THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 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 giving a favor of material benefit.

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(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

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(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, Arrivals, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

The Post is still disposed to make this notorious man a Martyr to his Faith and to Democracy. Be it so, since it chooses to take his defeat so much at heart and to stand forth the defender of the man and his conduct. The position taken renders it necessary that we should revive some remembrance with this model Loco Foco, whom the organ of the Party would hold as a mirror up to nature for the admiring eyes of the populace.

The country then will remember Mr. Owen as the leader of a sect known as Infidels or Unbelievers. To gain the more influence he became, in New York, a conspicuous member of the Society of "Agrarians," which for a time prostyted under the name of "the Working Men's Party." Robert Dale Owen at this time was a co-laborer with Fanny Wright, and the promulgator of the same foul doctrines. Both of them were public lecturers and circulators, orally and otherwise, of the faith they embraced. The Free Inquirer was the organ of this sect in theology and party in politics. There was also a grand depot for the sale of these poisonous prescriptions, and it was the headquarters of all that was low in morality, depraved in principle, and dangerous in practice. Blasphemy and obscenity went hand in hand with these teachers, and the most conspicuous picture there was one representing the Almighty appearing in Flames in the burning bush, with an inscription tending to ridicule the scene, and the most popular book, Owen's "Moral Physiology," which, we is justly said by the New York Express, gave instructions in all the known ways of prostitution without liability to exposure.

And it is the defeat of this man, as instructor in the ways of depravity and lewdness, that the Post so much laments. We have said that such a defeat was a triumph of Morality and religion, and unquestionably it is all this, and more. Every moral man ought to rejoice that the author of such a filth stands condemned by his constituents, and that the more since we have no evidence whatever, —none even was produced or offered by him during the canvass,—that he has changed his opinions. We say that the man who deliberately poisons the minds of the young and innocent by teaching them a loose morality, is guilty of turpitude of the deepest dye. Not content with destroying his own soul, he seeks to drag others down to perdition with him,—and is such a teacher to escape under the plea of "an abstract opinion?" Is it nothing to tempt men to evil,—to incontinency, to faithlessness in the highest duties of life? In all this, in the estimation of the Post a mere abstraction. If it be, and if Mr. Owen can by no sophistry be appointed by a party press, the party which exhibits him must be held responsible for his doctrines.

We duly the Post to draw any distinction between the practices of Hume, Bolingbrook, Horne Gibbon, and many other kindred spirits,—and the principles of Owen. The great Bolingbroke taught that Polygamy was a part of the religion of Nature. Hume went a step beyond, and pronounced adultery one of the virtues and advantages of life. Horne resolved all this into gallantry, which he advocated as the true good. "The standard of Rousseau was feeling,—his own feelings, and what his corrupt imagination thought was not wrong, he assumed to be right. Now, we are prepared to affirm that Owen's Moral Physiology is worse than any thing ever written by the grand constellation of Infidel writers, and we are, therefore, amazed, that in a community like this, even the blindest Idolatry, or the strongest party attachments, should prompt any one, to take up the cudgels in defence of such a man, and the author of such a book.

We add in conclusion the following from the N. Y. Express, as set evidences that Mr. Owen's books are neither dead nor buried. And if they were consigned to the ashes, their evil influence might live forever. Mr. Owen, for all we know to the contrary, and our information comes from those of his own District, has never denied his authorship, abominable as it is, and we, therefore, hold him responsible for it, as we should his endorsement of any article, his abominable immorality:

The work of Mr. Owen on "Moral Physiology" is the one on which his fame mostly stands. So far does it seem having received any part of his heavy debt of $4,000 said in a session of Congress, in the year of the House of Representatives. Large hand bills are posted up at the entrance, headed with the title of the book. So that Mr. Owen saw himself then honored daily as he entered to take his seat.

BRAVE SIRS.—Mr. Bruce of North Carolina is an Agricultural Lecturer, has openly avowed his conviction of the unprofitableness of slave labor, as at present employed in Virginia and North Carolina, and earnestly advises that the policy should be speedily adopted of sending the slaves in large numbers to the more Southern States. The Richmond Times says, that Mr. B. is a large slaveholder, who travelled in the South, with a view to the acquirement of accurate information, and all who know him will have confidence that the results of his observation are highly worthy of reliance. Without consenting to his arguments in all their extent, it adds, we must say, that his conclusions are such as must, at some early day, be forced upon the minds of all the planters and farmers of our State.

We have no doubt that free labor in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Texas,—one-half of it at least,—would prove many times more profitable than Slave labor, but the policy of "sending slaves" south, is so questionable, that we hope the Planters will nip upon some plan whereby emancipation may be instituted and limited of sale. Kentucky has voted to hold a convention with a view of revising the State Constitution, and is it too much to expect of such a State, that she will take a safe lead and make a great example for more slave states to follow. Why not adopt the plan of the old free States in getting rid of slavery altogether.

The Union has a significant hint that the Secretary of the Treasury has been summoned to Washington on important business.

The citizens of Shreveport, La. are considering the propriety of erecting a Monument to the memory of Gen. Taylor. The subscription will amount to about $1,000 at first.

Erastus Corse, the President of the Quality are more largely interested in the manufacture of iron than any other section of the American Union, every thing tending to the improvement of the quantity and quality of that article, is of immense and vital importance, and especially so, since by the reduction of import duties they are, or will be, compelled to compete with foreign Manufacturers. For the consideration of our Iron masters, therefore, we recommend what is known as Wall's method of purifying metals by voltaic electricity. The American Railroad Journal contains the substance of a pamphlet published in London, descriptive of the process of purifying metals by the above means.

British pig iron is inferior to that of Russia and Sweden in this, that it has more carbon, oxygen, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and arsenic; and it is the object of all purifying processes to get clear of these, because they are electro-negative to iron.—By a powerful current of voltaic electricity, when the metal is in a state of fusion, all these bodies are capable of being separated from it, especially the sulphur and phosphorus which volatilize and are consumed. This is the whole essence of Walls' method.

The molten metal may be electrized in a moulded bed, crain ladle or in the furnace itself. Any ordinary voltaic battery with poles constructed of iron bars, will serve for generating electricity and conducting it through the fused metal—but, as complexity of apparatus, requiring delicacy and adroitness of manipulation would be out of place in large iron establishments and in the hands of unskilful workmen, Mr. Wall has contrived a battery of the simplest form, which may be placed as a fixture in any part of the premises, while permanent poles or bars, set in the furnace, are capable of being immediately connected or disconnected with the battery by the mere turning of a screw backwards and forwards.

The operation seems to be sufficiently rapid.—In one of the experiments described and authenticated in the document referred to above, thirty hundred weight of No. 2 Pig iron, were refined to twenty five minutes, and it is equally capable of being efficiently on ten tons. Ten tons of raw copper may also be purified, by this means in one hour's time.

The effects of electrization are purity and an increased product of metal. Dr. Ure, by analysis found electrized iron nearly free from contamination; while iron obtained from the same ores, at the same works, in the ordinary way, contained notable quantities of silicon, manganese and arsenic. The electrized iron after having been fully tested was found to be superior in tenacity to the ordinary best cable iron.

Best cable iron should bear a test of 19 tons, according to Mr. Lennox, one of the proprietors of the Mill Wall works. Electrized iron stood a test of 22 tons. At the Milton works the superiority of electrized over non-electrized iron was as 2,716 to 3,720. The increased product in bar iron of the electrized over the non-electrized pig was found to be nearly 7 per cent. At the great Dowlas works, it takes 25 cwt. of ordinary pig metal to make a ton of bar iron—but of Wall's electrized pig only 23 cwt., 2 qrs., 5 lbs.

The gain to the manufacturer in quantity and quality of metal, as well as in the reduced expense of puddling, hammering and rolling the electrized iron appears to be great. Mr. Sims, a large Birmingham manufacturer, estimated the average saving at 30 per cent., while Mr. Hawthorn, Manager of the Milton works, Sheffield, puts it at 35 per cent.

Dr. Ure, admitted to be high scientific authority, in a formal report, at sites that the effects of the Electric process as pi formed in his presence at the excellent iron works in Derbyshire, were extraordinary. The fo rged electrized pigs discharged those noxious ele ments (phosphorus, sulphur, &c.,) so copiously in the puddling furnace as to become after a single re-heating, without piling or fagotting, brilliant bars of the finest fibrous metal. The bars of iron so made had been subjected under his inspection to the severest tests of the London blacksmiths, and were found to bear piercing, twisting, hammering and bending, as well as the best iron in market. It is considered the most powerful invention and improvement the art has yet received.

Soft iron, in contact with coke may be rapidly converted into steel by being subjected to the Electric current.

The improvement is well worth the serious and careful attention of our iron masters, furnace men, &c., and we hope it will receive it.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA talks of abdicating his throne, and passing the remainder of his days in Italy. There are various surmises thrown out in the foreign papers as to the cause of this,—one the state of his health, and another the financial transactions of his country. The wear and tear incident to the highest office of such a Government, if the above be true, has been the probable inducement to the desired change. The present Emperor of Russia is in many respects the ablest monarch in Europe, while his labors are incomparably greater than those of every other sovereign. Think of One Man, the sovereign of a country, covering between three and four hundred thousand square miles,—embracing the whole Northern portion of the Eastern hemisphere, from the Persian frontiers to Bothnia on the one hand, the Pacific on the other, and to Bhatings Straits in a third direction. Nor is this all. Many of the islands of the Seas are hers,—some in the Arctic Ocean, the Aleutian Islands in the neighborhood of Kamtchaka, Nova Zembla, and of other lands which it falls us now to remember. One might well grow weary of the toil of dominion over such a land and such a people, and we marvel not that Nicholas has given utterance to the wish that he would like to take wings, fly away, and be at rest.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE LAKES.—We have letters from Cleveland which inform us that the wires are up to the city, and the operator is only waiting the arrival of the instrument to "put the ball in motion." An instrument is already on its way to the "Lake city," and in the meantime one has been put up at Wallsville, by which despatches are received. We shall, therefore, be in full communication with the Lake early next week. Pittsburgh will then be the great focus of telegraphic commonication between the North, East and West. We owe the result of all this almost entirely to the untiring energy of Henry O'Reilly, Esq.

In the house of Lords, on the 12th ult., the Bishop of London withdrew the bill for the trial of clerical delinquents.

WHEREFORE?—We have heard something before of the *Presbyterian Clericals* which exempted the Rev. Mr. Hamilton from the trial for heresy, and now we have the Bishop of London withdrawing the bill for the trial of clerical delinquents.

A sword and epaulette were presented to Lieut. Homier, at New York on Saturday. The ceremony of presentation took place in the Governor's room in the City Hall, and among those present, were observed several beautiful ladies, and many officers of the United States army and navy.

Andrew E. Potts has been appointed the by President, to be Assistant Cleanery, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer service.

The Arctic left of the 6th inst. says that the receipts at the Custom House at Hampton, for the quarter ending May last, were $70,000.

Superior Court.—An appointment has been made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania, that the next session of this Court in Philadelphia, shall commence on the first Monday of October next.

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I have noticed your remarks on the subject of Woolen Manufactories, and the propriety of our capitalists investing a portion of their means in this branch of business. That it would be profitable, there is no manner of doubt. It is considered so in other parts of our country, where the advantages for carrying on the business are greatly inferior when compared with those of Pittsburgh. It is admitted that the manufactures of Cotton goods are receiving a fair compensation for their investments in this department of labor, and yet they must bring the raw material from a far distant market. By this means they have to pay largely for expenses incurred in traveling, for insurance and brokerage. None of these expenses would have to be incurred in the manufacture of Wool here. Our location in this respect is peculiarly favorable. We are in the midst of the finest and most extensive Wool market, perhaps, in the world. No section of our country does or can turn out more or finer qualities of Wool, than the counties of Allegheny, Washington and Beaver. Washington county Wool is famous in this respect, and the adjoining counties of Mercer and Westmoreland are improving the qualities of their sheep. I have no doubt there is said in our city alone from 300,000 to 250,000 lbs of Wool. Some seasons the quantity is much larger, and this is only what is grown in our immediate vicinity, while the quantity sent to Eastern markets is no inconsiderable. Canal, upwards of 500,000 of pounds. There is also Wool sent to our market from Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. And the quantity grown is yearly increasing, and that more rapidly than a market can be found for it, so that the manufacturers need not be under any apprehension about that scarcity of the raw material, for it will be brought to his own door free of charge. The Eastern manufacturers are placed on no such favorable footing. When it is necessary for him to provide stock, he must pay the *Freight, Commission Merchant, Insurance, Starling, Drayage and Labor*, and as it is frequently the case, a small profit to the owner of the Wool, making the cost to him 25 per cent., or from 5 to 6 cents per lb. more than the article could be procured for here. In addition to all these advantages, there is not in all the West an establishment of the kind worthy of note, so that competition in the world and limit the sale of the manufactured articles, as it does many other products, and with the advantages for it in Pittsburgh, we could most successfully compete with the East. Capital will secure the requisite skill,—workmen can be procured at the same wages that is paid East, while living is much cheaper and better than it is there. A more healthy district of country is not to be found, nor greater inducements cannot be held out to workmen than can be offered here.—The market for such goods is almost boundless. Goods of the right make would sell as readily here as they do in the Eastern cities. Goods have been made by various establishments in this way in the West, and sent from this city and sold in Philadelphia by the commission houses to jobbers, and by them sold to our merchants and brought back to our city.

There is every inducement to undertake an enterprise of the kind. Iron in abundance for machinery, Coal for fuel at the cost of a mere song, raw material for manufacturing cheaper than it can be procured for elsewhere; and a market to be supplied as extensive as the West. All these advantages make our place a most desirable point for the location of an establishment of the kind.

Letters from a young Artist in Italy.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALBANO, June 10, 1847.

But I must tell you something about our present abode. Albano is 14 miles from Rome, above the level Campagna, and on the lower slope of a mountain, the town itself is small, as if some of the streets of Rome were dropped into the country. It is narrow, dingy, and old. Like all Italian towns, but the country about is lovely. Our windows look out on a delicious view—over the Doran vills, which is within five minutes walk, over olive orchards to a hill crowned with old ruins, and beyond to the far stretching Campagna, for miles and miles beyond that, to the long level line of the blue sea. This view, I am painting from my window. Climbing the little hill back of us, we came upon a Capuchin Convent, with thick woods and gardens, and upon a ridge looking down on Lake Albano, the picturesque town of Castel Gondolfo is on one side, with the Campagna and mountains beyond, and on the other, the height of Monte Cave, green and wooded, and crowned with a Convent and a rocky looking town, where Byron finished his Childe Harold looking over to the sea,—"Roll on thou deep and dark blue ocean." &c. There are two lovely avenues of splendid old trees, all pictures in themselves, one leading along the ridge above the lake, and the other winding up from near the gate of the town to Castel Gondolfo. Beyond, as on the Naples road and Arician, about 1-2 a mile, and Genzano on Lake Nemi, 2 or 3 miles distant; all picturesque places. The other day I walked over to Lake Nemi and back with perfect ease. We promise ourselves some pleasant rides on donkeys before we go. The villa Doria is one of the loveliest and most secluded little villas I have seen, full of noble trees with beautiful walks and grounds, where you dream yourself in the heart of the country. I have seldom seen such picturesque trees and in such good preservation as Albano.

At present the weather is cold and stormy, a great contrast to the hot weather we had in May. So I am obliged to keep in doors—grudge every day that I cannot paint a sketch out of doors. We heard at the Hotel de Paris, a quiet, unpretending house by the road side, that Mr. Page, the American artist, was living in Albano, and we found him out the first day we arrived. He has been very kind to us, and we have seen a great deal of him. He is a good deal liked here in Rome.

CITY NEWS.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN GALVANISM.—Dr. Colton will give his fourth lecture this evening at Philo Hall. The Telegraph will be exhibited and illustrated by experiments. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Amalon from the Telegraph Office will be present and assist in the practical demonstration, among the Philosophical Experiments announced to follow, is one in *Galvanism* upon the body of a rat. The rat will be killed by the Air Pump and restored to life by the Galvanic Battery. These lecturers have been patronized by a very intelligent portion of our citizens—and we think they well deserve it.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We observe quite a large number of new buildings now in progress of construction, in the "burnt district" of the city.—They are larger and more conveniently arranged than those destroyed by the great fire, and will add much to the beauty and wealth of the city.—There will soon be no other trace of the great devastation of 1845, save the beauty and freshness of the buildings.

Workmen are now busily engaged in repairing Third street, from Wood to Smithfield. For a long time this portion of the street has been almost impassable for wagons, and even difficult for pedestrians, and we hope soon to see it in a proper state of repair.

ROW.—A row occurred in Virgin Alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, on Wednesday, by which several were more or less injured. Jealousy on the part of the wife of a colored man, who resides in the alley, is said to be the cause of the disturbance.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—Quite a large amount of ammunition and army stores were taken from the Arsenal to the Monongahela Wharf, on Tuesday and Wednesday, to be forwarded to Mexico.

ARRIVAL SALOON.—Mr. Andrews, has re-engaged Mrs. Sharp, Miss Bruce, Mrs. Philips, Mr. Kneass, and Mr. Hollman, who will appear every night this week. The popularity of this admirable troupe of vocalists, makes it unnecessary for us to add any thing to their praise. The mere announcement of the fact that they are re-engaged, will secure to them the full patronage they so richly deserve.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. SANTA ANNA.—The New Orleans La Patria, of the 16th inst., publishes a letter from Tampico, from which we give some extracts below, stating that a private correspondence had been intercepted between General Scott and Gen. Santa Anna, which had created much excitement at the Capital.

TAMPICO, August, 6th, 1847.

Our correspondence with the interior continues rigorously intercepted by Gen. Garay, who will permit no communication, from the hostility to the "Yankees." By letters received here, we are assured that Gen. Scott marched on the Capital about the 5th, without doubt. One of these letters is filled with the indignation of honorable Mexicans at the following:

"An advanced guard of Marianne intercepted, on the 27th July, a correspondence of Gen. Santa Ana with Gen. Scott, in which the former informs the latter that he has already ordered the troops which he had collected at Perote, to retire from that place. As you may suppose, this has pi nlinced a general alarm in the capital, to calm which Mr. Webster will publish to publish or not I doubting in reply.

Cotton—We quote sales of prime yellow at 76c per bbl.

Oats—We quote sales to-day at 43@45c per bu.

Rye—We quote sales of 2,500 bushels at 95c per bu.

Provisions—are without change—The market generally is without change in any particulars.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1847.

Flour—The market is dull, with moderate sales at $5.05@5.12½ per bbl.

Wheat—Limited sales occur at 75c per bu.

Corn—Sales of corn to day at 30c per bu.

Oats—Limited sales are made at 32@35c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 17 per gal.

Hogs—1000 head were sold at $4, 50 per 100 lbs nett; deliverable in October.

Provisions—The market is quiet, without any change in prices.

The Western Mail is in, but brings no news.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Aug. 25, 10 P. M.

Flour—The market is dull, and prices on the decline. We quote at $4,50@4,62½@4,75 per bbl.

Grain—The market is quiet without change in prices.

Bacon—Sales of Sugar Cured Hams at 10½c per lb.

Lard—Limited sales of country Lard at 9@10c per lb.

Tallow—City Tallow is at is held at 6c per lb.

Wheat—Moderate sales at 85@88c per bu.

Tobacco—The market is firm, and demand good.

Hemp—Market dull.

The Western Mail is in, but contains no news.

The French steamer Missouri, arrived at New York on Saturday,

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND, August 25.

The Southern mail is in, but with no later news from the Army under Scott or Taylor,—there having been no arrivals at New Orleans from Vera Cruz or the Brazos.

Senator Houston has written a letter in reply to the one recently put forth by Ex-President Tyler touching the Annexation of Texas and the negotiations growing out of that measure.

The sickness in the Navy continues to be considerable. One hundred and forty four officers and men belonging to the Gulf squadron arrived at Pensacola on the 18th in the steam frigate Mississippi. None of these men were seriously ill.

At New Orleans on the 16th there were 16 deaths from Yellow fever.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

The Whigs of Baltimore are expecting Henry Clay this evening, in the cars, on his way from New Castle. The most enthusiastic preparations are making to receive him by his friends. Thousands are anxious to see him, and take him by the hand.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York Aug. 25, 7 P. M.

The new ship Marmaduke, which sailed from this place a short time since, for Liverpool, was struck by a squall on the 15th inst., off Sandy Hook. Her store house caught fire, and her hatches water-logged in a very short time after the squall struck her. There were thirty-four steerage passengers, and seven of the crew lost, and twenty-one saved. The survivors were brought into port by the brig Betsey, to-day.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25, 10 P. M.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, held to-day, it was determined by the Company to accept the Wheeling route, and that the work should be put under contract at the earliest practicable period.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 10 P. M.

Orleans papers of the 18th inst, have been received in this city. They contain no later intelligence from the Army.

There were a large number of deaths from yellow fever, at New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 17th inst. The number of deaths at Charity hospital on the evening of the same day were 14.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 18th inst, says that the disease has assumed an epidemic character and is prevailing to an alarming extent.

Cincinnati, Aug. 25, 1847.

FIRE!—A fire occurred this morning, by which Stevens & Co's Ink Factory was totally destroyed.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 7 P. M.

Flour—Fresh Pennsylvania is selling to day in Market at $5,87½ per bbl.—Western is declining in price.

Corn—We quote sales of prime yellow at 76c per bbl.

Oats—We quote sales of prime Yellow at 43@45c per bu.

Rye—We quote sales of 2,500 bushels at 95c per bu.

Provisions—are without change—The market generally is without change in any particulars.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.

Flour—Limited sales of Howard street brands at $5,75 c per bbl—Sales of other kind at previous prices. City mills brands are held at $5,75 per bbl.

Wheat—White Wheat is in demand, with sales at 134 per bu.—Sales of prime Red 112@113 per bu—quantity.

Corn—Moderate sales of prime White at 72c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 27½ per gal.

Mess Pork—Limited sales of Western No 1 at $15, 75@16,00 per bbl.

Prime Pork—Sales of Western at $12,25@12,75 per bbl.

Mess Beef—Moderate sales at $14,00@14,50 per bbl.

Lard—Sales of Western Lard in kegs at 9½@10c per lb.—Sales in bbls, at 9 @10c per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Aug. 25, 4 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee at $5,75 per bbl.—moderate sales of Western Flour at $5,50@5,62½.

Wheat—Sales of prime White at 133c per bu.

Corn—Prime White is held at 73c per bu, without sales. The prices of other kinds are nearly nominal.

Oats—Regular sales occur a 65c per bu.

Whiskey—Limited sales at 28½c per gal.

Provisions—The market is quiet, without change in prices.

Lard—Market active at former quotations.

Lead—The market is active with sales at 6c per lb.

Molasses—Some activity in the market, at former quotations.

Cotton—Market brisk, with sales at previous prices.

Sugar—A general dullness in the market, with no sales worth quoting.

Rice—Sales white—The market continues quiet, with no change in prices.

Incse—No. 1 Scotch Pig has been selling at $31@31 50 cash; and 32 50@33 incse. from ship and out of store. Two hundred tons of English Bars, brought 6@ 50s@7 50; and 115 tons 6@6, 6 and 6 months.

LIVERPOOL.—No. 1 Scotch pig £10 6s 6d; merchant bars £9 7s 6d; best rolled £10 10s, sheet £12 incse.

Wool—The sales of the week have been large, stations including 10,000 lbs Saxony at 50 cents. There is a fair sales from the trade to the manufacturers, In foreign, we hear of nothing doing.

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Tallow—City Tallow is at is held at 6c per lb.

Wheat—Moderate sales at 85@88c per bu.

Tobacco—The market is firm, and demand good.

Hemp—Market dull.

The Western Mail is in, but brings no news.

The French steamer Missouri, arrived at New York on Saturday,

07—No Cure! No Pay! Fort Pitt Pills!—Dr. Jackson's Kentucky Pills are the only medicine that will cure fits, or, ver, convulsions, or disease. It not only time and, but will cure the most inveterate cases of epilepsy. Dr. Jackson's