THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ Notice to Advertisers.

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 PAYING to this, on the part of our customers, would be PAYING them a great benefit. The Gazette has the largest circulation and advertising support of any paper in Western Pennsylvania, and it is therefore hoped that advertisements should be sent early.

FOR GOV'R IRVIN,
GEN. JAS. CUNNINGHAM,
FOR CAN'L W. PATTON,
JOHN CUMBERLAND,
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.
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THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.
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ROBERT P. POTTS, Montgomery.

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

ADVERTISERS and SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the Gazette will not be issued on Tuesday, Monday being a holyday. A paper will be published on Monday morning as usual.

We are requested to state that the Post Office will be closed on Monday after 10 o'clock, A. M.

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of our National Jubilee has returned to us once again, and to us not inappropriately in the fact that it came upon the Sabbath day, though to be more publicly remembered upon the present. Our weekly Sabbaths have a divine appointment, and as such, are deserving of the highest respect man can pay them, but in all the year, in all our history, we have but one Sabbath day of National remembrance, and well does it become us to cherish it as an occasion which commemorates our political existence. Nor should it be by mere idle pageantry, nor alone by tumult and noise, nor by vain-glorious boasting, nor yet in sole remembrance of the military success which, from first to last, thanks to a kind Providence, has given us Victory in, War, and Liberty in Peace. The day demands devout gratitude, solemn thanksgiving, and that pure joy of the heart which both feels and appreciates the blessings of Civil Liberty.

The Declaration of Independence, to be read this day by thousands of our countrymen, should be seen in the light and times of its presentation, seventy-one years ago, as when, indeed, it received the signatures of the Adamses and Hancock, of old Massachusetts, of Franklin, Morris, Rush, and others of Pennsylvania, of Sherman of Connecticut, of Hopkins and Stockton of New Jersey, of Carroll of Maryland, of Jefferson, Lee, Harrison and Wythe, of Virginia, of Rutledge of South Carolina, and of the whole list of signers from the Old Colonies, which established the Confederation. We should breathe in, if we could, the spirit of those men, of the times in which they lived, the privations they endured, the sacrifices they made, and above all, the examples of courage, wisdom, self-respect and love of truth, honor and country, which they left to influence our own conduct.—Never, in our judgment, since the creation of the world, had a Nation such founders,—men of such sterling integrity, such unbending justice, such a high sense of moral obligation, or such an earnest desire to forego all personal good, in a warm love of country and of mankind.

Other Nations have sprung from barbarism, ignorance and superstition. Ours from the midst of a refined and intelligent civilization. Other Nations have been established by Military despotisms and to perpetuate tyrannical power. Ours was founded upon the Rock of Civil and Religious Liberty, and to maintain the Rights of Conscience and that love of Liberty and of Order which gives no supremacy but to God above, and no allegiance to man but such as springs from their own free will. Prosperous thus far has been our career. Blessed have we been in our basket and our store, favored among men, honored among nations, exalted to a height of glory, unexampled for the time we have lived. It depends upon ourselves, our patriotism, our jealous watchfulness of Power, our careful guardianship of our civil and religious rights, whether all this shall be perpetuated to our successors. To preserve the good we have and hand it down unimpaired to posterity, we must remember such days as these, and through the past look back to the great and noble, who politically gave us all we have and all we can hope to enjoy.

The NORTH AMERICAN and U. S. GAZETTE, united in one mammoth sheet, makes a splendid appearance. Messrs. Graham & McMichael, in their new enterprise, are assisted by one of the strongest editorial corps in the Union, at the head of which is the Hon. Robert T. Conrad, who has a just reputation as a powerful and elegant writer. Added to him, are Dr. Bird, distinguished for his literary productions, and James S. Wallace and G. G. Foster, Esqs., both accomplished writers. In addition to this there is a large correspondence for the paper, foreign and domestic. We have room only for the following extract from the introductory of the new Proprietors:

To such a union made under such auspices and bringing such accessions of strength, the times are propitious; every circumstance seems to declare the necessity for a journal in Philadelphia of an influential character, disposed to defend the great interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but, above all, disposed to defend the great conservative interests of the country, and to stand faithfully by the cause of religion and virtue. A great day of prosperity is about to dawn over Philadelphia and over the mighty State of Pennsylvania, hitherto scarcely aware of her importance in the Union—of which Philadelphia is proud to be the commercial capital. A great day of prosperity is also, perhaps, to dawn over the Republic. But, in the meanwhile, clouds and darkness overhang it, and folly and passion threaten the elements of evil. The special characteristic of the age is ultraism of the fiercest and angriest aspect. Philadelphia stands upon the Neutral Ground of the Union. There is ultraism to the North, and ultraism to the South. The danger is one of unconquerable prejudice and inveterate passion. The safety is in the Middle States, where the feeling is not, and cannot be, sectional; where it is wholly *nationally* yet, where in that aspect, it unites a certain sympathy in imaginary wrongs, with a full recognition of the substantial rights, of either section. Upon the Neutral Ground, and in Philadelphia, the city of the Neutral Ground, a paper of large circulation and conservative character, is in the best position to do the Republic service; and in the cause of the Republic, the cause of the whole country, the North American and United States Gazette, in its politics always national, and aiming always to be just and honest, will labor earnestly and diligently.

WEST POINT.—Eight hundred Graduates of West Point have been one year in service in Mexico, and of the number fifty have been killed or died in the war, or one in sixteen of the whole number. Of the Artillery officers serving in Mexico every one graduated at West Point.

THE CIRCUS.—It will be seen by the advertisements to-day, that a series of most brilliant entertainments have been prepared for the public.—There are to be four performances, at 10, 1, 4, and 8 o'clock. The audiences on Friday and Saturday were literally immense, three and four thousand persons being present at each exhibition.

GAMBLING NOT TOLERATED IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Gentlemen of the Profession will remember that the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a law in force, in operation only since the first of July, 1847,—for the suppression of gaming throughout the State. The law is equal to the skill and tricks of the craft, and efficient measures will be taken to enforce it.

Keepers of gambling apartments are liable to a fine of from $50 to $600. Persons engaged in gambling as a means of living, or found with gambling implements, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary from one to five years, and required to pay a fine of $500. Any one inviting or pursuading another to visit a place used for gaming purposes, shall, upon conviction, be held responsible for the money or property lost by such pursuasion or invitation, and fined from $50 to $500.

It is made the duty of all sheriffs, constables, and prosecuting attorneys, to inform upon and prosecute offenders against the act, under a penalty of $50 to $500.

All suspected places may be broken open with impunity. Reformed and other gamblers being warned of the consequences of their offences against the State, will take heed accordingly.—We have been grieved to hear, what we hope is erroneous in point of fact, that there is a good deal of gambling in this city. There is no vice more seductive,—none so dangerous to those whose hopes and fears, avarice and love of excitement, incident to loss and gain, are moved by such attractions. To the young, indulgence is a moral death, and the villain who could tempt a young man from the virtuous pursuits of life,—from family and friends, often robbing the home of its idol, and the country of those who give promise of usefulness and honor,—deserves the fate of him who deliberately kills both soul and body. With loss, comes despair, and even success is but a temporary illusion to allure men to the Gambler's fate, which is usually suicide or the gallows.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS.—We were visited on Saturday by John Walker, Sr. of Elizabeth, and received from him an advanced subscription for the Gazette. Mr. Walker brought the first printing press over the Mountains to Pittsburgh, which was used in printing the Pittsburgh Gazette nearly sixty-three years since. He was the builder of the first vessel near the head waters of the Ohio, and was made Captain by the owners. She was a schooner, built at Elizabeth, owned by the Farmers, and was known as the "Monongahela Farmer." She was freighted with 720 barrels of Flour at Elizabeth, and 2000 Bear Skins and 4000 Deer Skins at Fort Massac, and was destined for New Orleans. Captain Walker left Elizabeth on the 17th of May and reached Louisville on the 15th of June, where he was obliged to lie over on account of the low stage of water, until the January following, when he proceeded on his way to Louisiana. The "Monongahela Farmer" was afterwards a favorite packet between New Orleans and New York, and made one trip between New York and the Balize in twelve days, which was regarded at the time as a most extraordinary passage, as it was the quickest trip which at that time (1801) had been made.

Captain Walker has seen fifty-four children and grand children grow up around him, many of whom he has survived. He seems in good health, and we hope many years of health and contentment remain to him.

GEN. SCOTT AND CAPT. PATTEN.—Capt. Patten the poet, it is known had the whole of his left hand, except the forefinger and thumb, shot away by a cannon ball at Cerro Gordo. It was a plunging fire and after thus wounding Captain Patten the ball struck a rock, which it broke into fragments, one of which cut down and wounded the second sergeant of Capt. Patten's company.—While in New York the other day, Capt. P. related the following of Gen. Scott:—

While Capt. Patten was yet in the field, holding with his right hand the arm of the shattered left, Gen. Scott rode slowly by, "under a canopy," to use Capt. Patten's expression, "of cannon balls." Seeing a wounded man, and supposing him to be a soldier, he exclaimed, slackening his space, "There is a brave soldier badly wounded, I fear;" and then being told by an aide, that it was Captain Patten, the General halted and called to Capt. P., to enquire the nature of the wound, but in the roar of the battle he was not heard.

Capt. P. spoke with enthusiasm as well of the calm and soldierly bearing of his gallant commander, amid the thickest and hottest of this murderous cannonade, as of his ready sympathy with, and attention to, the wounded men and officers.

Below, we give Captain Patten's poetical thoughts on the evening of the 17th, the night before the attack on Cerro Gordo. They were written out at twilight, when the troops were worn down by the fatigues of a hurried march through the day, and excited to the the utmost by anticipations of the next day's dangers and probable glory:—

O Let us Sleep!

Oh, let us sleep awhile to-night!
Our weary limbs with toiling sore;
To-morrow brings the dubious fight.
Beyond—and we may crave no more!
Beneath the tropic's burning ray,
Faint are the hearts 'midst strife which dare,
And hands, strong nerved to meet the fray,
Droop listless with the sultry air.

O give us sleep—a wakeful rest—
A dream which breaks ere scarce begun—
And then our arm shall do its best,
To strike until the field be won.
With bosoms fired by martial glow,
And purpose for the combat riper,
Our strength, renewed, shall proudly show
The glory of the star and stripe.

O give us sleep! Tis toil severe,
Which bids our feet the march restrain—
And we would steal a moment here,
To see, in dreams, our homes again;
Those homes, alas, for, far away,
Where now 'mid tears, with trembling tongue,
For us the prayer they nightly lay—
For us the Vesper hymn is sung.

Yes, give us sleep! No downy bed,
Nor pillow soft, our limbs demand;
We only ask to lay our head
Awhile upon the desert sand.
The night is near—the voice of cheer
To glad our hearts is far away;
To-morrow brings the strife severe—
Oh give us sleep! till dawn of day!

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Whigs of Ohio have been addressed by the State Central Committee in a very able paper, which we should be glad to find room for if we could. The Address, embodying the Whig sentiment of the State, denounces the annexation of Texas, and condemns the war with Mexico as impolitic, expensive, demoralizing and aiming at the extension of slavery. The Committee declare that "as citizens of a free State they will never consent to the further extension of slavery," and call upon those whom they address to do all in their power to bring the war to a close. With regard to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, the Committee make the following statement:

A word on the subject of the Presidential candidates; far be it from us to debar any man, even if we had the power, from aspiring to the highest office within the gift of the people. Neither would we make military success, however brilliant, however signal, or military achievement, however brilliant, a test of qualification. And while we condemn and reject no man, so neither do we propose any man in connection with the Presidency. We are pledged to *no one—we are committed to no one.* We do not think the present a proper time to select a candidate. Let us re-assert our principles, and declare the policy on which we intend to act. We can afford to wait; for the Whig party is not so few in number or so poor in talent, that it cannot, at the proper time, furnish many well tried, true and gallant leaders, who will carry our banner on to victory, and do honor to our principles. *Then abide the hour and the man.*

SOMETHING NEW AND STRANGE.—A physician in New York mentions in a communication the result of some experiments, in which, by the aid of analysis, butter was found in a pure state, in grasses, seeds and grain. Out of one hundred weight of Indian corn meal, for instance, a good chemist can extract from eight to ten pounds of butter.

"It has furthermore been proved, that butter obtained from the cream of milk, is not animal secretions, but that it previously existed, in the pure and original state, in the hay or food of the cow; and a skilful chemist can make more butter out of one hundred weight of hay than a cow can, as the cow must appropriate a considerable share of it for the uses and necessities of her organization. Give a cow a hundred pounds of hay, and she will render back eight pounds of butter, but an expert chemist can realize twelve or thirteen pounds out of it.

JOSEPH CROWNSHWAIT, has recently bought a splendid property on the Delaware river near Andalusia for $30,000.

News Items.

Mr. MAFFITT and his recent difficulties with the religious connection to which he belongs, form the subject of a pamphlet just published here; the author of which is said to be a gentleman of the New York bar.—*N. Y. Exp.*

A gentleman of the Pittsburgh bar is the author of the pamphlet.

EGG PLANTS and TOMATOES were in market on the 2d and 3d inst., the former at 18¾ cents, and the latter at 6¼ each.

At Hartford, near the residence of Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, that lady came forward and presented the Executive with a bouquet of beautiful flowers.

Four hundred Irishmen of Albany have tendered ex-Governor Wm. H. Seward a public dinner, which he declined.

Mr. WHEATON, late Minister of the United States to Prussia, who has been in Washington, for some days, purposes, we learn to make his home for the future in the city of New York.

CHURCHES IN CINCINNATI.—In 1840 there were forty-three houses of worship in Cincinnati. These have become increased in number to seventy-six, of which six are in various stages of progress towards erection and finish.

A MACHINE has been invented, and is now in operation at New Haven, and also in New York, for dressing barrel staves. It will make 7000 such staves or 4000 hogshead staves, in ten hours.

HARVARD CENTENNARIANS.—On the 28th Dr. Ezra Green of Dover, N. H. (Harvard College, 1765) completed his hundred and first year, with his powers of mind, as we are led to suppose, scarcely if at all impaired by length of days. Dr. G. has outlived more than sixteen years all his classmates; the latest survivor, (Andrew Fuller,) having died at Lyndeborough, N. H., in April, 1831, aged 88.

Within a fortnight, a second centenarian will be added (Deo volente) to the Harvardian roll, a coincidence unknown till now, the Hon. Timothy Farrar, (Harvard College 1767,) formerly of the Supreme bench of New Hampshire, whose life has been passed at New Ipswich, N. H., until about five years since, when, for the solace and society of a daughter, he removed to Hollis, was a native of Lincoln in this vicinity.—*Boston Transcript.*

The GOVERNMENT of Hayti have recently sent six young men to France, to be educated at the public expense. Six others are to join them in Paris, who are to be educated there at the expense of their parents. Among the latter is a nephew of General Soulouque, President of the Republic, a son of General Paul, Minister of War, and the brother in law of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Dupuny. The studies of these young men are to be principally devoted to scientific pursuits. Three are to devote themselves to medicine, and the others to those sciences most immediately connected with war and the arts.

Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS, the U. S. Senator from Alabama, was quite conspicuous in the Presidential procession in New York, on Friday last. Many in the crowd were heard to declare that President Polk was the "fattest man they ever did see."

SEIZURE OF VESSELS.—The United States Marshall has seized twelve vessels at Newport, charged with the violation of the revenue laws, by engaging in the market fishery, when they were licensed for the cod fishery and the coasting trade. By taking a license for the cod fishery, these vessels secure the bounty paid by the government, and they are charged with taking the license for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining the bounty, and without the intention of fulfilling the conditions upon which they are entitled to it.

Rail Road Movements.

CENTRAL PA. RAIL ROAD.—The third installment was paid at Philadelphia on Saturday, and with considerable promptness. It is necessary to raise $1,000,000, and to put 30 miles of the road under contract this month, which will be done. The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

The stock of this company has been taken by upwards of 3000 persons, exactly 600 of whom have paid their quota in advance, and received certificates under the seal of the company. Many have paid up the whole sum, (fifty dollars per share,) and received full certificates.

The whole line of Rail Road from Saratoga Springs to Whitehall, in Washington county, N. Y., at the head of Lake Champlain, is now under contract, and will probably be completed so as to accommodate the next year's travel, or at furthest by the 1st of July, 1848. The road is to be of the most solid and approved construction.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE TO THE OCEAN.—The Canadian Parliament are taking measures to secure a large share of the Western Lake trade for the Canadas, by abolishing all differential duties on American products, and by authorizing them their internal improvements. The ordinary duties on agricultural products, if imported for consumption in the Colony, are to continue; but there are to be no transit duties, and such products may be shipped from our western lakes, and by the Welland canal, and by the lateral canals along the line of the St. Lawrence, to Montreal and Quebec, for exportation at lower rates probably, now that the tolls are to be reduced, than the same products can reach New York, after paying the tolls and encountering the delay upon the Erie canal.

RAIL ROAD MOVEMENTS.—The New York Providence and Boston Railroad Company, better known as the Stonington, have declared a dividend of two dollars and a half per share. This is the first dividend this company have declared. Hereafter the semi-annual dividend, it is said, will be regularly made.

A writer in the Newark Advertiser estimates that 150,000 tons of Railroad iron will be made in this country during the year ending 30th June, 1847.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.—The stockholders of the Mercantile and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg was called at the Philadelphia Exchange on last week, to carry out an arrangement long in contemplation between the stockholders and the creditors of the institution. The Road of this company, which is 54 miles long, and is probably the best constructed in all the Southern country, is now doing a large and profitable business, and, there is every indication, will gradually grow more productive as the business of the country is further developed, and other roads connecting with it are completed. The net profits in 1846 were $75,000. It is also alledged that the road is safe, and the assets of the bank generally, are greatly appreciated within the past year or two. Some seven millions of dollars are buried in the ruins of the concern.

Banks of the United States.

The following very complete table derived from information collected by Mr. J. Smith Homans, Editor of the Backer's Magazine, Baltimore, shows the number of Banks and amount of banking capital in each State of the Union, in April, 1846.

State.	No Banks.	No Branches.	Aggregate Capital.
New York,	150	29	$42,996,425
Massachusetts,	104	57	39,250,000
Pennsylvania,	49	32	16,038,430
Louisiana,	6	1	15,530,000
South Carolina,	11	6	11,131,000
Virginia,	32	21	10,102,500
Rhode Island	61	9	10,241,175
Maryland,	22	9	8,202,555
Tennessee,	9	5	3,938,000
Connecticut,	32	1	3,459,[illegible]
Kentucky,	16	13	7,019,[illegible]
Ohio,	31	12	6,311,[illegible]
Georgia,	26	5	5,092,245
New Jersey,	25	2	4,[illegible]
North Carolina,	17	14	3,[illegible]
Maine,	35	20	3,000,000
Indiana,	13	11	2,987,[illegible]
District of Columbia,	6	1	2,[illegible]
New Hampshire,	17	15	1,[illegible]
Alabama,	1	1	1,200,000
Delaware,	2	1	1,200,000
Missouri,	6	6	1,200,[illegible]
Vermont,	17	10	1,175,[illegible]
Michigan,	5	3	335,[illegible]
Wisconsin,	1	1	225,[illegible]
Total,	692	309	$236,223,[illegible]

Thus, it will be seen, that the 692 Banks and Branches in operation in the United States at the year since, were located in 309 different towns in the different States and Territories. There has been a very large increase the year past, and enough to increase the Banks to 725 at the close in proportion.

THE Newark Advertiser notices a newly patented improvement for melting iron ore and producing bloomed iron, which is said to be important. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Dickerson of Newark, and is thus described

Mr. Dickerson's improvement consists in combining with a closed forge-fire a tight chamber with an opening at the top to fill in the charge of fuel and ore. It saves half the coal and half the time required by the old method, and at the same time makes a better article—and equal to the best Russia or Swedes iron. It ordinarily takes from 300 to 350 bushels of coal to make a ton of blooms; and the old forge-fire will make three tons of iron per week, by working day and night without intermission. The plan now introduced, it has been proved by satisfactory experiment, would produce double the amount in the same time, of a far better article and at a saving of half the cost in fuel.

CROPS OF THE WEST.—The Daily Wisconsin Sentinel, says the amount of Indian corn planted exceeds any thing in the past annals of western agriculture. The high price of corn shows that it can be profitably raised. That was all that was wanting to enable the farmers to raise any quantity. The production of Indian corn on the prairies is perfectly boundless. Instead of raising two hundred millions of bushels, as is now raised, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin could easily raise five hundred millions of bushels. The productive powers of the West can scarcely be conceived, by one accustomed to the limited production of the Eastern States.

A VOTE to exclude from the jury box all Odd Fellows was carried at a late town vote in Westfield, Mass.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3—8 P. M.

The Telegraph wires are broken beyond Washington. Business is everywhere generally suspended and stagnant, awaiting the arrival of the steamer.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

CALEDONIA.

Fourteen Days Later News from Europe.

DEPRESSION IN THE MARKET.

RISE IN COTTON.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN BREADSTUFFS.

The Cunard Steamer Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with news from Liverpool to the 16th, London to the evening of the 15th, Havre and Paris to the evening of the 13th.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

After the departure of the steamer on the 10th of June, there was a further advance in Breadstuffs, and the prices before quoted (on the 4th) were fully realized and increased. The upward tendency on the 4th was maintained until the 11th of June, and on that day Western Canal Flour had reached 46s per barrel, and Indian Corn 60s per quarter. Yellow sold for 58s.

Since the 11th instant, however, owing to the continued good weather, and the favorable appearance of the crops throughout the country, the previous stability of the markets has been naturally shaken, and there had been a gradual but continued fall in prices.

The markets for Breadstuffs during the past three days, have been excessively dull, and the transactions of yesterday were upon a very limited scale. The sales closed at 40s@41s 6d.

Best Western Canal Flour and American Wheat 41s@42s 3d per seventy lbs.

Indian Corn, White, 48s@2s per quarter, which is the highest quotations to be obtained.

Cornmeal 24s@25s per bbl.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour were selling at 39s@40s.

Ohio, 37s@38s, Sour 32s@2s 6d.

There are rumors of the reappearance of the Potato disease, but they are to be received with many *grains* of allowance. They are not confirmed, but to some extent are credited without exercising the smallest influence upon the market.

COTTON MARKET.

Cotton, though fluctuating in price and demand in the early part of the month, has, for some time past assumed a steady aspect, and advanced full a half penny.

For the week ending the 15th, the amount sold was 36,000 bales, of which five thousand had been taken on speculation, and 4,400 for export.

The American descriptions consist of 7000 bales.

Upland (8¾d).

Alabama (Mobile) 6¾@7¼.

New Orleans (120 bales) 12d@18d.

Middling (ordinary fair) 20s@22d for fine.—The stock now in port is 500,000 bales against 732,000 last year.

PROVISIONS.

The imports of Beef are small, with a light stock.

A large business has been transacted. Best U. S. Prime Mess is quoted at 90s@95s per bbl. Ordinary at 84s@85s per bbl.

Pork is in more demand, and several sales have been reported at full prices. Best U. S. Prime Old Mess is worth 65s@70s per bbl. New sells at 62s@63s.

Bacon is in fair demand, but the best quality is a scarce article.

It ranges for long middle, free from bone, in salt 68s to 35s.

Hams have sold very freely but the stock is small.

Ham in salt are now imported duty free.

Cheese—There is none in market. Old stock sold at full prices. Fine U. S. brings 52s@60s; Middling 45s@47s.

Lard has advanced 2s@4s for fine sorts, and 2s for ordinary, but the market is very bare for fine descriptions.

American Wool is scarce. Small parcels (40 pack half bred weathers) have sold at 1¾.

Tobacco was inactive. No important alteration in prices.

In Metals there have been no material changes.

MONEY MATTERS.

The prospects in the Money Market are more favorable throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fleet of the Portuguese Junta, under command of Lasmes, consisting of twelve ships of war and 2000 men, have surrendered unconditionally to the British Blockading Squadron, whose and was subjected off Oporto. The surrender took place May 24.

The American ship Herald, Capt Pullen, with emigrants from Ireland, went ashore in a dense fog and filled with water. The crew and passengers were landed without loss.

The Caledonia, for a wonder takes on apace this time.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

EXCITING NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4—midnight.

We have dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th of June.

General Arista has been arrested and put in prison.

Gen. Almonte also continues in prison.

All the citizens of the United States have been ordered to leave the capital for the States of Jalisco or Morelos, or they are informed they were to be dealt with according to the law of nations.

A large body of national guards are on their way to the Capitol, where many have recently arrived. The city has more soldiers than for a long time.

The Mexicans are believed to be from 17,000 to 20,000 strong at the Capitol where they are engaged in the protection of the city.

The Mexicans say Gen. Scott has only 6000 men under his command.

They add to that they do not believe that Gen. Scott will venture to the Capitol and talk loudly of marching out to meet him.

Santa Anna's letter of resignation is published in the Mexican papers, in which he says that all classes and parties besought him not to persist in his design of resigning, and hence his withdrawal.

FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican government is urged by letters from Puebla, and its vicinity, to fall upon Scott now he is weak and crush him. They say he has really but a little over 5,000 men, though he pretends to have 7,000. They seem to dread lest Gen. Taylor should proceed to join General Scott.

The Louisiana regiment at Tampico has suffered severely from sickness. Many have died, and there are yet many sick—not less than 150, accounts say. Not more than 180 men are reported fit for service, and yet this is the only regiment doing duty. Reinforcements have been daily expected, but in vain.

The Mexicans appear to have intercepted a good number of private letters. Several to Col. Childs are particularly referred to. One is from Mrs. Childs, and contains much pleasant gossip as to the state of parties in the United States.

The success of some of the guerilla parties near Vera Cruz, are duly chronicled and commended in the papers.

The afternoon of the 6th, Santa Anna reviewed at Tealpam the troops from the South side of Mexico, under Alvarez. The general's command had not all arrived, but it was expected to reach 800 men in a few days.

Gen. Scott appears to preserve perfect discipline among his troops at Puebla. The case of a New York volunteer is mentioned, who was tried by a court martial for assaulting a woman with a view of robbing her of her silver crucifix

Gen. Worth had already commenced opening a great wagon road from Puebla to Tuspan, which it is expected will soon be ready for use. This confirms the reported project of removing the Government Depot and the United States army to Tuspan.

PEACE RUMORS.—Letters and newspapers from Washington represent the Administration as in almost daily expectation of a peace with Mexico. The Philadelphia Ledger also has the following paragraph. We sincerely hope that the rumored prospect of an early peace with Mexico may be speedily realized:

IMPORTANT—*Prospect of Peace.*—We learn from a reliable source at Washington that there is a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico. The letter communicating the information says it may be in less than *twenty days.* The Mexicans have had the whole text of the treaty, which Mr. Trist carried with him, communicated to them; and they are *satisfied* with it. The President will call an extra session of the Senate, and this news will probably shorten his visit to the North. This is an important fact, and we have no doubt from the source whence it came that it can be relied upon.

A similar letter is in the New York Courier from a different source, and the expectation is the subject of general comment.

From a New Orleans source we learn that the propositions which Mr. Trist is authorized to make are said by the Mexicans to be that each Republic shall name three commissioners to discuss the claims of the United States, and that if Mexico will not consent to this, then the war is to be prosecuted.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 3, 8 P. M.

Flour—Holders are asking $6 for their stocks and are anxious sellers at that, but buyers purchase very sparingly. All are awaiting the expected Foreign news.

Wheat—Sales prime White at 150c and prime Red at 148c per bu.

Corn—The inquiry to-day has been for Yellow, of which several prime samples sold at 91c.

Cornmeal—Sales 500 bbls at $4.12½ per bbl.

There is some demand for Sugar. 200 hhds Porto Rico sold at 6¾@7¾c, usual terms.

Provisions—Sales prime Beef (city cured) at $12.75. Of other descriptions of Provisions prices are merely nominal.

Sales Java Coffee at 9c, usual terms.

Whiskey in bbls is selling at 29c per gall.

Lard—No. 1 in bbls 9@9½, kegs 9½@10.

Platbishes are held at $6.75 without sales at that price.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BOSTON MARKET.

July 3, 5 P. M.

Pearlashes are in request with sales 400 bags at $6.62½.

Cornmeal is held at $4.25 per bbl.

Live Hogs are selling at $7.87½ per 100 lbs.

Mess Beef of City cure is held at $16.75.

Freight on Flour to Liverpool has advanced to 4/10d.

Provisions—There is less inquiry, but the market is unchanged

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THE PRESIDENT'S reception in Boston was one of the most imposing he has received. Mr. Polk was addressed both by the Mayor and the Governor, and responded to each. We shall publish these speeches if we can find room for them. The President will leave Portland to-day, and return at once to Washington, after a brief stop at Portsmouth. We copy the following from the Boston Atlas.

PRESIDENTIAL RAINS.—It is a fact worthy of note, says the Boston Transcript, that three Presidents who have visited this city during the last 14 years, have been greeted with showers of rain on their entrance into town, viz Gen Harrison on Friday, June 21st, 1833, Mr. Tyler on Friday, June 16th, 1843, and Mr. Polk on Tuesday, June 29th, 1847.

When the carriage in which the President was placed, passed the lower end of the Old State House at Boston, a stout old gentleman, evidently unmoved at the "splendid luck" of enthusiasm which prevailed, took off his hat and cried out with a loud voice, "Three cheers for General Jackson and all his friends!" This unexpected draft upon the patriotism of the crowd was duly honored by a loud laugh. Even the President could not resist smiling at the singularity of the appeal.

FALLING BEFORE THE HOSE.—The following is an extract in a recent letter from Jalapa in the Philadelphia Ledger:

As the gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania is fast approaching, and you will probably have a few surplus candidates for that office, can it not be so arranged that one or the other of the defeated aspirants might be sent out here in order to take charge of the little town of Jalapa? The present Governor, the *Her.* Thomas Childs, we find, will not answer. He is decidedly too radical in his religious ideas, and he has issued strict injunctions that on the passage of the "*Hosts*" the American soldiery, particularly that portion on guard at the time, shall instantly fall on their knees and doff their caps, in token of submission. Some of the men who have been reared under the liberal constitution of the United States, (of which instrument the sagacious Governor does not appear to have the slightest knowledge,) made some serious objections to this business, whereupon the doughty Sir Thomas Childs seized a candle of the largest possible size, took the head of the procession, and marched off, to the infinite delight of a large crowd of gaping *Mexicans.*

GEN. PILLOW AND GEN. HASKELL.—The following is told in the Tennessee Republican.

When the 2d Tennessee volunteers were driven back at Cerro Gordo by the hurricane of grape, cannister and musketry which seventeen pieces of artillery and near three thousand small arms had hurled against the advancing columns, cutting down nearly a third of their number in the short space of three minutes, Col. Haskell assembled the scattered regiment and reformed it in the chaparral for a second charge. Gen. Pillow, coming up and casting his eyes over the gallant little band, was so struck with the diminution of their numbers that he demanded, "Where is your command, colonel? there are not half of them here!" "They are there, sir," replied the intrepid Haskell, pointing towards the enemy's batteries—"they are there, sir, dead and dying on the field to which they were ordered!"

MISS MEAGER, at her Literary Depot on Smith' field street, has received very large additions to her already choice stock of Literary works, among which will be found a new work by Bulwer; also the Poacher, by Captain Marryatt, and and a new collection of Poems, by Longfellow, &c. &c. We have not time to specify the various attractions to be found at the Literary Rooms of Miss Miner, but we recommend those whose taste and leisure permit them to indulge in these matters, and especially the ladies, to patronize the establishment of their fair and enterprising townswoman.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.—Mr. Flournoy, (W.) has received notice from Mr. Trahill, (Dem.) of his intention to contest the seat in the House of Representatives, to which the former has been elected in the IVth Congressional District of Virginia.

Col. Richard H. Baptist, who recently took the field as the anti-caucus "Democratic" candidate for Congress in the Petersburgh District, has withdrawn.—*Balt. Sun.*

NEW YORK JUDGES.—The State Senate, now sitting at Albany, have confirmed the Governor's nomination of Messrs. Whittlesey and Reynolds as Judges of the Supreme Court. They have also confirmed the nominations of Samuel Beardsley as Chief Justice of that court.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—The Poor House in Attleboro, Mass., was burnt down, between twelve and one o'clock, Tuesday night, and *five of the inmates perished in the flames!* The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MOUNT SAYAGE.—We are happy to announce says the Cumberland Civilian of Tuesday, that operations were again resumed at the Mount Savage Iron Works, upon the usual scale, and under such circumstances as leads to the belief that no further difficulty will occur in regard to the wages in arrear.

VEGETABLE REMEDIES.—It is generally conceded that the medical properties of vegetables are more consonant to the human constitution than preparations from mineral substances. As a proof of the virtues of the former, Dr Upham's Pile Electuary is a striking evidence. Cures the most extraordinary have been effected by its use, and that painful affection the Piles, is now, by the skill of that Physician, speedily and effectually eradicated.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York; Wm. Evans Market street, and P. R. Sawyer, Smithfield street Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1 per box. jy5 3t1w

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Rev. Mr. WINANS will Lecture on Anti-Slavery this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Wesleyan Meeting House, corner of Middle Alley, south side of the Common, and West of Federal-st., Allegheny City, immediately after which an Anti-Slavery Society will be organized. jy5

Printing Business.—Wanted at this Office, a young man as an apprentice to the Printing business, and one who can come well recommended. jy10

MARRIED.

At New York, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., Hon. WM. H. POLK, *charge d'affaire* at Naples, to Miss MARY L. CORRE, daughter of the late Israel Corre, of N. Y. The marriage took place at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Israel Corre, 571 Broadway; and after partaking of refreshments, &c., the happy couple left for Philadelphia on the way to his home, Columbia, Tenn.

DIED.

At Princeton, Ill., Mrs. SARAH BRYANT, relict of Dr. Peter Bryant, of Cummington, Mass. She was the mother of Wm. Cullen Bryant, and of other sons