THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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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 this page.

See Fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF EUROPE AND THE U. S.

It becomes the business men of our country to pay particular heed to the state of business throughout the world. The laws of trade are as regular as the planetary laws of the universe, and if the same causes could reach the two alike, the one would be as easily disturbed as the other.

For the year past, we have been riding upon the high road to prosperity. We have been blessed at home with unrampled abundance, and have found a market and high prices for our surplus productions, in consequence of a famine which prevailed throughout Europe. We have received twenty-five millions of foreign Specie, in payment for American Breadstuffs, and have been sailing upon the high tide of business prosperity in consequence of an almost all pervading famine in the old world. In ten months the exports of Wheat and corn from seventeen commercial ports of the United States were as follows:

Wheat, bushels,	Corn, bushels
23,775,290,	19,496,791.

The balance of the year will add to it vastly, but of such a state of facts there must somewhere be an end. The crops of 1847 in the United States will be much less than those of 1846, but it will be abundant for home consumption and for foreign export.

The crops in Europe beyond all paradventure will be large. The evidence of the fact we feel bound to give our readers, and first of the continental markets. The foreign Journals of June assure us that at Marseilles a panic had been caused in the Corn trade by the extent of the arrivals from the Black sea, and the sudden cessation of the British demand. Letters from Odessa of the 19th of June, state that Odessa wheat had been freely offered at 42s, and the best Polish at 44s per quarter, free on board. Intelligence from all the provinces of Spain describe the prospects of the forthcoming harvest as extremely cheering. In several parts of the country it had already been reaped. Letters from Leghorn state that the crops in Italy were very promising. The favorable appearance of the crops and arrival of large foreign supplies had caused the best Polish Odessa to be offered at 50s to 51s 6d. From the north of Europe the reports are very flat.

The following London letter will give a reliable account of the corn trade in London for the two weeks previous to the sailing of the steamer.

LONDON, July 3d 1847.

The accounts from abroad, combined with large imports and splendid weather, have placed our Grain trade in a very dull and declining position. Prices of all descriptions have tumbled down in all directions. On the 21st ult. factors succeeded in raising the price of English Wheat 2s per quarter. Foreign moved off slowly at our last quotations. Indian Corn was procurable at considerably reduced prices. On the 23d little business was done, and the advance noted above was lost. In Indian Corn no transactions. On the 25th hardly any business was transacted. On the 28th with an increased supply there was a decreased demand; and though factors were willing to accept prices 6s to 8s per qr, and in some cases 10s below those of that day week; they could not succeed in clearing the stands. Foreign Wheat was likewise very difficult of disposal; and we reduce quotations of the latter quite as much as those of the former. The millers put down the top price of Flour to 70s per sack, and American Flour was at least 2s per bbl lower than on Monday last. Indian Corn was wholly neglected. On the 30th the trade continued to rate exceedingly dull, in no respect recovering the above depression, buyers all keeping completely on the reserve; prices were therfore nearly nominal. The market held on the 2d inst. was very quiet, and Wheat sold at a reduction of 1s per quarter.

THE PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

	June 3.	June 18.	July 4.
	Per Cambria.	Caledonia.	Britania.
Flour,	43 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 41 6	38 a 38
Cornmeal,	28 0 a 29 0	24 a 25 00	00 0 00
Indian Corn,	36 0 a 39 0	38 0 a 38 0	44s 6d a 45s
American wheat,	12 6 a 13 3	11 0 a 12 3	00 00 00

While the United States is likely to meet with large diminution of exports, we fear as the effect of the Tariff of 1846 a large increase of a Imports without a corresponding enlargement of Revenue. With good crops abroad come the means of manufacturing, but the Tariff of 1846 is creating large demands upon the English markets with a corresponding reduction at home. We have no objection to an equal exchange of commodities,—one hundred millions of exports for as many of Imports,—but what we object to is, not merely an absence of discrimination in favor of American Trade and American Commerce, but what is worse than this, a discrimination in favor of the trade of Great Britain.

With a foreign war upon our hands,—with a cessation of Specie imports from Europe,—with a Sub-Treasury law in operation embarrassing the finances of the Government,—with an Anti-American Tariff,—it becomes business men to look carefully to the future and to be prepared for such a change in public affairs as may cripple the business of the country.

WAR IN CHINA.

The British have again been carrying their war into China, and this time in consequence of alleged infractions of the treaty of Nankin.

In April, Sir John Davis, with 1000 men of all arms, embarked on board the Vulture, Espiegle Plato, and the Cornie; and with one or two small vessels for the conveyance of artillery and troops. With this expedition Sir John Davis entered the Bocca Tigris at 9 A. M. of the 21 April, surprised the Annaghey forts, as well as those on the Islands of North and South Wentung, and carried them on both sides of the river in a few minutes. The guns, amounting to 450, were spiked, and all the arms ammunition collected instantly destroyed. Having thus secured a communication with Hong Kong, the expedition advanced up in the river, and reached Whampoa where the troops were landed and the passage forced.

The forts at Whampoa and Wokingtap fired at the division, but by judicious management they evaded their effects and took possession of those forts, spiked the guns, amounting to 200 more, and destroyed all the ammunition and magazines. The river now cleared of impediments, the expedition advanced to Canton, and here the strong fort called French Folly was eventually demolished and the guns spiked—making a total of 800 guns disabled since the preceding morning.—We learn the rest from Wilmer and Smith's Times.

These glorious proceedings induced Keying to resign. After some fruitless Chinese procrastination, Keying was peremptorily told to walk immediately upon the Governor, who received him at the British Consulate. After some conference, Keying solicited time for consideration before he acceded to the terms dictated at the point of the bayonet by Sir John Davis. On the 6th, general orders were issued to commence the attack on the city of Canton, but between 8 and 9 o'clock, it was notified that Keying had yielded to the terms of Sir John Davis, just in time to save the city and the assault was countermanded. A Government notification was immediately issued, of which the following are briefly the heads:—

"At the fixed period of two years from this day, the 6th of April, the city of Canton shall be opened to British subjects.

"2. Her Majesty's subjects shall be at liberty to roam for exercise or amusement in the neighboring country without molestation, returning the same day, as at Shanghai, and any persons molesting them shall be severely punished.

"3. The aggressors on the two seamen in October last, and on Colonel Chesney and others at Fobshanon the 12th of March, shall be made examples of."

A space on the Honan side of the river for the erection of warehouses, &c.; a site for a new church, and other minor arrangements, including the keeping of the river front before the factories clear of boats were provided for.

The Chinese were highly exasperated at the British, and the presence of a large body of troops was necessary to preserve public order.

The French, too, have had a brush with the Chinese in consequence of the imprisonment of some of the missionaries in Cochin-China. The following account of the occurrence has been received:

The French missionaries in Cochin-China having for many years past excited perpetually recurring disputes with the nation, the government at length interfered, threw the missionaries into prison, and upon releasing them sent them to Singapore. The French ships of war La Gloire and La Victorieuse sailed into the bay of Tourman to obtain redress, and laid an embargo on five corvettes. The French allege that a conspiracy was formed on shore to assassinate the French at a conference which was sought to be arranged between the parties. An explanation was demanded by the French, when the following day war junks were seen working into the bay; and the result was, the French ships opened their fire which was returned by the forts, the five corvettes and the war junks. The artillery of the natives effected little damage, but in seventy minutes one of the corvettes was burned, another blown up and a third sunk. The remaining two were afterwards captured and set on fire. The natives, perceiving the destruction of their corvettes, desisted from firing from the forts and junks, and the French withdrew from the bay. It is stated the Cochin Chinese have lost upwards of 1000 men, while the French had only one killed and another wounded. The actual origin of the dispute appears involved in some obscurity.

The opinion is daily losing forth that Mr. Guizot and his colleagues will not be able to stem the tide of popular opinion now set in so strongly against his administration. The impeachment of the honor of one of his colleagues, M. Duchatel, and of the integrity of M. Teste, formerly Minister of Public Works, let the issue be what it may; it must be so damaging to the Ministry, that we cannot conceive that M. Guizot will be able to maintain his ground. Indeed, it was currently reported that he had resigned, but the rumor was premature. All the accounts from France concur in representing the prospects of harvest as highly promising.

The French Government are in trouble in consequence of the present state of the finances. The deficiencies of each year, from 1840, with the exception of 1845, when there was a surplus, have accumulated to the sum of 750,912,361 francs, inclusive of the estimated deficiencies of 1847 and 1848.

Guizot, and the French ministry, are suffering much in public estimation from charges of corruption preferred by a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Spain is also still disturbed. The Carlists, growing more bold, have shown themselves in Catalonia. The Heraldo says that a conspiracy has been discovered in the town on Fonellosa, in Catalonia, to poison the military detachments stationed there. The Captain General of that province has issued a proclamation threatening to punish the priests who trouble the consciences of their penitents in political matters.

Portugal is not yet under full subjection to the allied powers.

Prussia has been legislating in reference to the Jews, but not as liberally as we could wish.

The Chamber of the Three Representative Estates have rejected, by a majority of 130, a motion for placing the Jews upon terms of perfect equality with the Christians. On the other hand it negatived the Government proposition to subject the Jews of the Duchy of Posen to special laws of a less liberal nature than the laws proposed for the members of the Hebrew persuasion in other parts of the monarchy.

The following account is given us of the reception of O'Connell's Son by the Pope at Rome:

Pope Pius IX, on the 15th ult., gave audience to the son of the Liberator of Ireland, and made an eulogy of Daniel O'Connell in terms which must have excited the gratitude and admiration of the young member for Dundalk. According to what has been stated, at the moment at which the visitor rose, after having kissed the feet of the holy father, the Pope said to him—"Sir, I am delighted of the happiness so long desired of embracing the hero of Christianity, let me at least have the consolation of embracing his son!" And at the same time the holy father pressed him twice to his breast.

Peace has been restored between Greece and Turkey, thanks to the interposition of Prince Metternich and Austria.

The Cotton Manufacture of the World.—A late number of the Manchester (English) Guardian furnishes some valuable statistics of cotton machinery at work in that country, and on the subject of the manufacture generally. We condense the following information from the article:

1846.

England and Wales—Mule Spindles,		11,254,604
" " Throstle "		4,190,035
	Total,	15,444,639
Scotland—Mills, 114 Mule Spindles,		1,476,053
" " 46 Throstle "		253,790
Total 162		1,729,573
Looms, Mills 68	Spindles, 22,670	Mule Spindles, 159,202
Ireland—Mills, 26		Throstle " 65,170
Total, 44		215,503
Looms, Mills, 15	Spindles, 2185	
		Spindles.
England and Wales,		15,254,619
Scotland,		1,729,573
Ireland,		215,503
	Total	17,200,000

	Spindles.
States comprised in German Custom Union	815,000
Austria and Italy	1,500,000
France	3,000,000
Belgium	490,000
Switzerland	650,000
Russia	700,000
	7,595,000
United States,	2,500,000
	27,695,000

England contains 634-1000 parts of the spindles in operation; the remainder of Europe 275-100 parts; the United States 91-000 parts.

The Dry Docks.—The Attorney General, Mr. Clifford, who will never set the Potomac on fire by his wisdom, having had a question of law submitted to him by the Secretary of the Navy, as to the Docks authorized by Congress, and for the completion of which money was appropriated, has decided that the appropriation, not being sufficient for the completion of the work, the work itself is inexpedient at this time, the money all being wanted for Mexico (exclusive of the three millions,) and perfectly useless to begin the work upon, Philadelphia, either sectional, duplex, or a balance wheel Dock.

This is about the coolest thing we have heard or seen for a long time. The law officer of the Government is called upon to give a legal interpretation to an act of Congress, and responds with a decision that the work must be omitted because the money is wanted for another purpose.

Jones' Hotel Philadelphia, which has so long been the favorite establishment of the fashionable people of the country, has passed into the hands of N. W. Bridges and Jno. West, two gentlemen admirably suited to their position, and capable of adding to the reputation of this already far famed establishment.

"Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.—The course of lectures will commence in this valuable institute early in November. For particulars see advertisement.

The Reward of Literary Behavior.—This is a good a moral in the following pretty story which we find slowly circulating amongst our exchanges, that we transfer it to our columns, doubting not that the brief story may interest the majority of our lady readers:

Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? is a question we have occasionally heard discussed; and the result invariably come to is worth mentioning to our young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms, or any other place of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by the what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate, or load their persons, go for nothing, as far as husband-catching is concerned. When and how then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated.—These are the charms which most surely attract the high and the humble. Against these, all the finery, and site in the world are insignificant.—We shall illustrate this by an anecdote, which, though not new, will not be the worse for being again told. In the year 1773, Peter Borrell, Esq. of Beckenham, in Kent, whose health was rapidly declining, was advised to go to Spa, for the recovery of his health. His daughters feared that those who had only motives entirely mercenary, would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who from duty and affection united would feel the greatest pleasure in ministering to his ease and comfort; they therefore resolved to accompany him. They proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety, that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any of the gay and fashionable circles; they were never out of their father's company, and never went from home except to attend him, either to take the air, or drink the waters; in a word they lived a most recluse life in the midst of a town then the resort of the most illustrious and fashionable personages of Europe. This exemplary attention to their father procured those three amiable sisters the admiration of all the English at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them as just a title. They all were married to noblemen—one to the Earl of Bewsly, another to the Duke of Hamilton, afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a third to the Duke of Northumberland. And it is but justice to them to say, that they reflected honor on their rank, rather than derived any from it.

Washington as a Farmer.—General Washington has recently been placed before his countrymen as a farmer—a vocation to which he was much attached, and of which he had a practical knowledge not generally appreciated. We may learn from him that the highest civil and military virtues are not inconsistent with the most common and useful duties of life. Washington's devotion to his farming interests, is illustrated by an extract from one of his letters to Sir John Sinclair. The letter is dated Philadelphia, July 20, 1794, in which, after stating that by unwearied care of his flock of sheep numbering between 700 and 800, "at the shearing of 1789 the fleece yielded me the average quantity of 6½ pounds of wool," he says: "In this same year, I was again called from home, and have not had it in my power since to pay any attention to my farm—the consequence of which is, that my sheep at the last shearing yielded me not more than 2½ pounds." This difference of yield shows what must have been his devotion to rural pursuits. His system of farming was the most perfect in use at that day; and it may be doubted whether any farmer of the present day carries on his agricultural pursuits according to a better system. He remarks, writing to Arthur Young, that his fields were all arranged for a rotation of crops from 1787 to 1793. He frequently brought the subject of Agriculture before Congress in his messages. In a letter of the 6th of March, 1847, he says: "I am very sorry to add that nothing final in Congress has been decided respecting the institution of a National Board of Agriculture, recommended by me at the opening of the session." In another he says: "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any county, than by improving its agriculture, its breed of useful animals, and other branches of a husbandman's cares." Let every American youth who is not too proud to be useful, heed the "Illustrious Farmer of Mount Vernon." We might cite other passages but where all are highly worthy of a careful reading it is hardly necessary to do so.

Galvanized Tinned Iron.—It has been demonstrated, that a union of iron and zinc surfaces establishes an electrical current between them, which entirely prevents rust or corrosion in the iron. In 1844 this fact was considered as clearly established, and patents were taken out in England and this country for the manufacture of iron thus protected, from oxydation by zinc. Galvanized tinned sheets of iron of a large size are now used for roofing buildings, which are malleable, can be soldered, are little affected by atmospheric change and cost but half as much as copper. It is the best known material for gutters, pipes and cisterns. Spikes which are to be used in places exposed to the weather, and moisture should be of Galvanized iron. This iron is used extensively for marine purposes by the British and French Governments. Mr. U. S. Engineer at Brooklyn at the instance of Capt McKeever, also is about to experiment upon it with a view of introducing it into the naval works. The principal proprietors of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, propose to investigate the subject with reference to its use in that structure. More than six hundred buildings in the City of New York, have roofs of this material upon which the insurance companies made large deductions on account of their great safety. This subject demands the attention of the iron manufacturers of the Iron City. It is not a difficult matter to investigate, and we trust Pittsburgh will not behind the foremost in this matter of practical utility.

The improved Shut Machine of W. W. Wallace of Pittsburgh.—Our attention has been directed to this extraordinary improvement, and we hope the public will notice the improvement also. Its utility has already been so fully tested that we can add no recommendation in its favor for the instruction of those who have tried it. The French Burr Stone has been found superior to all other materials, and the Patent of Mr. Lull (bought by Mr. Wallace) is the best that is known. The price of the Machines varies from $100 to $225, according to the size, but they will last, with very occasional repairs, for a life time. We believe it to be in all respects an economical Machine, and capable, as we are assured by those who have used it, of perfect work. The Machine is also capable of getting rid of that terrible nuisance, known as the Weavil, which is often instrumental of so much damage at the Smut, and particularly in the Southern country. Its capacity is sufficient to clean from 10 to 100 bushels per hour. We have seen scores of testimonials from those who have tried it, and all speak of the Machine as one of the greatest value for economy, cleanliness and general utility. Mr. Wallace is the sole owner of this valuable patent. It was purchased by him for a large sum, and he has given notice that he will prosecute any one trespassing upon his patent right. See advertisement for further particulars.

Doubts of Conscience.—Never do an act of which you doubt the justice or propriety.

This paragraph met our eyes the other day in the columns of an exchange, and plunged us into a reverie, during which we reviewed our whole life in reference to the truth of the phrase. The conclusion was that we were forcibly impressed with its correctness. We can say solemnly that we can recall no instance, either in our own history or that of others, in which an act, about the propriety of which we doubted, ever proved just or prudent. The conscience is apt to be too callous rather than too sensitive; and hence, when it rebukes us, however gently, we may be sure it is right. We are so often tempted by a selfish interest to commit deeds of doubtful morality, that we never should turn a deaf ear to the slightest whisper of the inward monitor. The man who refuses to do an act of which he doubts the propriety, is certain, nine times out of ten, to be right.

LECTURES.

REV. JNO. MCAFFRY, President of Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmetsburg, Md., will deliver a lecture on next Thursday, evening, July 22nd, at half past seven o'clock, in the Chapel attached to St. Paul's School house. Admission tickets to be had at the Catholic book stores of George Quigley and Wm. McCormack, Fifth St., price twenty five cents. The proceeds will be applied towards defraying the expenses of the school. jy22-2t

General Taylor, in the following letter to New Jersey, gently yields himself to the popular nomination for the Presidency, and may be presumed as one of the candidates for this distinguished office:

Head Qrs Army of Occupation,
Camp Near Monterey, Mexico.
June 21st, 1847.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge, with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the Resolution recently adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the county of Mercer, N. J.

My thanks are specially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their flattering expression of approval and esteem, and which I can assure them is as truly reciprocated.

I embrace this occasion to remark, that if the people of this country desire to place me in the high office of Chief Magistrate, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse; but, on the contrary, in that position, as well as one more humble, it will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess.

Please convey these my thanks and brief acknowledgments to the citizens of the county of Mercer. I wish them and yourself much prosperity and happiness.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. of U. S. Army.

Dr. John Clarke, Sec'y public meeting at Trenton, N. J.

FROM MEXICO.

General Orders, No. 464.

Headquarters, Army of Occupation, Monterey, May 8, 1847.

The first division of the army, which is now at Saltillo, will be ready to march for the town of Catorce on the 10th of the coming month of June. Every soldier, in the interim, will prepare himself for marching.

By order of Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor:
W. W. BLISS, A. A. G.

The second order is as follows:

General Orders, No. 465.

Headquarters, Army of Occupation, (No date.)

The second division of the army which is now on the field of battle, will be ready to march on 22d of the coming month of June, for San Luis agreeably to previous orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor:
W. W. BLISS, A. A. G.

We publish these two orders to confirm a fact published in the Gazette directly from Mexico, the truth of which was denied by some of our friends of the Press at the time.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PEACE RUMORS REVIVED.

LINE OF DEFENCE PROPOSED.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITAL.

GENERAL SCOTT AT PUEBLA.

LIEUT. ROGERS AT WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, July 21, 5 p. m.

The Picayune of the 13th was received at Baltimore last night by express. From some cause it laid in the Post Office till this morning, probably through the carelessness of the clerk. It was transmitted to Philadelphia by mail to day.

The Picayune his files of Mexican papers to the 29th June. The El Republicano gives us the following information relative to the American prisoners, from which it appears they have left the Capital and Huequela.

The 180 Yankee prisoners of war, who had been sent this route by the Governor, had been detained at the above named town, and General Garvy has sent the necessary means of sustenance to them.

We have looked in vain through preceding numbers of the same paper for a notice of their departure from the Capital, but the above isolated paragraph is all that we can find.

The summons for Congress to assemble we find in most of the Mexican papers which have come to hand, but no quorum had been assembled up to the 29th ult.

The Republicano publishes, daily, the list of members present and active. They have several times come very near having a quorum, and there is doubtless a sufficient number of members in the city to form one—71 are required—66 were present on the 25th.

The city papers appeared to expect that the American Army would march from the city of Puebla by the last of June or 1st of July. They say nothing in reference to their numbers or to their own means of defence. Of our army in particular, they show a perfect acquaintance.

We see no allusion in the papers to a fact which we saw stated elsewhere upon sufficient authority, that Gen. Scott had given them to the 30th, to consider Mr. Buchanan's letter, before marching to the Capital.

The Republicano says our army is too insignificant to advance, but expresses at the same time a hope that Gen. Scott will do so, as it will afford a good test for the fidelity of those Mexicans who have pledged themselves to defend the Capital till death. The paragraph reads much like a sneer upon the patriotic boasts of some of the Mexicans.

On the 25th of June, rumors, which the paper alluded to above calls alarming, were circulating about the Capital. It was said the Mexican General had accepted of the mediation of England—that the English Secretary had been down to Puebla and returned on the 9th—that the object of his visit was to negotiate *a treaty of Peace with General Scott*—that the terms agreed upon by them would be the surrender of the Californias to the Americans, the recognition of the independence of Texas, and the acknowledgment of the line of 36 degrees as the Northern boundary between the United States and Mexico. This line would give Santa Fe and over one-third of New Mexico to the United States.*

Santa Anna has been censured pretty severely by the press for celebrating his birth day by a banquet at his palace.

The Mexican troops at Matehuila are suffering much from sickness. Gen. Ricon has been restored to his command. He had resigned some time ago with Gen. Bravo.

Santa Anna had issued a decree of indemnity for all political offences on the 10th ult.

Mazatlan, June 9th.

The Blockade has been strictly maintained by the U. S. vessels Cyane, Independence and Eliza.

The El Republicano demands of Santa Anna, that he release Gen. Arista, and censures him very severely for imprisoning, without first giving him a trial.

El Rezonador calls in an earnest manner upon the Government to give its immediate attention to the immense contraband trade carried on from the port of San Sabastian and Mazatlan,—large quantities of bullion are carried thither from Zacatecas and clandestinely taken on board English vessels of War. The English ship Carryafort, is charged with having received large sums on board.

The vote of different States is given for President on the 15th of May, and the El Republicano says that the 81st article of the Constitution provides that to make an election valid, three-fourths of the States must exercise the elective franchise—that less than that having been given, the election has failed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, July 21, 6, P. M.

Lieut. Rogers arrived in Washington City on Monday evening, with despatches from the Gulf Squadron. He left Anton Lizardo on the night of the 4th inst. The contents of his despatches are as yet unknown.

The ship Mississippi caught fire from the spontaneous combustion of coal, and it was, through the extraordinary exertions of her crew, extinguished without materially injuring the ship.

Com. Perry is at Tobasco. A naval force marched into the interior, and passed around a superior force of the enemy without opposition.

*It would also give Monterey, the City and Bay, San Francisco, the City and Bay, to the United States, including the best port on the Pacific. Also Bent's Fort, and all the country two degrees South. We should be well satisfied with such a treaty, if Mexico will make Peace upon such terms.—*Eds. Gaz.*

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Paris, July 21, 10 P. M.

Vera Cruz dates to the 7th June, and letters from the City of Mexico, from Major Gaines, one of the prisoners, have been received at New Orleans.

Major Gaines states in his communication, that 170 prisoners, rank and file, have been released and sent to Tampico—the officers only having been retained.

Major Gaines had received assurances from Gen Scott, that immediately upon his arrival in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico, he would peremptorily demand the release of the officers now detained as prisoners in that city.

Gen. Scott had taken all necessary steps to commence his march upon the Capital. His preparations were nearly perfected and his force sufficient to accomplish the object. He would positively move on the 30th ult.

The steamer Galveston would sail for New Orleans on the 10th, after discharging a cargo of Mules at Vera Cruz. She was expected to arrive on the 14th inst.

By the arrival of the U. S. brig Washington, at Mobile, on the 12th inst., we have the following news from Mexico:

The morning before the Washington sailed from Anton Lizardo, the steamer Vixen arrived from Tobasco, bringing the intelligence that after Com. Perry left Tobasco, Commander Biglow, who had been left in charge of that post, went out some six or eight miles into the county, and attacked and put to rout a largely superior force of the Mexicans, with the loss of but two killed and six or eight wounded. Mexican loss not ascertained. Lieut. Rogers thinks the Mexicans were commanded by Col. Garcia, and numbered 5 or 600. The Americans numbered 300 sailors and-Marines.

The Raritan and Potomac have sailed for Norfolk.

The difficulty at Havana between the authorities and the two officers who refused to pay the fine imposed on them for a breach of the sanatory regulations of that port, have been so far adjusted as to enable Lieuts. Twiggs and Jones to return home. They paid the fine of $200, under a protest, and came passengers in the Sallus.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, July 21, P. M.

The Steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York on the 19th, in 16 days from Cork, having left on the 3d inst. The Washington arrived at Bremen on the 19th June, left on the 25th, reached Southampton on the 27th, and was to sail for New York on the 10th July. A grand dinner was given on board at Bremen, and tickets of admission were issued in England. The Washington took 60 passengers from Bremen, most of them for the United States.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

July 21, 8 o'c. r. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee at $5,25c per bbl—Of Western at $5a5,12½ per bbl; at which rates there is an increasing demand in the market.

Wheat—Sales of 3000 bu Prime White are quoted at $1,25 per bu.

Corn—Sales of Western mixed at 56c per bu; of Prime Yellow, sales 20,000 are quoted 59a62c per bu.

Oats—Sales at 38a39c per bu.

Rye—Sales quoted at 76a78c per bu.

Pork—Prime Western is selling at $12,00 per bbl. Western No 1 is quoted at $14,75.

There is less inquiry for Provisions.

Mess Beef—Sales of Prime Western at $9 per bbl; sales of Western No 1 at $13 per bbl.

Bacon—Western sides are in demand at 6½c per lb.

Lard—Sales Western in kegs at 10½a10½c. The market is active.

Molasses—The market is active at prices unchanged from former quotations.

Exchange on London at 5½per cent. Market full,—and exchanges dull at these rates.

Freights are inactive at last quotations.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 21, 8 P M.

Flour—Howard st is held at $5,25. Receipts light, and the market unsettled and no sales.

Grain—The supply in market is limited.

Wheat—Prime White is held at $111. Sales of prime Red at $1a103.

Corn—The receipts in market small.

Provisions—Mess Pork is firm, and prices advance.

Groceries—Market extremely dull.

Sugar—Sales of Porto Rico at 5½a5¾.

Market inactive, and no change in other articles in the market.

Stocks—The market is without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 21, 8 P.M.

Flour—Sales of 1200 fresh Western at $5,50 per bbl. Market firmer.

Cornmeal—Sales are quoted at $3,25 per bbl.

Rye Flour—Sales at $3,50 per bbl.

Wheat—Prime White is selling at 120c per bu from store. Sales of 2000 bu Prime Red at 113c.

Corn—Sales of Prime Yellow at 70c per bu, at which rate there are more buyers than sellers.

Oats—Sales are quoted at 39a41c p r bu.

Rye—Sales at 75c per bu. Nothing doing in the article.

Cotton—Nothing doing. The market has been quiet throughout the day. The news by the steamer will maintain and increase former prices.

Provisions—No change in the market.

Whiskey—Sales at 25c per gall. Market firm.

Bacon—Market steady, with no change from last quotations.

City News.

Mesmerism.—We refer our readers to the card of Mr. Gibon. He is to lecture this evening at Philo Hall, on the subject of Mesmerism, and with Miss Martha, to prove that one may read without the use of a pair of eyes.

Arrest.—A person by the name of John McGraw was arrested on Wednesday last, and brought before Alderman Steel, on a charge of having had illicit intercourse with a female in this city. He was held to bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to answer to such charges as shall then be made against him.

Fire.—About half-past 11 o'clock, last night, there was an alarm of fire, which was caused by the burning of one or more houses, in the borough of Birmingham. From the light and flames which shot up from the fire, we should judge it must have been pretty extensive, but had no means of ascertaining the fact at the time of going to Press. Particulars will be given to-morrow.

Attempt at Suicide.—A man at the recruiting rendezvous attempted to destroy his life on Thursday night last, by taking laudanum. A physician was sent for as soon as his state was discovered, and such antidotes administered as resulted in his restoration. He assigns love as the cause of his conduct.

Burglary.—The horse of Mr. Smith, on Front street, was broken into on Tuesday night last, by some felon, and a small sum of money taken from the clothing of the owner. No one has yet been arrested for the offence.

Money returned.—A gentleman, on Saturday last, lost $150 somewhere on Fifth street. On Wednesday morning the money was returned by a couple of colored girls, who had found it. They deserve to have been compensated, not because they were honest, for that is the duty of every person, but because they were prompt and ready in returning to the owner his property—to do to others as they would be done by."

☞ BY SPECIAL REQUEST, Mr. Gibon will Lecture at Philo Hall, this, Thursday, evening, at 8 o'clock. Miss Martha will be Magnetized, and read with bandaged eyes. Other interesting experiments in human magnetism will be produced. A Class of instruction will be formed. Admittance 25 cents.

$5,00. BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 85 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF FORT OF PICK ALLEY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemen Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them an true seated, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them.

1726 W BERSKINE.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning the 21st inst., MRS MARY WIROTHOFF, in the 75th year of her age. The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her residence, on East Lane, near Ohio st., Allegheny City, this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

EKLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE next Full and Winter course of Lectures commence in the institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately succeeded by the Spring and Summer session, which also continues four months. A spring course preliminary course commences on the first Monday in October, and continues one month.

Fees.

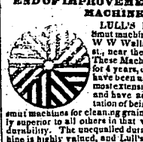
	TICKETS.
S E Hill, M D, Anatomy and Operative Surgery	$10,00
L E Joner M D, Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Botany	10,00
J H Oliver M D, Chemistry and Pharmacy	10,00
W Beach M D, Surgery and Clinical Medicine	10,00
A H Eldridge M D, Obstetrics and diseases of women and children	10,00
J R Buchanan M D, Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence	10,00
T V Morrow M D, Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine	10,00

Matriculation Ticket $3. Use of library $2. Graduation fee $10. Demonstrator's Ticket $3, optional $100 paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received for tuition in full of one student. Or $50 paid by the 1st of Oct. next, will secure all the tickets for one full course; the Demonstrator's ticket, use of Library and Matriculation ticket excepted. The Institute received a charter in 1845. The College edifice is situated at the corner of Court and Plum sts. The course of instruction will embrace every thing of value known and taught in the Old Medical Colleges, as well as the Reformed Medical and Botanical School of Medicine. Six or seven lectures will be given daily—lectures from $25,00 to $10,00 per week. Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary term of study, must have attended two full courses in some legally incorporated Medical College, the last of this must be in this one course after four years' practice.

All letters soliciting further information, or containing money for the Faculty, must be addressed to the undersigned (postpaid.) Notes of solvent Banks of the States in which students reside, will be received in payment of Fees.

T. V. MORROW, M D.,
jy21 Dean of the Faculty.

END OF IMPROVEMENTS IN SHUT MACHINES.



LULL'S Patent French Burr Smut machine, manufactured by W W Wallace, 211 & 216 Liberty st, near the canal, Pittsburgh.—These Machines have been in use for 4 years, during which time they have been used in hundreds of the most extensive mills in the country, and have acquired the high reputation of being superior to all other smut machines for cleaning grain, while they are greatly superior to all others in that very important quality, durability. The unequalled durability of the Burr Stone is highly valued, and Lull's Patent is justly deemed one of the first improvements in modern mill machinery. Millers and mill owners who have hitherto been subjected to a heavy pecuniary outlay, annually, and even, in large mills at little, more frequent outlays for the purchase or repairs of Iron Smut Machines, (to say nothing of the derangement of business in a mill, occasioned by stopping to renew or repair the mach