old Mess at $16@16,75, while new is held at $17 without sales.

For Bacon there is an excellent demand and sales 120@120,00 bbls corn. West. cure sales at 9c and 30,000 lbs shoulders at 6½c.

Four freights to Liverpool have advanced to 3 shillings per bbl.

FROM MEXICO.

JALAPA, May 20.

The Mexicans here have news from the city of Mexico which we cannot get hold of, their own enemies doubtless running regularly. One of them told me last night that fifteen battalions of the National Guard have been four nights nightly organized at the capital, that fortifications are now in process of construction at or near Rio Frio, that the bells have been run up into cannon, and that the owners of an iron foundry at the city of Mexico, Englishmen, have been compelled to cast bells on the promise of remuneration hereafter.

JALAPA, May 21.

The Mexicans have a report here, which is credited by the Americans generally, that Herrera is elected President of Mexico, and that he is disposed to treat for peace.

The reas are assigned by the Mexicans for Herrara being willing to make peace with us is, that he desires to prevent our taking possession of the Capital of the Republic, which he says will be the inevitable result if the Mexicans do not come to terms.

The Army is under marching orders for to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock. Gen. Twiggs' column will move at that hour, if no unforseen circumstances intervene. Nothing further from Generals Worth and Quitman, except that they were resting, from the fatigues of the march in Puebla.

Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, under date of the 22d inst., writes us as follow—just as the Palmetto was leaving:

"One hundred and twenty Quartermaster's mules, loaded with flour and pork, on their road to rendezvous at Santa Fe, were attacked late last evening, three miles from here.

"The muleteers were fired upon; but I cannot learn whether any were killed. Most of the muleteers have just returned, and report that the entire train was captured. This is no rumor. I have the facts from the Quartermaster here."—*Balt. Amer.*

Later from Santa Fe.

About sixteen volunteers, discharged from service in Col. Price's regiment at Santa Fe, on account of ill health, arrived at St. Louis. They remain in detached parties, the latest on the 21st of April.

Everything was in a tranquil state when they left Santa Fe. The natives of the country were deprived of the means of mischief, if they were so disposed. The courts for the trials of the rebels had closed, both at Taos and Santa Fe, and the sanguinary executions, which had taken place under their adjudiction, were at end.

Col. Price was in command at Santa Fe, which has proved the grave-yard for many young and gallant men. The St. Louis Republican says, that nearly four hundred persons were buried there. One hundred had been discharged from Col. Price's regiment on account of sickness.

In coming home these parties met great numbers of Indians, whose principal object seemed to be the stealing of mules and horses. On the 9th instant, they were attacked at Pawnee Fork, by about one hundred Camanche and Arrapahoe Indians, and in the fight one Indian, the leader of the band, was killed, and several wounded. One or two of the Americans were slightly wounded. The Indians succeeded in driving off one hundred and five head of horses and mules, principally the property of a party of Mexican traders, travelling in company. The party on their arrival at Independence, numbered sixty-five men, with eighteen wagons, and $60,000 in specie belonging to Mexican traders. The winter at Santa Fe had been excessively severe, and of great duration. A man by the name of Hicks was killed at a fandango in Santa Fe, shortly before the last of the company left.

Of the number of volunteers at Santa Fe, very few will enroll themselves for a new term of service.

GEN. TAYLOR'S COMMAND.—A letter in the New Orleans Picayune, dated Monterey, May 7, says:

The health of the army here continues good, with the exception of the 2d Mississippi Regiment, which is still suffering from the ravages of the small pox, and losing a good many men. I neglected to mention in my last that Gen. Taylor had been ill for a day or two, but had recovered.

RAT CHARMER.—It is said there are men in London, who possess the power of entering rats from their holes, and constraining them, in broad day, to enter into rat traps. The charm consists in some of the straw placed in the trap being saturated with the oil of anise and of cummin.

SILK SACKS.—Black silk sacks are quite the rage with the ladies of Philadelphia city. The fashion, no doubt is borrowed from the East, where the Turks have the credit of putting their ladies into sacks for any, every, and no offence at all.

SOMETHING NEW.—A ring of zinc and one of copper, placed in contact around either fruit or ornamental trees, will prevent all insects from ascending and injuring them. The moment the insect touches the battery it receives a galvanic shock and is killed or falls to the ground. The action of the battery is incessant, being sufficiently powerful in either dry or wet weather. So says the Macon Journal.

THE Brazilians consider plumpness an essential point of female beauty; and the greatest compliment that can be paid a Brazilian lady, is to tell her that she grows more and fairer every day.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the extraordinary cures of Scrofula performed by Dr. *Sellers's Indian Vegetable Panacea*, which they will find recorded in another column of to-day's paper. They are without doubt the most wonderful on record, and have been pronounced by many of our most respectable physicians. The afflicted and others interested, are requested to visit them at their several places of abode, and learn from their own lips the wonderful effects of the medicine. The firstone named is Mr Isaac Brooks, who may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of Rowand & Watson, No 67½ Market st. Philada. oc6

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☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. THOEN, Market street, and P. R. SAWYER, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. je2 lw

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Mercer, Tuesday.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from the Wm Dean, of Williamsville Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county in which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the leading men of the profession, bursting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"Sir: I have now in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can, as I expect it it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand Respectfully, apl7 WM. DEAN, M. D.

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—Medical Testimony.—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from the Wm Dean, of Williamsville Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county in which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the leading men of the profession, bursting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

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