THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1847.

☞ 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 productive of mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
(OF CENTER 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 WARTSWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LAROE, of Ridge 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.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
THOMAS E FRANKLIN, Lancaster City.
JOHN C RUNKEL, Dauphin County.
THOMAS DUNCAN, "
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C HAMBLY, York.
WILLIAM M WATTS, Cumberland.
DANIEL M SMYSER, Adams.
JOHN P WETHERILL, Philadelphia City.
JOSEPH R CHANDLER, "
ROBERT T CONRAD, "
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia County.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks.
ROBERT M BARD, Franklin.
THOMAS M T MCKENNAN, Washington.
ANDREW J OGLE, Somerset.
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny.
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango.
JOSEPH H KUHNS, Westmoreland.
G J BALL, Esq.
H D MAXWELL, Northampton.
J B SALISBURY, Susquehanna.
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY S EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

A Home Market.

The Loco Focos are forever deprecating the value of a home market, and ever appreciating the value of a foreign market. Both are desirable and both are necessary, but the South have always made war upon the former, and sometimes the allies of the South, in their opposition, have shown an obvious want of patriotism. The great demand for wheat and corn abroad, has proved the occasion for a new attack upon home manufactures. We pity the credulity of those who have been made to believe the lie that this foreign demand has arisen from the Tariff of 1846, rather than from the nakedness of the whole European country, stripped as it has been, almost like Egypt of old. But recent events have shown the weakness of all such reliances for support. We have said assurances that there are at this moment large quantities of Grain in New York City which will not pay the expense of its transportation to the Seaboard. The New York Post remarks:

"If they who raise wheat and maize in this country are confined to the United States for a market, they will obtain large prices when their crops are small; but, when the crops are abundant, prices will immediately decline, and the farmer who lives remote from the market, will often find, as was the case under the tariff of 1842, that his wheat will not pay the cost of sending it to market."

Now this precise event is realized under the tariff of 1846. Some of the growers of corn, living in remote sections of the country, in the ordinary course of business, have been unable to get their crops to market in season for the ordinary course of business, and others, more avaricious, and, therefore, deserving to suffer, have kept their crops in the expectation of better prices than those which have been paid.

We hold it to be most wise for a government to rely upon itself,—to protect its own people, its own industry, to manufacture what it can, to consume what it can of the productions of its own soil, and to be anxious only for an export of its surplus production, whether of the soil or the work shop.—Manufacturing towns and villages at home, scattered all along our rivers and water courses, in the neighborhood of a fine productive country, as Cincinnati is in Ohio; and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh having the double advantage of Coal and Iron,—are the best customers the Farmer can have. Here is a market of easy access, of good prices, of prompt pay, of mutual convenience and dependence. It is free from all the hazards of land and sea, from all the expenses of heavy commissions, from losses incident to doing business among strangers, and from a thousand risks known to trade. Why should the Farmer desire a market abroad, if he can find one at home?—Why should the Cotton grower wish to send his Cotton to Leeds and Manchester, when he can find a good market at Lowell, or Dover,—or at Liverpool and Havre, if Boston and Philadelphia will pay him as good prices.

In the South, and particularly among such men as McDuffie, Hamilton, Pickens, and the South Carolina School of politicians, there has been a want of patriotism displayed in this opposition to a home market. Southern men have been jealous of Northern prosperity, and preferred Old England to New England, and Europe to home. Just see, for a moment, how this thing of a home market works. In the very heart of the pine country of Georgia, we read an advertisement of Boston laths for sale. Even a Georgia pig-pole has to be bought in Yankee land, and from the pig-yoke to the ship in the Savannah river, there is hardly an exception. We rejoice however, for the sake of the South, to see the prospect of a remedy for this, and to read evidences like the following, from the Savannah Republican, of better things ahead.

The resources of the South need only to be developed, to give her children wealth and comfort. Nature has done for more for us than for our Northern brethren, but they have husbanded their resources, while we have squandered and neglected ours.

Take, for example, the State of Georgia. Vast quantities of her timber are now rotting in her forests, while Northern lumber comes into our port. The finest water power in the world, which might be converted to a thousand useful purposes, is allowed to waste itself over rocks in its channel.—The shad fishery on the Savannah river is yearly made a source of large profit to a *company from Maine.* Our canal furnishes our city only with *pine and cedar fuller,* instead of being completed to bring us down the lumber and the products of the Ogeechee and in one word, we continue poor because we will not make the effort to become rich, by developing the actual resources in our power.

Agriculture and commerce absorb most of the energies of a portion of our people who will work, whilst the class of "unproductive consumers" at the South is fearfully large. The professions have much to answer for in this respect. Many sturdy young fellows, who would enjoy both health and competence if following the plough, are wasting their energies and lives in a fruitless chase after "cases," either legal, medical, or clerical, to the great loss of the community and their own.

Georgia, we are happy to see, is waking up; the former stupid idea, that a *gentleman* was one who wore white kids, and never worked, is fast giving place to the sounder doctrine, that the working man (either with hand or brain,) are the true nobility of country, and stamp its character at home and abroad. Upon the present generation rests the duty of developing the internal resources of the State—of employing her water power in turning the busy wheels of factories; in exploring her mineral treasures—in increasing her exports of lumber, and developing all her countless resources.

Athenum Soiree Rooms.—Mr. Foster a gentleman eminently qualified for the service, has taken the splendid Room in McClurg's Building, and is now fitting it up with great taste and cost for a Concert Room, under the appropriate cognomen of the "Athenum Soiree Rooms." An establishment of this kind has long been wanted in this city, and if well conducted as we are sure it will be under Mr. Foster, will prove we are certain not only profitable to the proprietor but at the same time a source of amusement and recreation to our citizens generally. All should desire most earnestly to see a taste for music more generally diffused amongst the community; as it does much to refish, and refine the rougher shades of character, and elevate and improve the heart. We therefore wish all possible success to this most commendable project.

Very News.

DISTURBANCE AT FLECKS.

Further particulars in relation to the riot of Tuesday night.

There are many rumors and reports circulating through the city, as to the origin of the outrages and violence, which terminated in bloodshed on Tuesday night last. We avoided mentioning in our paper of Wednesday what we conceived to be an unfounded rumor, and endeavored to give only such facts as seemed to come in something like an authentic shape in reference to the actual occurrence.

The real moving cause of the disturbance will perhaps not be developed until a legal investigation takes place; and probably it is better that it should not be. The mind of the community is easily swayed by any representations, however idly sent abroad, which tend to the prejudice of those who have been engaged in disturbing the public peace, and jeoparding the lives of their neighbors and friends.

The House where the riot took place, is on the corner of Penn and Factory streets, Byardstown; and has been known for some time as a house of rather a disgraceful character.

We were informed by Alderman Parkenson, that Mr. Fleck had been held to bail, on Tuesday before him to answer in several complaints:—for keeping a tippling house, disorderly house, house of ill fame, for assault and battery, and other offences. From these facts it may be inferred what kind of a house was the scene of the disturbance. Mrs. Fleck was knocked down with the but, of a pistol, on Tuesday, by a German whowas at the house, and so seriously injured as to cause her to faint when brought before his honor the Mayor, for examination on Wednesday morning.

She stated that a gentleman had called, on the day of the riot, and informed them that a mob would gather that evening and demolish the house, and that they thought it right to defend the property—that in the evening, stones and brick-bats were thrown through the windows—a large crowd had gathered in front, and around the house making a noise, and then it was that the firing with guns commenced.

Mr. Baker who was examined before the Mayor stated that before the brickbats and stones were thrown, he addressed the people, urging them to desist and not make any disturbance; "to let the law take its course," that it would be found amply sufficient to protect the innocent and punish the criminal, that at the time of firing the guns, there was little or no disturbance on the outside of the house.

There were several pistols and a double barrel gun, all charged, taken from those who were arrested, as also several knives.

Joseph Kline, Godfrey Smith, George Elsenhimer, Kilian Jacob, Henry Budd, Henry Zimera, Nicholas Gimmer, Nicholas Carb, John Henry Schooff, and John Ryner were, for want of bail, committed until ten o'clock on Thursday morning, for a rehearing. Mrs Fleck was discharged on $500, bail to appear at the Mayor's office at the same time for further hearing.

Mr. Campbell the individual most severely injured, was still living on Wednesday at noon when we visited him, and his physicians agree in the opinion that it is possible, but scarcely probable he can survive his wounds. The lead which struck him are large buck shot, and penetrated his abdomen, breast, neck, and face—several shot passing through the lungs.

Mr. Campbell had in no way, as we are informed, been engaged in the melee, but was a mere spectator.

Henry Walkenfelt is also dangerously wounded, David Davis, seriously; Samuel Bruster, David Wilhelm and James Getty slightly wounded.

It is said a young woman from Germany who recently arrived in this city, was stopping at the house, and her brother hearing of it, desired to take her away. He called for that purpose, but was told that she was not there. He obtained friends and returned to the house on the evening of the disturbance for the purpose of making search, and this was the cause of the violence. This report is contradicted by many of the neighbors.

P. S. Since writing the above we have been informed of the death of Mr. Campbell. He died on Wednesday at 9 o'clock, P. M.

The Mayor took his deposition sometime in the afternoon, in which he states that he heard fire arms discharged, and ran from his dwelling, situated within a short distance of Flecks, to the corner of the street opposite the tavern, immediately on turning which he saw the flash of the gun which wounded him. He did not know who discharged it.

Assault in prison.—We learn that Mr. Dunn, who was incarcerated in the county Jail several years ago under sentence for the crime of murder, and whose execution has been postponed until the Supreme court decides a point of law which arose in the trial of his cause, committed an assault on a prisoner by the name of Wilson, last Monday. Dunn had excited some sympathy, and had obtained the freedom of the jail yard, with other prisoners. Such evidences of bad temper will hardly help his cause.

State Tax.—On Thursday last, the commissioners of Allegheny county forwarded to the State Treasurer $36,000, being our quota of state tax due on the first of next month, and which if it reaches its destination in time for payment, will save five per cent. on the amount demanded of the funds of the county. The balance of State tax due by Allegheny county, is $17,000, which to secure the 5 per cent. must be paid before the next February interest falls due.

Query.—If the Coroner holds five inquests in one afternoon, with the same Jury, at different places and times, is the county liable for costs in *each* of the cases, or in one only? There are a number interested in just such an issue.

Egyptian Poison paper.—John H. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street, has presented us with some brown Poisoned paper, which is said to be destructive to flies, musquitoes, &c. The advertisement will be found in another column.

Government wagons.—We noticed thirty new government wagons on the Monongahela wharf, on Wednesday last, about to be loaded on the steamer Pacific for Mexico. They were principally manufactured by Cyrus Townsend, Esq., of Manchester.

We were forcibly reminded of a prediction made by a distinguished Democrat of Pittsburgh, in a letter written from Washington, in the Spring of 1844, as one of the reasons why the Democracy of the West, and of Pittsburgh in particular, should favor the annexation of Texas.

"It (the annexation of Texas) will afford a fine market for the sale of Townsend's wagons, and harness."

There have been excellent sales for wagons but to other purchasers than those intended by the writer.

Arrest for larceny.—On Monday night the city Police succeeded in re-taking a prisoner that had escaped from a constable who was taking him to jail under a commitment for larceny in Robinson township. The man attempted to effect his escape while the Constable was putting up his horse at a tavern in the city.

Relief of Ireland and Scotland.—The amount of funds raised by the citizens of Allegheny county, for the relief of Ireland and Scotland, is near $28,000 for the former and $8,000 for the latter country or $36,000 in all.

Councils.—At the last meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils, an appropriation of $1,500, and a lot on Third street, was voted to the Vigilant Fire Company.

The smoke preventive.—We are glad to learn that the Smoke Preventive is not likely to end in *smoke.* A committee of the councils are soon to take charge of the subject and from the interests felt by the chairman of the committee on the subject, we believe a report will be made that will demonstrate the importance of applying a remedy for so great a nuisance.

It will be remembered that the Editor of the Gazette has been authorized to give $100 for the best plan for applying the Smoke Preventive to private edifices.

Dr. Hawes has been elected President of Williams and Mary College. His friends assert confidently that he will decline.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UPON COAL HILL.

A disposition to take a stroll, came across our mind the other evening; so we took our much respected old cane from its quiet resting place, and are long we crossed the Monongahela, and were climbing up the rugged side of Coal Hill, with an energy that would have done honor to a Swiss peasant. The cool breeze so richly laden with sweet odors, soon gave the body a sense of freshness and freedom, that is scarcely ever known in the streets of the city. This was, indeed, a satisfactory compensation for the toil we underwent in mounting to this lofty eminence; but when we cast our eyes around upon the gorgeous landscape—when we beheld the green-clad hills and peaceful valleys, or saw the river running at its own sweet will"—when we gazed upon the works of man on one side, and the magnificent productions of Nature on the other, here bathed in mellow sunshine, or there resting in the tranquil shade, we thought it no subject of wonder that painters and poets are to be found in the world. What a noble study it is, thought we, to be able to depict these charming scenes—to throw over them the soft, mellow light of Claude, or throw around them the stormy grandeur of Wilson. There are charms in Nature, for those who love her, so pure and lofty, that an attempt to describe them would be as useless as an attempt to depict the joys of Paradise.

Standing immediately opposite the city, and gazing far down towards the setting sun, our eyes reposed upon a scene whose richness and beauty we have never seen surpassed.

Are there any persons in the Smokey City who have not been on the top of Coal Hill? If there are, we advise them to climb up, ride up, or get carried up, that they may be enabled to behold the prospect that bursts upon the vision from this lofty spot. CONGO.

News Items.

An Important Vote.—The House of Assembly of the Canadian Parliment last week forwarded an address to the Queen, praying that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence be granted to all nations, and that also the navigation laws be repealed, so far as they, in a manner relate to affect that colony. On Wednesday the vote was concurred in by the Legislative Council, by a large majority.

A Visible Kiss—A young and very pretty lady riding in the Concord cars, was observed to have a piece of "court plaster" on her lip. When the cars had emerged from one of the long covered bridges into the light, she observed to have disappeared; but they instantly detected it clinging to the lip of the young man who sat on the seat with her! They both looked as innocent as if they hadn't been doing nothing."

Slavery in Maine—The House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature, which has under consideration a series of resolutions relating to the extension of slavery in newly acquired territories, has so amended them as to declare "slavery to be a political, as well as a moral and social evil."

Major Campbell, of Missouri, cleared $20,000 on cattle driven by him to Santa Fe last fall and sold for the use of the army.

A letter dated Berlin, June 16, says—"About half past four this morning the Curie decided the important question, with the majority of 220 to 215, that the Jews shall be considered eligible for holding all public offices whatever.

Morris Power, Esq., formerly resident of New York, who married the youngest daughter of Hon. Brockholst Livingston, it is said is elected member of Parliament for Cork. In the place of the late Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Power is represented in the Irish papers as being a distinguished orator, and one of the best speakers in Ireland—This gentleman is the brother of Bishop Power, now at Toronto, Canada, and is well known to many of the inhabitants of New York.

Amazing metals.—This process is very often spoken of in the papers, but many persons, perhaps, who do not know yet would like to know how it is managed. A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Charlotte, in North Carolina, gives an account of the process, as he obtained it from one of the officers of the mint there. He says:

The miners have to grind the gold rock fine, keeping it wet constantly; and as it becomes fine, it washes off. They have a kind of hard stone for grinding. They then mix quicksilver with it, and that collects the gold dust. It is washed out, dried and goes through some heating process. The gold dust is then usually sold to the superintendent of the mint. Sometimes the miners melt the dust and cast it into a bar before offering it at the mint. To find the value, each parcel has to be *assayed.* The assaying is the most curious and scientific of all the business in the mint. The parcel is taken, the gold dust, melt it, and cast it into a bar, when it is weighed accurately, and a piece cut off for the assayer. He takes it, melts it with twice its weight of silver, and several times its weight of lead. It is melted in small cups made of bone-ashes, which absorbs all the lead; a large part of the silver extracted by another process, and the sample is then rolled out to a thin shaving, rolled up and put in a sort of a glass vial called a mattrass, with some nitric acid.

The mattrasses are put on a furnace and the acid is boiled some time, poured off, a new supply put in, and boiled again. This is done several times, till the acid has extracted all the silver and other mineral substances, leaving the sample of pure gold. The sample is then weighed and by the difference before and after the fire, value is formed. All the silver over and above five pennyweights for each lot is paid by the mint at its true value. The miner calls at the mint after his lot of gold has been assayed and gets its full value in gold coin, the government charging nothing for coining. That is what one of the officers of the mint here told me, though I had always understood that the government got five per cent for coining. The gold, after it has been assayed, is melted, refined, and being mixed with its due proportions of alloy, (equal parts of silver and copper,) is drawn into long strips, in shape not unlike an iron hoop for a cask; the round pieces cut out with a sort of punch, each piece weighed, and brought to the right size by a file, if too heavy, when it is *milled,* or edge raised, and put into a coining press, whence it comes forth a perfect coin, bearing the endorsement of that respectable old gentleman "Uncle Sam."

Philanthropy Pleading for Peace is the title of a Memorial sent by the London Peace Society not only to our own Government, but to the Government of Mexico, to the British Ministry, and to all the principal monarchs of Europe. It is on our table. The Memorial says, among other things:

"We do not propose to offer an opinion upon the subjects of difference between the two governments! but we feel it to be our duty, as in the fear of God, who has "made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth," and constrained by the love of our common Saviour, who is also "the Saviour of all men," to submit to you, and through you to the government at the head of which you are at present placed, whether these proceedings be not in direct antagonism to the genius and spirit of the Christain religion, and to the avowed principles of the American Constitution; and whether you ought not to adopt prompt and decisive measures for terminating the frightful scenes of bloodshed and suffering which mark the path of your conquering armies.

"In this moment of victory, we would, most earnestly and respectfully, entreat you to display a truly magnanimous and Christain spirit, by at once offering to the Mexicans such terms as they can scarcely fail to accept, and by declaring your determination to abandon at once all appeals to military force, and to settle the disputed questions, should any such still arise, by referring the whole case to arbitration of two or three friendly powers. We cannot but think that such steps as these would secure to the American people a distinction among the nations of the earth far more valuable than any thing which can be acquired by military triumphs, and would tend, by its influence on other countries, to discourage the unchristian practice of war, and to secure to the nations the unspeakable blessing of permanent and universal peace.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
John Jefferson, Secretary.

Contagion.—The following recipe for a disinfecting mixture was found in an English paper, and has been successfully used, by permission of the medical attendant:—

"Rub a drachm of camphor with half an ounce of alcohol, in a glass of water, and then add five ounces of the pure pyroligic acid."

A physician to a fever institution, of considerable experience and chemical knowledge, thus observes of the above:—"Although I am of opinion that the typhus fever is not contagious, but produced by a certain condition of the atmosphere on unhealthy constitutions or habits predisposed to disease, I am satisfied that such constitutions may be secured against the influence of the atmosphere, or effluvia from the disease, by smelling occasionally and carrying about them a handkerchief sprinkled with a solution of camphor in the pure pyroligenic acid. By impregnating the air of the room of the sick with this acid, (by sprinkling it over the cover of the bed and the floor,) the immediate attendants and inhabitants of the house will also be secured against the fever, and the inhalation of the air thus medicated, I have found to prove more beneficial in restoring the patient to health, than medicine taken into the stomach.
A. Byers.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Reported advance and battle of Gen. Scott.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Philadelphia, July 28.

We learn by telegraph from Richmond, that the James L. Day has arrived at New Orleans from Brazos, bringing dates to the 18th inst.

The Mexican forces at San Luis are variously estimated. It is stated that 14,000 are concentrated by Valencia, who is said to be *en route* to Santa Anna, who has 9000 regulars.

General Wool's troops are in good health. General Taylor was expecting a junction with Wool, with 800 wagons and 2000 mules, and they would be able to move forward at the head of 2900 men.

General Urrea, it is positively stated, is at Victoria. He had ordered the arrest of the Governor of that place, and had sent him to the Capital, charged with treason against the Mexican Government.

It is also stated that the same General had ordered the execution of a son of Canales, charged with treason against the Mexican Government.—Also that Canales' son had been shot by him, because of a treasonable correspondence being found in his possession. Tampico has been put under contribution for a large sum of money, and it was reported that General Urrea had departed to enforce a collection with bayonets. The intended march from San Luis against Wool, seems to be abandoned. General Scott had marched from Puebla, but learning that resistance would be offered within 25 miles of the Capital, had ordered a countermarch.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Steamer Reported Ashore.

Philadelphia, July 28, 9 P. M.

A vessel arrived yesterday at Boston and reports a steamer ashore on the North West side of Seal Island, deserted by the crew. Two of her masts had been carried away.

The New York Herald does not believe it was the Steamer Washington, because it was at too great a distance from her route.

[The Washington sailed on the 10th from Southampton, and should have been at New York on the 24th or 25th. We hope no such fate has befallen her as is here surmised.]—*Eds. Gaz.*

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 28, 9 P. M.

Flour—The receipts in market are light, and we quote moderate sales at previous prices. Sales of 1,600 bbls fresh Western at $5.25, 5,37½, 5,75 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Sales at $3,37½ per bbl. The article has slightly advanced from last quotation.

Rye Flour—Sales are quoted at $3,37½, 3,43¾ per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of prime White at 130c per bu. Prime Red is sold at 125c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 77a78c per bushel.

Provisions—Without animation The market is very dull.

Washington Reporter copy, three times. C B

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

July 28, 9 o'c'k. P. M.

Provisions are without change since last quotations.

Flour—An active business has been done in Western Flour at $5,50 per bbl.

Wheat—Ordinary is selling at 112c per bu—50,000 bushels have been sold at this price. Sales of prime White are quoted at 125a128c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime White made to day at 62c per bu. Prime Yellow 67a70c. The receipts at market to-day and yesterday have been large.

Cornmeal—Sales have been made to-day at $3 25a3,31½ per bbl.

Rye has been selling at 80c per bushel.

Mess Pork—Western No. 1 has sold at $15. Prime Pork Western $12,50. There has been no change in the prices of Beef and Lard since our last. The markets continue dull.

In Cotton there is less activity again. Holders are waiting the arrival of the steamer which is not in.

In Groceries there is no change. The market is well supplied and the sales are moderate.

There is but little doing in Freights or Foreign Exchange.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 28, 9 P M.

Flour—Sales of fresh Howard st brands at $5,-50a5.75 per bbl. Sales of Western at 5,25a5,37½. Sales of City Mills at $6 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Is quoted nominally at $3,00 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of Prime White at 125c per bu. Sales of prime Red at 115c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 75c per bu.—Prime White at 69c per bu.

Oats—Sales are quoted at 43a45c per bu.

Rye—Sales are quoted at 75a75c per bu.

Mess Pork—Sales are quoted at $15a16,50 per bbl.

Prime Pork—Sales of Western at $13a14,25 per bbl.

Mess Beef—Sales at $14a15 per bbl.

Prime Beef—Sales of Western at $10a10,25—prices nominal.

Bacon—Sales of Western hog round at 9½a10½ per lb—Western Shoulders at 6½a6½c, and Western Sides at 9½a9½c per lb.

Lard—Sales of Western at 9½a10c per lb.

Whiskey—Sales are quoted at 25c per gall.

Groceries—The market is well supplied, and no change in the prices.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

July 20.

The markets generally are quiet.

Cotton—2000 bales. Prices steady and less inclination to operate, in consequence of the upward movement in freights—market quiet.

Sugar and Molasses are in but little demand and beyond retail sales, no transactions of any importance have taken place.

Flour—Prices range from $4a$4.25 per bbl. for Ohio brands. Small lots Illinois choice brands sell at higher rates. Choice St. Louis brands sell at from $5a$5.25 per bbl—sales moderate.

Provisions—Mess Pork $16,25; Prime, $13,25 per bbl.

Bacon—Sides, 7¼a8¼; Shoulders, 5¾a7c per lb.

Corn—Lots of white and mixed sell at 50c, small lots of yellow command 55c. per bushel. The receipts at market are large.

The Rev. Dr. Peter, and the Rev. John Kable have in conjunction with the Rev. Isaac Williams and others, established a printing-press in Mr. Newton's late monastery at Littlemore, near Oxford, and propose to publish, as soon as subscribers names sufficient are received, a new translation of the New Testament Scriptures, with their own commentary.

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL WARTSWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LAROE, of Ridge 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.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
THOMAS E FRANKLIN, Lancaster City.
JOHN C RUNKEL, Dauphin County.
THOMAS DUNCAN, "
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C HAMBLY, York.
WILLIAM M WATTS, Cumberland.
DANIEL M SMYSER, Adams.
JOHN P WETHERILL, Philadelphia City.
JOSEPH R CHANDLER, "
ROBERT T CONRAD, "
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia County.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks.
ROBERT M BARD, Franklin.
THOMAS M T MCKENNAN, Washington.
ANDREW J OGLE, Somerset.
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny.
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango.
JOSEPH H KUHNS, Westmoreland.
G J BALL, Esq.
H D MAXWELL, Northampton.
J B SALISBURY, Susquehanna.
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming.
SAMUEL A PURVIANCE, Butler.
HENRY S EVANS, Chester.
ROBERT T POTTS, Montgomery.

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

A Home Market.

The Loco Focos are forever deprecating the value of a home market, and ever appreciating the value of a foreign market. Both are desirable and both are necessary, but the South have always made war upon the former, and sometimes the allies of the South, in their opposition, have shown an obvious want of patriotism. The great demand for wheat and corn abroad, has proved the occasion for a new attack upon home manufactures. We pity the credulity of those who have been made to believe the lie that this foreign demand has arisen from the Tariff of 1846, rather than from the nakedness of the whole European country, stripped as it has been, almost like Egypt of old. But recent events have shown the weakness of all such reliances for support. We have said assurances that there are at this moment large quantities of Grain in New York City which will not pay the expense of its transportation to the Seaboard. The New York Post remarks:

"If they who raise wheat and maize in this country are confined to the United States for a market, they will obtain large prices when their crops are small; but, when the crops are abundant, prices will immediately decline, and the farmer who lives remote from the market, will often find, as was the case under the tariff of 1842, that his wheat will not pay the cost of sending it to market."

Now this precise event is realized under the tariff of 1846. Some of the growers of corn, living in remote sections of the country, in the ordinary course of business, have been unable to get their crops to market in season for the ordinary course of business, and others, more avaricious, and, therefore, deserving to suffer, have kept their crops in the expectation of better prices than those which have been paid.

We hold it to be most wise for a government to rely upon itself,—to protect its own people, its own industry, to manufacture what it can, to consume what it can of the productions of its own soil, and to be anxious only for an export of its surplus production, whether of the soil or the work shop.—Manufacturing towns and villages at home, scattered all along our rivers and water courses, in the neighborhood of a fine productive country, as Cincinnati is in Ohio; and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh having the double advantage of Coal and Iron,—are the best customers the Farmer can have. Here is a market of easy access, of good prices, of prompt pay, of mutual convenience and dependence. It is free from all the hazards of land and sea, from all the expenses of heavy commissions, from losses incident to doing business among strangers, and from a thousand risks known to trade. Why should the Farmer desire a market abroad, if he can find one at home?—Why should the Cotton grower wish to send his Cotton to Leeds and Manchester, when he can find a good market at Lowell, or Dover,—or at Liverpool and Havre, if Boston and Philadelphia will pay him as good prices.

In the South, and particularly among such men as McDuffie, Hamilton, Pickens, and the South Carolina School of politicians, there has been a want of patriotism displayed in this opposition to a home market. Southern men have been jealous of Northern prosperity, and preferred Old England to New England, and Europe to home. Just see, for a moment, how this thing of a home market works. In the very heart of the pine country of Georgia, we read an advertisement of Boston laths for sale. Even a Georgia pig-pole has to be bought in Yankee land, and from the pig-yoke to the ship in the Savannah river, there is hardly an exception. We rejoice however, for the sake of the South, to see the prospect of a remedy for this, and to read evidences like the following, from the Savannah Republican, of better things ahead.

The resources of the South need only to be developed, to give her children wealth and comfort. Nature has done for more for us than for our Northern brethren, but they have husbanded their resources, while we have squandered and neglected ours.

Take, for example, the State of Georgia. Vast quantities of her timber are now rotting in her forests, while Northern lumber comes into our port. The finest water power in the world, which might be converted to a thousand useful purposes, is allowed to waste itself over rocks in its channel.—The shad fishery on the Savannah river is yearly made a source of large profit to a *company from Maine.* Our canal furnishes our city only with *pine and cedar fuller,* instead of being completed to bring us down the lumber and the products of the Ogeechee and in one word, we continue poor because we will not make the effort to become rich, by developing the actual resources in our power.

Agriculture and commerce absorb most of the energies of a portion of our people who will work, whilst the class of "unproductive consumers" at the South is fearfully large. The professions have much to answer for in this respect. Many sturdy young fellows, who would enjoy both health and competence if following the plough, are wasting their energies and lives in a fruitless chase after "cases," either legal, medical, or clerical, to the great loss of the community and their own.

Georgia, we are happy to see, is waking up; the former stupid idea, that a *gentleman* was one who wore white kids, and never worked, is fast giving place to the sounder doctrine, that the working man (either with hand or brain,) are the true nobility of country, and stamp its character at home and abroad. Upon the present generation rests the duty of developing the internal resources of the State—of employing her water power in turning the busy wheels of factories; in exploring her mineral treasures—in increasing her exports of lumber, and developing all her countless resources.

Athenum Soiree Rooms.—Mr. Foster a gentleman eminently qualified for the service, has taken the splendid Room in McClurg's Building, and is now fitting it up with great taste and cost for a Concert Room, under the appropriate cognomen of the "Athenum Soiree Rooms." An establishment of this kind has long been wanted in this city, and if well conducted as we are sure it will be under Mr. Foster, will prove we are certain not only profitable to the proprietor but at the same time a source of amusement and recreation to our citizens generally. All should desire most earnestly to see a taste for music more generally diffused amongst the community; as it does much to refish, and refine the rougher shades of character, and elevate and improve the heart. We therefore wish all possible success to this most commendable project.

Mr. Polk's Dilemma.—Mr. Polk's predicament with regard to the War, is very much like that of another unfortunate wight who was run off with by a horse. He mounted him of his own accord, with the intention of showing off—of "cutting a dash." But the charger could not be managed, and as he swept by at the top of his horse's speed, some sympathizing friend called out to him—*to jump off.* His reply was—"*How can I let go, when I can scarcely hold on?*"—*Nashville Banner.*

Ice.—Two cargoes of ice, 250 tons, have arrived this week from Maine, at Philadelphia, both of which met with quick sale to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, at $3 per ton. This ice was 21 inches thick, and as transparent as glass. Further supplies, the North American says will find eager buyers, as the stocks here are nearly exhausted. What wheat is to the west Ice water is to New England. The ocean is tributary to her wealth in the productions of the sea, while the people of near and distant lands are refreshed by the Ice from her lakes and rivers. A people who can live from and upon such a soil, deserve remembrance and respect for their enterprise and thrift.

Auction Sales

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer

Dry Goods.

ON Thursday morning the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold without reserve, a large assortment of seasonable staple and fancy dry goods, &c., being one of an extensive retail store.

At 2 o'clock,

One very superior mahogany case, second hand Piano Forte, which cost $300, 2 large size gilt frame looking glasses, 1 large cherry wardrobe, 3 mahogany dressing bureaus, a quantity of Carpeting, venetian window blinds, together with a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, 1 large copper kettle, 1 cart and harness, one hand cart, 21 table and half table trimmed shad, 10 bbls dried Peaches, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries &c.

At 8 o'clock, P M

A quantity of fine table and pocket cutlery, hardware, watches, guns, pistols, new and second hand watches, musical instruments, map U S, charts, books in great variety, fine shirts, ready made clothing, boots, shoes, &c. American copy. 1947

Administrator's Sale of Glassware, Gold Lever Watches, Clothing, &c.

On Tuesday morning, the 3d day of August, at 10 o'clock at the Commercial Sale Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold without reserve for cash, by order of Administrator—

Seventy boxes assorted glassware, comprising a large assortment of plain and pressed ware, among which are tumblers of various sizes and patterns, saucers, nappies; dishes; salts; goblets; lemonades; sugar bowls; wine glasses; molasses cans; bowls; pitchers; candlesticks &c &c.

Also, one English gold patent lever watch, one travelling trunk with clothing, two half boxes tobacco, one keg beeswax, &c

jy29 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

NEW GOODS,
FOR FALL TRADE OF 1847.

BLACKWELL, WHITTEMORE & CARHART.
77 *William cor Liberty, and 16 Liberty Street, New York.*

ARE receiving by every arrival, additions to their large assortment of *Dry Goods.* They have made arrangements to offer to country merchants and dealers, an extensive and desirable stock of goods for the Fall Trade.

By steamers and packets will be received the most approved and novel styles of the English and Continental markets.

Their assortment of Domestic Goods will comprise every style worthy the notice of the Trade, all of which will be offered on as good terms as can be obtained.

English Cloths—Wool and Piece Dyes, and Fancy Colors, of various qualities and superior finish.
French Cloths, common and fine.
" Twilled Cloths, common and fine.
" Doeskins, of the best manufactures.
American Cloths of all descriptions and colors.
Fancy Cassimeres, English, French, and American.
Beavers, Pilots, Pilot Coatings, and other heavy woollens.
Tweeds, brown, gold mix, and other fancy styles.
Satinetts and Twilled Cloths of every description.
Vestings—fancy silk velvets, satins, satin striped velvets, Valencias, Fancy Satins and Silks from low to fine.
Velvets, black, brown, and other fancy shades.
Silk Serges, black and fancy colors, large and fine twill.
Worsted Serges of all qualities and colors.
Silesias, English and American, twilled and plain.
Buttons, Cords, Bindings Threads, &c. &c.
And various other new and desirable goods adapted to men's wear. NEW YORK, jy28-2m.

PRINTS ONLY.
44
CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
LEE & BREWSTER

Established a warehouse in the year 1846, for the purpose of supplying the City and interior Trade with PRINTED CALICOES EXCLUSIVELY, at half prices—and