PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City

FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS C. J NOBLE, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Pittsburgh
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin Tp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
J. W. BAXTER, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

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

Progressive Reformers.

We had occasion to write, the other day, a chapter, upon "Progressive Democracy," in which we summed up some of the destructive measures of the dominant party, and the Agrarian tendency of many other miscalled reforms, peculiar, in some sections of the country, at least, to those who are for turning the world upside down by infusing pernicious nostrums into the public mind.

There are another class of Reformers, which belong rather to the social than the political species. These are of no particular clime or country, sect or party, though often encouraged by that false Democracy which ceases to distinguish between the true freedom of a well constituted State, and that "largest liberty" which gives unbridled license to the worst passions. In the abundance of liberty which men enjoy in this free land of ours, there is always danger of that abuse of freedom which makes men sigh for those wholesome restraints necessary at times for the control of the best ordered minds. Where parties, or men of no party, are disposed to set the poor against the rich, as is often done by demagogues in this country, or where men continue to make war upon private property, land holders, leases,—in a word, upon all legal possessions, there is occasion to make men, whose good fortune, or superior skill and industry have given them these favors, complain of those who would despoil them of their possessions. The Constitution happily tolerates the freest opinions, the freest discussion, the freest form of faith, whether political or religious, and every necessary blessing incident to the freest Government, but when men go beyond all this, and seek to pull up or tear down all the guarantees of the Constitution, there is a fitting occasion to complain of these innovations.

The Social Reformers, of whom we speak, do not confine their innovations merely to property, but even to well established principles of Church Government. In the estimation of some of these, ministers should receive no salaries, all peoshould be in common, and men may not, without giving offence, make their churches as comfortable and beautiful as their own dwellings.

Others seek equal wages, equal labor, equal divisions of property, equal honors, and why not equal intellects, equal disgrace, and equal misfortune. God has given every man the power of free choice, and according to his capacity, disposition of love of right, or love of wrong, he may and will seek what he will. There are intellectual inequalities, and there are physical inequalities, and all nature, as well as all revelation, teaches us this plain truth. It is not so, thank Heaven, in the diffusion of happiness, for God in this respect has so appointed the good and evil of this life, that much more true happiness is imparted to the poor and humble than to the rich and proud. It is a terrible thing to remember, too, that all the moral responsibilities of this life are according to that which a man hath, and not according to that which he hath not. Some of our progressive reformers,—who, by the way, abuse these words, in all their creeds,—seek to be not only wiser than their fathers, but wiser above what is written.—They believe neither in God nor his Prophets, in the Saviour nor his Apostles. They are forever setting up new deities for worship. To-day it is "the largest liberty" of Fanny Wright, or a general war upon society. Marriage as it is, children as they are, society as it is constituted, a man and his wife for life, rather than for a season, are things all wrong in the estimation of this class of reformers. "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," is the teaching of the Bible, but not so the teachings of your "largest liberty" people. They would metamorphoses wedlock, not into a prescribed system of polygamy, but into a system where, if a man might not have as many wives as the Grand Turk, he would in a short time have as many divorces from those who had been his wives. The number of divorces in this county are already becoming frightfully large, and they are the darkest incidents in the innovations of which we speak.

Religious fanaticism is another species of the evil. There is no creed so wicked or ridiculous that men cannot be found ready to embrace it.—Be it Mathias, Joe Smith, Fourier, or any body else, claiming a divinity of person or of mission, men flock around them as if they were true standard bearers of the cross, and bow down and worship them as if they preached the truths of the Bible.

These Reformers are often shrewd, crafty, cunning men, and often they exercise great influence over the incredulous and weak-minded. It is time for all true Christian men to set their faces as a flint against all such impostures.

A new Reformer has recently sprung up in Illinois, in the person of one Andros Anderson, a Swede, who claims to be divinely endowed. He has associated with him several minor prophets.—Several of his followers recently arrived in New York, where Anderson joined them. Here again the imposter assumed the attributes and prerogatives of God, and made his followers believe that if they should not follow him to Illinois, their eternal damnation must inevitably ensue. Another point of his doctrine is, that there has been no grace in the world since the Apostle's time, until he (Anderson) was born. We presume the other religious tenets which he inculcates are of a similar character

The New York Commercial says, the particular event which brought these developements to light, was the robbery of the chest in which Johan Lunberg kept the treasures of the society. This occurred a night or two since. Suspicion fell upon Anderson and two of his chief priests, Ericson and Berland. Writs of *replevin* were issued against them. The two last mentioned were taken into custody by D. I. Van Voorhis, sheriff, and committed to the King's county jail, until an investigation can be instituted. Anderson, who had absented himself, was apprehended and is now in jail.

This is a sample of many of the clan of modern Reformers, religious, political and social. The Land Reformers are drones who seek to live upon the industry of other men while they are idle and vicious. Agrarians are always men of the worst habits and worst passions. Take the Anti-Renters for example, of whom we learn the following by a recent letter to the N. Y. Courier from Albany:

"The lands in Taghkanic, have been *parcelled out by the recently organized band of indians in that town among themselves.* I know a number of farms here which are intended for particular persons of that gang. The division, or rather the contemplated division, embraces a large portion of the lands in that town, and they actually intend to take and retain forcible possession of them. This may be relied on as not a fancy sketch: it is sober reality. This band is made up of over one hundred, all sworn to secrecy, the most inviolable, and all pledged to appear in disguise and armed, whenever ordered out by the leaders. There are already indications, most unmistakable, of the intention to extend this same organization to other towns in the south part of the county."

From all such political and religious fanatics, may the Lord deliver us. They are the worst enemies of truth and of all conservative freedom, and if our institutions are ever overthrown, it will be from the encouragement given to that class of mountebanks, demagogues and fanatics of whom we have had occasion now and heretofore to call public attention.

The Allegheny Cemetry.

President—Thos M. Howe.
Managers—Jno. H. Shoenberger, Jesse Garrison, Wilson McCandless, Jno. Bissell, A. Holmes, Jas R. Sycer.
Treasurer and Secretary—Jno. Finney.

The above are the Board of Managers, chosen on the 5th inst. The Cemetry, as we learn from the American, cost for 110 acres, $50,000 and the manages have five years to pay one-half the sum. The ground is selling very rapidly, and the sales amount to $30,000 for only about six acres improved. We wish the officers abundant success in their commendable efforts to provide a suitable place of interment for the dead. In Europe, one of the most impressive sights the stranger sees, are the public cemeteries, and particularly the devotion shown to the memory of the dead.—Visits to the grave yard are frequent, and to the eyes of the stranger there seems to be a visible communion of spirits between the dead and surviving friends. Almost every grave is adorned with flowers, the care of which is the delight of friendship. Death seems stripped of half its terrors when thus the dews of heaven and the tears of friends are made to water the flowers of beauty, planted by kindly hands, springing forth from the graves of those who in reality never die. The body and the foliage alike may perish, but happy are they who believe in that Mansion, eternal in the Heavens, where God has promised a new reunion and a new communion to those separated, but for a time, in the world where we are.

THE MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.—The Mexican Privateer which lately captured the barque Carmelite in the Mediterranean was commanded by a Spanish fugitive from justice and her crew were all Spanish. She was never out of the Mediterranean though reported to have sailed from Vera Cruz. A letter to the New York Herald says the crew are furnished with [illegible] from some Mexican agent [illegible] authorities are conniving at the [illegible] but the American minister has taken up the matter with great determination. It is said that there are two or more Mexican piratas in the Mediterranean—all fitted out in Spain, most likely; nor is there any American ship of war in that sea to protect American commerce, which numbers a dozen or more of large vessels.

It is said that the authorities of Barcelona, indignant at the capture of this vessel, condemned the privateer as a pirate, and would restore the vessel and cargo to their owner.

TRADE OF THE WEST.—The trade of Milan in Grain is enormous, and characteristic of the enterprise of the West. On the 12th ult. 18,650 bushels were received, and 1,500 of Corn, and 650 teams were at one time in town. The value of this to the farmers was about $25,000.

The Massillon Gazette says that in one day the transactions in Wheat at that place amounted to $37,000. On another day 26,311 bushels of wheat were received, and soon after 30,100. There are 259,000 lbs of wool expected during the season, and the tolls received in 58 days amounted to $25,814 or five-sixths the whole amount received last year.

At Albany on Monday the value of western flour in port was estimated at six or seven hundred thousand dollars. One hundred craft, of all kinds, were loading and unloading wheat.

GENERAL HERRARA.—Later advices from Mexico do not confirm the election of General Herrara as President of Mexico, though the fact may turn out according to the rumor. We regret this, knowing this chieftain to be more friendly to the United States than any other Mexican commander. Herrara knows us, our institutions and has lived among us, and but for the bungling mission upon which Mr. Polk sent Mr. Slidell, would long ago have secured peace between the two countries, we doubt not, indeed, would have prevented war and defeated Paredes. He is a cool, cautious, prudent man, of much forbearance and of a great good sense, the very man with whom to make peace if the United States will consent to one upon any thing like easy terms.

THE GRUMBAR MASTER of the Post does not like our rhetoric or our logic in exposing Mr. Polk's Pass to Santa Anna, and, like a pedagogue upon his stool, discourses wisely of his knowledge of both. We hope, now that the "School master is abroad," he may succeed in *parsing*, to the public satisfaction, the Pass given by James K. Polk to General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. For a first lesson, we give him Mr. Polk's Message, of December 8, 1846, in which the President says that the Commander of our Naval force in the Gulf *was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico should he attempt to return.*"

ANOTHER OF THE BUSTERS.—The Corydon (In) Gazette, says that, during the last Congressional canvass in that district, the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, on several occasions said: "*I will agree to do all the fighting which may grow out of annexation.*" Now what a blunder it was on the part of the Administration to expend so much money and raise so many men to fight when the Hon. Robert Dale Owen might have won all those battles single-handed, and when he stood positively pledged to his constituents to do so! The Indiana Locofoco's in Congress, Henly, Wick, Owen, Dodly for war and patriotism, but the crown patriotism has proved of the wordy, windy kind.

CONFECTIONARY STORE AND FRUITERY.—Persons in want of seasonable fruits and choice confectionary, may find them both in abundance and in every variety, at the favorite establishment of Edward Upstill, Jr., Smithfield street between 4th and Diamond alley.

A FIREMAN'S TOAST.—"The *Ladies*—The only *incendiaries* who kindle a *flame* which *water* will not extinguish."

I have read in your valuable paper of the 21st May last, an interesting article on the subject of "Smoke nuisance at Manchester, England," and am somewhat surprised that this important subject has not long since received the consideration it merits from the enterprising citizens of Pittsburgh. There is no place where this improvement will have so beneficial a result, not only in the economy in the use of that great staple of that section of country, but also the neatness, comfort and elegance of your city; and I hope it may prove a reward to your energy, perseverance and industry to bring about this desirable improvement in the city of your recently adopted residence.

The experiments referred to in your article are satisfactory, but having investigated the subject heretofore by actual experiment, and having constructed an apparatus for the special purpose, I am convinced that the invention you refer to does not accomplish the great desideratum as economically and as effectually as it may be done. I will, as promised give you a succinct account of my process.

Well knowing that atmospheric air constitutes one of the indispensable ingredients in the combustion of all kinds of fuel, the importance of preparing, supplying, and regulating that supply particularly attracted my attention. I set about the invention of a cheap and easy method of heating the air before its passage into the furnace, and regulating its volume and quality according to its state, humid or dry, and mechanically to infuse the same by such measures and proportions best adapted to the thorough combustion of the fuel.

The volume of smoke with the above apparatus, is quite small in the furnace itself. According to common parlance it is consumed, or, better expressed, the combustion being complete little or none exists, having received a sufficient quantity of oxygen, the supporter of combustion, and whatever smoke may have passed over is returned through the fire for re-combustion.

The inflammable gases which may have escaped by the first process of combustion, are economically consumed and applied; the carbonic and and other noxious residuum, are carefully disposed of, leaving no deleterious effects.

The sparks being the unconsumed particles of fuel which are passed through the furnace or stack by the force of the draught, are taken up and together with the soot, lamp-black and bitumen are mechanically returned through the fire and completely consumed.

A most important object is also attained by this apparatus—the draught is always equable, no matter what the state of the atmosphere, or which way the wind blows, or the boat is going; or, to illustrate my meaning by reference to every day's experience, I simply change my position as the wind blows from a particular quarter. Steamboat furnaces draw best when the wind is ahead. My apparatus equalizes the draught, diminishing or increasing it at will, according to the work to be done.

The apparatus is not costly, and may be applied to any land engine or steamboat now in use. It operates as a blower of the most improved form, and according to a most careful computation instituted, a saving of 20 or 25 per cent may be secured in the fuel consumed, independently of the neatness, comfort and health insured by its application.

The above letter is sent us from Washington by a practical engineer, a man eminent in his profession, and long in the service of the United States. He is also the inventor of a plan for getting rid of the smoke nuisance, and probably, with any suitable encouragement, would demonstrate its utility to the citizens of Pittsburgh.

THE WAR AND THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.—The Presbyterian General Assembly recently in session at Richmond adopted a Resolution appointing a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer for the purpose of appealing to the Lord of Hosts and Judge of Nations to restore Peace once more in our midst. The following is the Preamble to the resolve, and we suppose the authors of these sentiments will be denounced by those possessing power and those aiming to power, as of "the Mexican party."

Whereas, in the providence of God, our country is involved in war, and no war can exist without one or the other, or both nations engaged in active slaughter; and in the sad record of each, while two Assembly does not make itself a defendant, who are the guilty agents in bringing on this war, *yet upon whomsoever the guilty responsibility does rest, upon them also rests the blood—guiltness and evils which result from it:*

We are will ng to leave the question just here, and to try the Administration before the Great Court of the American people upon this issue and the evidence.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Philadelphia, have decided that the "good will" of newspaper establishments is as much a part of the value of the property sold as the types and presses, a decision obviously just and proper. The decision grew out of the following state of facts:

Holden & McMackin were equal partners in the ownership and publication of the Saturday Evening Post, three-quarters of which belonged to Holden, deceased. His widow claimed one half of the establishment, by right of her husband's ownership. This McMakin resisted on the ground that the good will of the establishment could not pass to the heirs of a deceased partner. He offered to buy the widow's interest at $15,000; or to sell half for $22,000—thus estimating the good will of the establishment at $14,000, which he was not willing the widow should have the benefit.

The offer was declined, and suit was brought; and as we before stated, his honor decided that the widow could recover remuneration for the good will of the Saturday Courier. By this decision if the matter cannot be settled in any other way, the office will have to be disposed of at public sale and the proceeds divided equally between the plaintiff and defendant.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The increase of exports for the first five months of the present year, over the same period in 1846, is $6,952,771. The total value of export in this time were $18,900,849:

IMPORT: FOR FIVE MONTHS—BIBB.	1847	1846
Dutiable goods.....	$31,257,925	$25,944,922
Free goods.....	1,625,291	1,771,120
Specie.....	2,179,215	314,540
Total.....	$35,353,011	$28,030,582
Duties collected.....	$12,553,772	9,825,545 97
Increase on dutiable goods in 1847..		$5,313,163
Decrease of free goods.....		1,496,926
Increase of specie.....		7,864,675
Increase of duties received.....		152,221 95

This is a state of fact in some respects worth comprehending, and which we are indebted solely to the sore distress which has prevailed in Europe for the want of Breadstuffs. The import of specie, and the large increase of exports, are unexampled.

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.—A Committee of condolence having addressed a letter to Henry Clay from Norfolk Va., Mr. Clay acknowledge the receipt of the same as follows:

"I am very thankful and grateful for the friendly expression of feeling. The loss of my dear son, on whom I had placed high and long hope has afflicted a deep and severe wound in the manner of his fall; the regrets which the whole and the manifestations of sympathy which come to me from you, from my friends generally, and may add from a generous and feeling public, affords much consolation. And we trust that He whose ways but inscrutable to us, has ordained this great affliction, will teach us, enable us to bear it with dutiful submission and in resignation to His sovereign will. H. CLAY.

THE Mingo Chief, Capt. Moore, which left Pittsburg morning before day, at Baker's Bar by coming in contact with the American—the latter boat coming up. As we hear it the A. was backing her engines close into the island when the M. C. took a sheer and ran into her. She was run ashore, and had 18 inches water in her hold—when she sunk on the Bar. As she had but little freight and will probably soon be raised, the damage cannot be great.

A NEW NOMINATION.—The Vicksburg Whig observing that the Democrats have suddenly discovered the most extraordinary virtues in Mr. Clay, whom they were lately so fond of abusing, and that they express the highest admiration for Gen. Taylor, whilst they object to the election of a military man as *President*, proposes to nullify at once, all their wishes and scruples, by electing them the following ticket: "Hon. HENRY CLAY for President—Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR for Vice President."

HIGH PRICES.—An instance of the freight mania at Buffalo, has been related to us. A poor man on the Ohio canal, brought a scow for $550, and freighted it with flour to Cleveland, his profits *paying for the scow.* He then hired it towed to Buffalo, and in a few hours sold the old scow for $1100! So much for twenty days work and a little enterprise.—*Roch. Adv.*

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The Pennsylvania Volunteers were not paid a cent until late last month, when they were in expectation of receiving four months pay at once.

888 muskets, for infantry, 35,200 ball catridges, for infantry, and the requisite number of arms and equipments have been sent from the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, and consigned to Quartermaster General Stocum, of Ohio, for the new Ohio Regiment.

HONEST.—The individual who passed a counterfeit $100 note on a Cincinnati Broker last week having seen the notice in the papers, returned to the broker's office and redeemed it. He had himself taken it for genuine at Cairo, Ill., of an individual who left the steamer John Hancock at that place.

THE SHIP FEVER, is committing fearful ravages in all the commercial cities of the East and in Canada. There were 65 deaths at the hospitals, and on board the ships at Green Isle in Canada on the 27th of May and 35 newly detained at Quarantine.

The President returned to Washington from his Southern tour on Saturday and is expected at New York on or about the 20th inst.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—There was a further handsome subscription to the Central Rail Road yesterday. Two hundred shares were subscribed for at noon, and this, we hope, is but the beginning of the end."

The Books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road will be open to-day, and a large subscription is expected from the towns on the route between Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
New York Election.
New York, June 8

The vote of the New York Judicial Election was a very small one. The whole Democratic ticket was elected for the city and county officers, and in Brooklyn, (King's county). The vote in both was very small, and in Brooklyn the majority was 62. In Williamsburgh the Whigs had a majority, but the election has excited but little interest. The Whigs in the city and county were divided.

There was a mixed Whig ticket, an independent Whig ticket and the regular Whig ticket, and hence the success of the Loco Focos, who stood as one man by the party nomination. For the first time, therefore, we have an election of political Judges. The next thing we shall hear of will be party decisions. The polls closed at sundown last evening, and notwithstanding the divided vote there is no doubt of the result.

The small vote in the city, county and neighborhood, is an indication of nearly a complete partizan judiciary, among whom are Anti Renters, agraganns, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
FROM MEXICO.
FREDERICKSBURGH, June 8, 1847.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 25th ult., with nothing later from Gen. Scott, and rumors that Santa Anna had left the command of the Army and returned to the Capitol. He claims the merit of having organized numerous guerrilla bands.

We are happy to learn that but few cases of the vomito had occurred at Vera Cruz, and that measures were to be taken at the seat of Government for the liberation of American prisoners there confined. The fleet were busily at work in besieging the ports of Mexico. Mazatlan was about to be stormed by the Pacific fleet, and Tobasco by Com. Perry. Mazatlan was strongly guarded. An attack was also to be made upon San Blas.

Santa Anna was to leave for Mexico on the 19th or 20th, and would again attempt to assume the reigns of power.

The Navy are using good exercise, and are long every Mexican port will be under the flag of the United States.

This arrival gives us no news of being any nearer peace than before, but we have nothing later from the Agent of the Government, Mr. Trist, or from General Scott.

There were rumors that the Mexicans would make a stand at San Luis, but we have no faith in it, particularly as it is coupled by another report that General Taylor would march for this place on the 10th of June.

A most deplorable duel occurred at China on the 31st ult., between two Virginia Lieutenants. They fought with muskets loaded with buckshot, and both parties were killed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
June 1st, P. M.

Flour—There is no change worth note. Sales Ohio, Illinois and Mo. brands at $6,75 per bbl.

The market for Sugar is steady, and sales moderate.

Cotton.—The market has been unfavorably affected, and prices 5c lower. It closes dull and heavy.

A sale of Barley at 46c per bu.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
BOSTON MARKET.
June 8, 5 P. M.

Flour—The market is still comparatively bare of Flour. Of Genesee, Michigan, &c., a fair supply, but Southern is very scarce and wanted for West Indies. To-day sales Western at $10 per bbl, and Southern (Richmond, Georgetown, &c.) at $10 50. Genesee and Ohio are selling at about the same figures.

There is an active demand prevailing for Grain, but prices are about the same.

Provisions—The market continues very buoyant and an improved demand is noticeable. The sales show no change in prices.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
NEW YORK MARKET.
June 8—4 o'c P. M.

Flour—There is not much animation in the market. Sales Genesee to-day at $8 75@8,93½ —extreme.

Wheat has declined—sales White at 210@211c Corn—Sales prime Yellow at 119@120c per bu. Oats are selling at 62@63c per bu.

Of Rye sales at 132@135c per bu.

Cornmeal—Sales at $5,68½ per bbl.

The market for Cotton is very dull, and prices have slightly declined.

No local news of importance.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
BALTIMORE MARKET.
June 8, 9 P. M.

The market for Flour has given way still further. Holders of Howard st are offering their stocks freely at $9 per bbl, but there are no buyers at that price. City Mills is altogether nominal at $9,18½ which is asked. The market closes heavy and with a downward tendency.

Wheat has declined. Sales Red of prime quality at 203c per bu.

Corn—A sale of White 112@114c and Yellow 116@118c per bu.

Sales Md Oats at 60c per bu.

Of Whiskey sales Bbls at 37½c per gall.

Cattle—The average price of Beef cattle on the hoof is $3.75 and sales 400 head.

Provisions—I have again to notice a very dull market. The sales are to a very limited extent. For use some sales Mess Pork at $17a17,12½ and of Prime at $14,50 per bbl.

Bacon—I notice some sales very prime Bacon being round at 10½c, put up and cured expressly to suit the British Market. Of Western, sales shoulders at 7½c, sides at 9½10c, and hams at 9½a 10½c. The market generally has been dull and without change in prices.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
June 8 9½ P. M.

The business of the week thus far in Flour, has been of a very limited description. There is not much activity—the supply in first hands is fair—holders are anxious to effect sales and press their stocks on the market, and as a result prices have given way. This morning the Market opened with a firm show on the part of holders, but they soon gave way and sales were made as follows—at $8,93¾ in the morning; toward noon 3000 bbls at 8.50, and 300 this evening at 8.44¾. Holders generally ask 8,50, but the market closes dull and with a downward tendency. It will go to to 8.00

Wheat—Prices have given way from the closing rates of yesterday. Sales white at 208a223c per bu—extreme prices and red at 206a210c.

Corn—Yellow declined 5c per bu to-day. This morning there were sales at 120c, and the market closed with sales at 115c.

Oats continue very scarce—sales at 66c per bu, which is an advance.

Of Cornmeal sales at $5.50 per bbl to the extent of 3000 bbls.

Rye—The extreme prices as shown by the sales to-day are 116a125c.

Whiskey in bbls is lower—sales at 38½c per gall.

Sales now Mess Pork at $17a17,25 per bbl.

The market for Bacon is quiet but firm, and sales at prices quoted yesterday.

Lard is selling at 10a10½c for No. 1.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says:

Gen. Tom Thumb's Levees have given a nett profit of over $14,000 in 22½ days, which, counting 16 dollars in silver to the pound, avoirdupoise, make 58 tunes his own weight in silver; or, counting 52 half eagles to the pound, avoirdupoise, make four tunes his own weight in gold!

During this time he has kissed between 25,000 and 30,000 ladies.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

June 9—CONTENTS IN PART.

Proceedings and communications of Whig county Convention—Important news from Mexico—Address of the Mexican Clergy.

Railroad movements and public improvements in the U. S.

Popular lectures on Physiology. Gazette Correspondence from Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

Single preventive remedy—Positives and news of the day.

Biography of John Quincy Adams—Mr. Webster's last speech—Capital punishment—Private benevolence—Newspaper postage—Mexican account of the battle of Cerro Gordo—Products of the West.

Political and Social Reformers. History of the War with Mexico, chapter and verse. Capital Punishment. Letters from Henry Clay, Father Matthew, &c. Interesting Foreign Miscellany. Prospect of the crops at home and abroad. Sufferings in Europe. Orders of the Queen and Nobility.

Trade of the West. Mexican Privateers and the war. Allegheny Cemetery. City News. The Young Wife, a story from the French

Commercial News—City Markets, Weekly Review of the Market, Cattle Market, &c. &c.

Trial of the Allegheny

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Reasonable Rate of $5,00 each. Those wishing to purchase
Boots and Shoes, will find it to their advantage to call at
No. 66 Fourth street, as we are determined to sell at the
lowest possible rate. Remember the number, 66 Fourth
street, between Wood and Market.
jy9

Salter's Ginseng Panacea. Medical testimony of the most public character is added to the following from Dr. Wm. Hoare, of Wilmington, Chesterco., and one of the very first practitioners in the country 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 in my practice been using your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased with its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them up so that one can be kept perfect if continues to render as great satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly by me. Respectfully, &c. WM. HOARE.

Sold by JOHN H MELLOR—No 81 Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth street.
jy7

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—The subscribers having been appointed Agents for Messrs J. & H. Jones, of Philadelphia—extensively known by Plumbers and Machinists in the Eastern cities—for the sale of their manufactures, are now prepared to furnish Plumbers with all the various kinds of brass work used in their business.

Also, every variety of Gauge and Steam Cocks used by Locomotive and Stationary Engine Builders, including Oil Cocks, Oil Cups, &c. &c., and which they will sell to the Western trade and Engine Builders, at Eastern Prices, exclusive of freight.

LOGAN & KENNEDY
jy7 3m*wtf 129 Wood st, Pittsburgh

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
EAGLE ICE CREAM SALOON!!
FREE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING DURING The Week—Programme Changed EVERY EVENING.

THE Proprietor begs leave to state to his friends and the public, that, at the advice of numerous families, he has been induced to offer for their amusement a series of AFTERNOON SOIRIES!

The first of which will take place on Wednesday, June 9th, commencing at 3 P. M.

Tickets, 12½ cents; including a dish of Ice Cream.
jy7

Most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This est set is put up in Quart bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickness or debilitating the patient.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE!

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, whilst it Eradicates Disease it Invigorates the Body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it *Cures Sore, Pure and Rich Blood*, a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 25,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy
1,000 cases of different Female Complaints;
9,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint;
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
3,000 cases of Consumption.

And Thousands of cases of Disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Hoesen, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON!

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

CAPT. G. W. MCLEAN, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story

RAHWAY, Jan 21, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. MCLEAN late U. S. N.

SCROFULA CURED

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate disease of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented

THREE CHILDREN.

DR TOWSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores. I have only taken four bottles. It took them away for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES V. CRATE, 105 Wooster st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Inconstinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it assume a become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to publish certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been restored to health, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been bless with healthy offspring.

Dr Townsend—My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering constantly by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb and other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed my complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public. M. H. MOORE,
Albany, Aug. 17, 1841. Cor of Grand and Lydius sts.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28, 1845.

It is certify that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitated, with my persuasion and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith, and after using the medicine had the happy and pleasure of being safely delivered of two children, but after the birth of the first child, she was taken with the dropsy and never was relieved from it, but after using the medicine, her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you or any one who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it.

I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant
S S JAMISON

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is suffering from internal derangement, the *sure effects* of which should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and terrible diseases to which the female system is subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature in quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which females are liable to.

It braces the whole system renews permanently the anatomy, completely removing the impurities of the body—and so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the cause of most sedentary females being weakness and disease

GIRLS READ THIS

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, or freckles and are "out of sports," use Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will soon purify the blood, and change your bilious complexion, sparkle your eyes, give you animation, sparkle your eyes, free spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies

DYSPEPSIA

No pill or medicine has ever been discovered which so effectually relieves the stomach and bowels in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion, as this preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department Albany, May 10, 1845

Dr Townsend—Sir: I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, all attended with symptoms of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for a long time could eat, I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had at little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla and Liverwort, with little confidence, but after using nearly two bottles I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed, and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c. W W VAN ZANDT
Sixth District

ALMOST A MIRACLE

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption is incurable. The remedy is one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsapari la has cured:

Dr Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken a little over a year ago, with a severe cough as I join in my sale. It increased on me very fast, indeed I was pronounced by physicians to have the consumption. I tried the usual preparations of bad matter, had night sweats, and smoking very low, my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital to hear Dr Mott lecture, and was pronounced one as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe. My cough now became constant, and expected to die. was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have two nurses. indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was induced to try your Extract, and in a few days I found relief. I then tried a greater number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I tried of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it, I did so, and am now a thankful man. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.

PETER BROWN, 47 Little st. Brooklyn.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr Townshend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market

R P PELTON, M D,
JAMES N BECK, M D,
R B BRIGGS, M D,
P E ELMENDORF, M D.

Albany, April 1, 1846

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany have frequently prescribed Dr Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it