THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY SERATUS BEQUES & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
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☞ For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

See Fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

MR. DALLAS AND HIS SPEECH.

We believe it was "his Excellency" Governor Shunk, whose arithmetical skill was displayed in contracting five quarters of a year into four, but per more elevated Vice President must have meant in his speech in front of the St. Charles Hotel, to crowd five quarters into three. This beats any contraction of the currency of which we have heard, but we suppose Mr. Dallas meant to strike a balance between his two extremes, when he said that the duties from Imports during the present year would swell up to *thirty-six millions of dollars!* Mr. Dallas, if we understood him right, gave Mr. Walker as his authority for this,—and was as elated as a school boy winning a game of ball, when he stated his results.

We have shown what would be the effect upon the country of an importation of foreign goods yielding the promised Revenue. We wish now to "show up" Mr. Dallas's declarations in regard to the operations of the Tariff thus far. His own bold statement was, that in twelve months the Revenue would be thirty-six millions of dollars.

We shall look first at the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress, and show what sort of a prophet Mr. Walker has proved.

See Doc. 7, 29th Congress, 2d session, and you will find the Revenue estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, to be $28,000,000, "from customs for the four quarters of the year," or eight millions less than the estimates according to Mr. Dallas, with Mr. Walker for his authority.

We wish to dwell for one moment longer upon the effect of an import of the amount of goods necessary to put into the Treasury $36,000,000. We had supposed upon our first examination that it would produce only an aggregate of $148,000,000, but the probability is that it would be much larger. Looking at the Bankers' Magazine for August, we find that, taking New York for an example, the actual Imports were increased vastly without any corresponding enhancement of duty. Here are the facts:

Aggregate Imports for the Seven Months.

	1846-7	1845 6
Dutiable,	$41,626,427	$33,989,840
Specie,	7,988,374	422,178
Free,	6,215,148	6,270,561
Total,	$55,819 949	$41,682 579
Duties received,	10,760 635	10,542,300

Average rate of duty under the new tariff, 18 per cent. Average rate of duty under the old tariff, 24 per cent.

Increase of dutiable goods in 1847, (six months,	5 638,000
Decrease of free goods,	1,055 000
Increase of specie,	7 556,000
Increase of duties received,	218,000

With an increase of imports for the half year into one port only, at the rate of *nine millions* per annum, equivalent to fifteen millions at all ports of the Union, we find this increase of indebtedness to Europe does not produce a commensurate increase of revenue. Under the operation of the present tariff we are not only increasing our debt to England and the continent, but we are deriving little or no good in the shape of additional revenue.

The following are the statements taken from the August and September numbers of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, as the official receipts of duties collected on foreign imports from December 1, 1846, to August 15, 1847:

Month of Dec. 1846,	2,405,325
Quarter ending March 31, 1847,	6,300 000
" June 30, 1847,	7,200,000
Month of July, 1847,	2,068,135
August 2 weeks,	1,856,913
Total,	$19,825,573
Deficiency to be collected in last two weeks of August,	6,174,427
From 15th of August to Dec. 1, 1847, 3 mos.	26,000,000

and 16 days, there must be collected $16,174,427 to make the Vice President's estimate good. This would require at least $89,000,000 worth of goods at 18 per cent., and all be paid for by our people, and the money to go to Europe.

In December last the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the revenue of the year ending June 30, 1847, at $27,835,731, or $4,672,766 above the actual receipts, there being $23,162,965.

Hoping to hear from Mr. Dallas again, and with something more of accuracy, and respect for fact than he has shown, we leave him for the present. We have shown, we think, that Mr. Walker's estimates were erroneous the past year, and we believe his estimates are sufficiently reliable to be placed upon them for the future.

MR. DALLAS IN CONGRESS.

The Vice President having done the city of Pittsburgh the honor of a visit, and vindicated his casting vote to the Senate, perhaps he can go a little further back, to the session of '32 and '33 and explain the following incidents connected with his course in the U. S. Senate. What is said of the U. S. Bank and the Protective policy will be found of particular interest, just at this time. We copy from Niles' Register, volume 6.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION—SENATE.

FEB 27.—Mr. Dallas presented memorials from the bank of North America, in favor of the renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States.

Mr. Dallas occupied the floor for the balance of the day, in favor of the protective system. Before he had concluded his speech, he gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

FEB 28.—Mr. Dallas resumed and concluded his remarks in a speech of two hours.

MAY 15.—Mr. Dallas then gave notice, that he should on Tuesday next, *move the Senate to take up the bill to recharter the United States Bank.*

MAY 25.—Mr. Dallas presented a memorial from the manufacturers of hats in Philadelphia, against any reduction of the duty on hats, as contained in the bill from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Smith said there was no reduction of the duty on hats in the bill. People did not understand it.

Messrs. Dallas and Wilkins presented memorials, respectively praying that no reduction on the duties on slates and wool be made.

JUNE 11.—The bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States was read a third time. The question being on its passage—Yeas 28, Nays 20.

On his name being called, Mr. Dallas said that he felt called to vote on the passage of the bill, he felt it to be his duty to make a brief statement to the Senate. He had been returned to the senate from the list of stockholders, as holding a part of the stock for the bank. As soon as he found that this subject would come for discussion, he had disposed of the stock which he held in the institution, he said. It had been sold, he had received the amount of the sales, and had no longer any interest in the bank.

LOCAL REMINISCENCES.

The following seasonable "Democratic" reminiscences we copy for the benefit of the parties concerned. We have but time to ask the getters up of this meeting at the Exchange in October, 1845, (to send Delegates to the Hollidaysburg Convention, held in November 1845,) whether the Tariff of 1842 was really the measure they then esteemed it to be, or whether they are prepared to take "the back track," and acknowledge themselves false prophets and men incapable of forming a correct opinion of a well tried and long existing law.

We commend to Wilson McCandless, Esq., the following extract of an address signed by him and eleven other members of his party, on the 21st of October, 1845. Read it and tell us who has changed, since you with so many of your friends, and your whole party in this State, rallied for the Tariff of 1842.

We quote from the Pittsburgh Post, the same paper which said during the same October:

"We have no evidence that the President will deviate in the least from the views expressed in his letter to Mr. Kane, indeed we feel confident he will not do so."

From the address and the records of the Exchange meeting, at which Hon. T. Burnside presided, and signed by Messrs. Samuel Black, Wilson McCandless, C. McKibben and others:

"If we are prospering under the present protection which all receive, may we not inquire what our condition will be if that protection is destroyed? It is the part of wisdom to guard against danger in advance, rather than bewail successful mischief when there is no hope. * * If the teachings of our fathers and their legislation for the labor of Pennsylvania were wrong, it behooves us to proclaim the truth. But if they were right, the doctrine of "free trade" is deceptive, and Pennsylvania' is wronged and abused for the advancement of English prosperity. Let us say so—and in such terms that those who represent us can neither misunderstand their duty nor neglect it."

Signed, Samuel Black, Wilson McCandless and others.

From another record of this meeting we learn that Charles Shaler was one of a Committee of ten, appointed by the President to draft Resolutions. The Committee reported among others the following:

Resolved, That the State of Pennsylvania is deeply interested in the maintenance and preservation of a Protective Tariff,

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of, and pledged to such a Tariff as will afford adequate, efficient and permanent protection to the manufacturing interests of the country.

Resolved, That as the Constitution of the United States, by the 10th Section of Article 1, has transferred from the several States to the General Government the power of protecting the Domestic Industry of the country, by the imposition of duties and other commercial regulations, it is incumbent on Congress to *exercise* this important prerogative of sovereignty for the benefit of every branch of *Home* labor; whether engaged in manufactures, commerce, agriculture, or the mechanic arts.

Resolved, That to the judicious exercise of this power, from the organization of the government to the present time, much of the unexampled prosperity of this nation is to be credited, and in no manner have the benefits of the Protective Policy been more signally displayed than in the palpable and rapidly developed consequences of the Tariff act of 1842. yielding to the *government* abundant revenue—to the *manufacturer* ample remuneration for his investment of capital—to the *operative* and *mechanic* constant employment and good wages—and to the *agriculturist* a home market, sure and steady, for the products of the soil.

Resolved, First in view of these facts, the repeal or modification of the existing Tariff, before any of the predicted evils of the system have been developed, and the substitution in its stead of a chimera, under the deceitful and specious title of "Free Trade," known only, as yet in theory, would be disastrous to the present increasing prosperity of the country, and evince an instability in the administration of the government wholly at war with the soundest principles of political economy.

The amiable editor of the Post regales the editor of the Gazette again, and for, perhaps the twentieth time, with charges of being a "demagogue," "hypocrite," &c., &c. Here is a sample of the *criscrossian* given to the Gazette:

The editor vomits forth all his bile and bitterness—in fact, turns himself inside out—in his prodigious effort to overwhelm that terrible monster, *Locofocoism!* The monied interests of Pennsylvania seems to be exclusively in his keeping; and he battles for capital with all the enthusiasm, and likely with about as much principle, as that famous partizan, Sergeant Dallas! An excellent judicious, political organ of the money power, is the Gazette.

We have no power to reply to such an overwhelming answer to what we have said of Capital and Labor, and if we had the power, it would be a waste of words to retort upon one capable of such brilliant flashes of wit. We notice the article for another purpose, and that is respectively to ask the editor what he means by the following:—

He (ourselves) should have openly proclaimed the sentiment upon which he has canvassed so much elegant invective against Locofocoism—We will do it for him:—*Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor.*" What a precious sentiment!—It ought to be embalmed in amber and worn in the signet rings and breast pins of the money lords!

To whom does the Post mean to attribute the authorship of this "precious sentiment?" Surely not to the Gazette, nor to any Whig as it is here quoted. We therefore call for text and context, for the author and the place and we shall then see who is the "demagogue," and who the "hypocrite."

The nearest approximation, we have heard to the "precious sentiment" quoted by the Post, came from Mr. Van Buren during the terrible commercial disasters of 1837. That gentlemen it was who said, when misfortune stared men like a plague in the face, "Let the Government take care of itself and the people will take care of themselves."

This was the christian, neighborly, respectful and kind answer of the then occupant of the White House, himself receiving a salary of $25,000 per annum, and therefore heedless of the distress which prevaded the country.

THERE'S TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—Mr. Dallas is here to serve Mr. Shunk a little and himself a great deal. It is the Dallas dynasty vesus the Buchanan,—the "Houses of York" and "the Houses of Lancaster," or the red and white roses warring together. Mr. Dallas is working for the successship, and Mr. Buchanan is also struggling to place his star in the ascendant. Both are willing to help Governor Shunk, and both, therefore, are interfering in the politics of the State—

[illegible] the Buchanan blood for the South when he gave his "casting vote" for the Tariff of 1846, and Mr. Buchanan probably thinks he has bid a little higher in his denunciation of the "Wilmot Proviso," and by pinning his skirts to the "Missouri Compromise." The North American gives the following account of the progress of the war:

At the recent delegate meeting in Lancaster county, Col. Resh Fraser openly denounced and assailed Mr. Buchanan. The Colonel's gall has been accumulating a long time, and he has never been kindly disposed towards the "old federalist," since Mr. B. refused his influence to procure the Collectorship of this port for the father-in-law of Col. F., and this is a fair comment upon the *intensity* of Locofoco principles! To think of the "only democratic city" repudiating its cherished son.

GEN. KEARNEY AND COL. FREMONT:—The Platte Argus noticing the return of these officers from California, says that Col. Fremont was under arrest, but was permitted an escort of 20 men and marched in the rear of his General,—that he was permitted to take his choice, either to come that way of in irons.

The St. Louis Republican says, the above statement is untrue, that Col. Fremont's return to the United States was voluntary, but probably with the knowledge that he would be arrested on his arrival. The parties did not travel together, but were never more than one or two miles apart, whether because of non-intercourse or for convenience, they do not pretend to say.

A duel between Col. Mason, now Governor of California, and Col. Fremont was at one time apprehended, but was checked by the interference of Gen. Kearney. The cause, if of a public nature, will soon be made known.

COL. MONROE, OF NEW YORK CITY.—The evidence of the Election of this gentleman, Whig, is said to be conclusive, and he will claim his seat in the next Congress, with little doubt of obtaining it. Recent developments in relation to the voting of convicts on Blackwell's Island, will render the contest for his seat easy.

CITY NEWS.

A HARD CASE.—John H. Winston, a colored man who left this city, last spring as a fireman on a steamboat, was committed for want of freedom certificates, to the jail of Henderson county, Ky. He was expected soon to be sold into slavery for his jail fees. We are informed his evidences of freedom have been forwarded, and we trust they will reach their destination in time to relieve him of the calamity which threatens.

What a commentary is the above upon the protection which the Constitution of the United States purports to hold out to those born free!

Personal security, liberty and property are declared to be sacred and inviolable, and yet those who are born free, are compelled to carry certificates of the fact in their pockets or be subject to imprisonment, and perpetual servitude!

EAGLE SALOON.—This evening, it will be remembered, is the last of the engagement of those popular vocalists, who have for sometime back been delighting the public with their songs. Vice President Dallas is announced to be in attendance. The Eagle Saloon is one of the most popular places of amusement in the city. Andrews spares no pains to make his house attractive.

SABLE HARMONISTS.—This Band is now performing in the Queen City; but we are informed will be in Pittsburgh on the 16th inst, and exhibit in the Musical Saloon, Athenæum buildings.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The meeting of the County Temperance Society took place on Friday, when officers were elected, resolutions passed, and such other business transacted as was deemed necessary to the advancement of the cause. We will give publicity to the resolutions at some future period.

SUPREME COURT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.—Present, Chief Justice Gibson and Justices Burnside, Coulter and Bell.

Samuel McClurken vs. Andrew Miller—Writ of Error, to the District Court. Argued by Wills for Plaintiff in Error, McMahan for defendant in Error.

Jacob Hays et. al. vs. Abraham Hays et. al. Error to the District Court. Argued by T. J. F. Alden and W. McCandless for Plaintiff in Error, Woods for Defendant in Error.

Dalzell vs. Bowden, Error to the Court of Common Pleas, Judgment of Non Pros.

Wm Rogers et. al. vs. Mary Walker, Error, to the District Court. Argument commenced by Mr. Hampton for Plaintiffin Error. Not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The Court made an order, that after this Term, all paper books must be printed, or they will not receive them.

SEPTEMBER, 10 1847.

Judge Rodgers arrived to-day, but did not take his seat upon the Supreme bench.

William Rogers, et al, vs Mary Walker, Mr. Hampton concluded his argument for Plaintiff in Error, and was followed by Messrs Woods and McCandless for Defendant in Error, and Mr. Loomis in reply.

Leonard S Johns vs Joshua Robinson. Judgment of Non Pros. in default of assignment of Errors. Calhan for Plaintiff in Error, Foster and Selden for defendant in Error.

Commonwealth ex Relations J P. Bakewell's heirs vs Hiram Hultz. Mr. Shaler, for Defendant in Error, moved to quash the writ, which will be argued when the cause is regularly reached on the list.

ESCAPE OF PAREDES.—The American Consul at Havana, has been severely censured by public journals, for not sending a messenger in the steam! ship, to inform the authorities at Vera Cruz that Paredes was on board. To have done this, would have cost the Consul a large sum of money, and he is said to understand the War Department too well to permit them to eject him from their building with a *claim on Congress* for compensation

During Mr. Bancroft's term of office, a national ship was discovered in a sinking condition, by a merchant vessel, which rendered all the assistance possible, and the officers of the government contracted to pay the merchantman a certain sum to stay with them until their arrival at Norfolk. The terms were complied with, but Mr Bancroft refused to pay but a small portion of this sum—not half the amount paid for extra insurance on the cargo of the merchantman, effected on account of delay in its arrival. Those acquainted with such facts, are very careful how they expend private funds in the public service, depending on Government faith for reimbursement.

THE TEN HOUR LAW goes into operation in New Hampshire on the 15th. The only effect of this law will be a new arrangement in regard to prices. They who work eleven hours, will get more than those who work ten. Had the law applied to children or young persons, it would have been a wise one, but to say by law that a full grown man shall not work more than ten hours, when his necessities, or his interests, or his inclinations, may require a dozen hours, is a species of unexampled folly and tyranny—We shall soon expect to see the hours of sleeping, eating, courting, dressing, praying, singing, working and talking, regulated by law. Truly "this world is governed too much," when such an absurdity can be incorporated into a State Law.

A WISE ONE.—A hornets nest under the eve of a barn, in Tughkanic, New York, very much annoyed a man by the name of Simmons, who wisely resolved to destroy it in the most expeditious manner. He accordingly tied a bunch of matches to a pole, ignited and applied them to the nuisance. The hornets nest was soon destroyed. Unexpectedly to the owner, the barn also took fire, and with all its contents, totally consumed. Loss $1,500—no insurance.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER replies, in Saturday's Enquirer, to Senator Houston, reaffirming the existence of those intrigues which he directed to be "scattered to the winds," charging Senator Houston with having acted in a manner to occasion doubts of his sincerity on the subject of annexation, glorifying Gen. Jackson, and highly complimenting the late Nicholas Biddle, for having been in favor of the annexation of Texas, to give the United States the monopoly of the cotton growing country.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We learn from the Cleveland Herald, that S. R. Hutchison's extensive stone Flouring Mills took fire on the 8th inst, and the flames were not extinguished until the roof was nearly destroyed. Every part of the Mill was so thoroughly wet, that the damage to machinery, grain, flour, &c., was great. Some 2000 bushels of wheat, and 200 or 300 barrels of flour, were greatly damaged. Insurance $15,000. $4,000 will probably cover the loss.

The Erie Gazette says that the combination between the Upper Lake boats has at length been re-formed. The rates of fare agreed upon are as follows—Cabin fare to Chicago, or any port on Lake Michigan, $10, steerage $5; to Erie, $1 and $2; to Cleveland, $1 50 and $3; Detroit, $2 and $4. Freight, 50 cents per 100 lbs., and $1 per bbl. bulk.

The Post has charged Christian Snively, one of the Whig candidates for the Assembly, with Infidelity. Mr. S. has pronounced the charge false in every particular, and yet the Post will neither retract nor make good what it says.—We have waited for three or four days for a response of some sort, and perhaps we may expect it by the time the election is over.

INCORPORATIONS.—By an act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, all Banks, Saving Fund Institutions, Loan, Bridge and Road Companies, are required to advertise all unclaimed dividends, and also a list of unclaimed deposites in the month of December of each year, in the paper having the largest circulation.

DECREASE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—By an official document, printed by order of the British House of Commons, it is shown that in five years to 1826, there were 6286 person convicted on capital charges, and 307 were executed; in the next five years 7077 persons were convicted, and 304 executed; in the next, 3877, out of which 175 were executed; in the next, 767, out of which 44 were executed.

MRS. FARWELL, of Cambridge recently deceased, left all her property, about $30,000 to the Baptist Board of Missions, and the Newton Theological Seminary. It is estimated that she and her husband, also deceased, gave $100,000 to benevolent objects during their lives.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

TWO BATTLES WITH THE MEXICANS—SANTA ANNA AND VALENCIA DEFEATED WITH GREAT LOSS—MEXICAN CONGRESS CONVENED—MR. TRIST'S PROPOSITION TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION—EXPRESSES FROM MEXICO—THE CITY UNDER CONTROL OF GENERAL SCOTT—ENGLISH INTERPOSITION—PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 10½ P. M.

The Ledger's Express is in, bringing the New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst.

The steamer Fashion had arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 27th August, and from Tampico to the 29th.

The news by this arrival is the most important we have received for many months, from Mexico, Our Army has not only advanced to the City of Mexico, but has had two engagements with the enemy, close under the walls of the city, and defeated them both times.

The Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of hostilities, and Gen. Scott has granted it.

The Mexican Congress has been convened to take into consideration Mr. Trist's propositions for negotiating Peace.

The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 26th ult, by an Express carrier from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Dramond, the Collector at Vera Cruz.

The Americans are around the City, but had not entered on the 21st.

No Courier from Gen. Scott's Army direct have yet arrived, so far as we can learn, but from the foregoing statement, it is manifest that General Scott has the city of Mexico in his possession.

ORIZABA, Aug. 25 1847.

The Mexican mail which has just come in brings the following intelligence which I copy from the Diario Official Del Gobierno." Being of so great importance I send it you by an express courier, who will be with you to-morrow, about 12 o'clock.

On the 20th two Brigades commanded by Valencia and Santa Anna proceeded from the city of Mexico, to attack the Americans, near San Angel. Valencia's Division had been completely defeated, and Santa Anna, after the first encounter, fell back in disorder to the city.

They immediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions of Mr. Trist.

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited Congress through the newspapers to meet for that purpose immediately.

These are the great facts which the letter contains, and which will no doubt bring about Peace

Another Express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 20th. Same news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the "Diario Official Gobierno:"

"On the 20th of August, Scott's troops, who intended marching on Penon, turned in and arrived near Ocerboya. As soon as the news was known in Mexico, Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Danas de San Angel, and was overthrown.

Next came Santa Anna with another division, which shared the same fate.

After some fighting the Mexicans retreated to the City in great disorder; and such was the panic created by the defeat, that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convened Congress to take into consideration the propositions of Mr. Trist.

A suspension of arms was asked, and granted by Gen. Scott.

It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz, for Mexico on the 12th ult, a day in advance of the regular English Courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British Minister to offer again his mediation, and we think we may safely say he was instructed to do so before Gen Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed.

That Gen. Scott does not choose to enter the city of Mexico is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering by a desire not to injure the pride of the Mexicans when on the eve of an important negotiation.

Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English Government, we think it reasonable to suppose Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a Peace, and therefore spared the Mexicans the mortification of an armed occupation of their city.

His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation.

We may recur to this point, and to the prospects of Peace which some may now entertain.

Major Lally's train made its way in safety to Jalapa, Perote and Puebla. At Jalapa he made a delay of several days. We have it from the best authority that Major L had passed Perote.

Our readers may be interested in what is said of the train prior to its moving from Jalapa.

In the Anahuac Sun and Jalapa Bulletin, it is said that the train after having been attacked at Cero Gordo, retired to the Plain, at the same time also the Guerrillas retired.

On the following day the train commenced marching to Jalapa, and on Thursday evening had not entered that place.

On the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that Guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening, the road for near a mile was covered with men women and children whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of Cannon and Musketry from our troops but the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The Guerillas are said to have numbered 350. The firing commenced at 3½ o'clock, and lasted but a short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the City, and a party of mounted men from the train entered and passed through the streets. At the same time, the Guerillas were seen near by.

The Bulletin says that the loss on the part of the Guerillas was small.

On the 19th, Maj. Lally inquired of the Alcalde whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities upon the Americans if they entered the city. He answered that the population were unarmed, but being in the neighborhood, he could not answer for their actions.

On the morning of the 20th the train of wagons entered the City. The Bulletin says the wagons were loaded with sick and wounded.

Yesterday, the 24th, it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jarauta had attacked the train, a short distance on the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops with loss on both sides.

Lieutenant David Henderson was a printer, and a resident of New Orleans.

An express from Alvarado had arrived at Vera Cruz bringing information that the Guerrillas attacked that place, killing a Surgeon and two Marines.

The Steamers Patrick and Scorpion were immediately despatched to reinforce Com. Perry at the town of Alvarado.

Interments from Yellow Fever, at New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending on the 3d inst., were 77 deaths—Charity Hospital 14. Lafayette 14.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sep, 10 10 P. M

There is no news worth transmitting by Telegraph this evening. The failure of Prime, Ward and King, Wall street Bankers and Brokers, create a deep sensation in the city. [And well it may—There house is one of the largest in the country, and perhaps more intimately indentified with Europe than any other. Their domestic business, was also immense, and connected with almost every commercial city, Inland and Atlantic, in the Union. The failure has doubtless been caused by the protested bills returned in the two last steamers. They were drawn on account of Breadstuffs shipped to Europe at high prices, and returned in consequence of an inability to sell at any thing like the face of the drafts. This failure we fear is only the begining of the end.]—*Editors Gaz.*

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 8 P. M.

Flour—The Market is quiet, with moderate sales at $5.50@$5.63 per bbl.

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

Provisions—There seems to be more demand in the market, without any change in prices.

The market generally is without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

Sept. 10, 8 P. M.

The Market is quiet, and everything unusually dull. No transactions worth reporting.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, 8, P. M.

Flour—Sales 500 bbls at $4a4.06½ per bbl.

Wheat—Moderate sales at 75a83 per bu.

Oats—Sales of 1000 bu in sacks, at 35c per bu.

Whiskey—There have been sales effected at 17c per gal.

Provisions are without change.

The market generally is without change in any important particular.

There is 4 feet water in the channel and rising.

No Western Mail beyond Louisville.

RIOT AND MURDER!—An awful occurrence at a groggery on John near the corner of Eliza beth, on Saturday night about nine o'clock. This house a filthy "three-center," a sink of vice, and trap of ruin, known as a "dead fall," also the scene of a disgraceful riot on the night previous to that which terminated so fatally, and it is supposed that the same parties are concerned.

The first indication of an outbreak was manifested at a coffee house in Fly Market, where a gang of some eight or ten persons got into a quarrel with the landlord, raised an uproar, and gathering up stones and brick bats, threatening to demolish the premises. They were prevented from carrying their threats into effect by the interference of officer Sam Ware, who dispersed them. The gang again collected, and went in a body to the "dead fall," kept by a man name-d *George Hahn*, at the corner of Elizabeth and Western Row, where being refused a drink with liquor they threatened demolition to this house also. A fight ensued, in which one of the rioters, a man named *Gafany*, was killed dead by blows on the head, inflicted with a pair of tongs supposed to be in the hands of Hahn.

During the uproar, *Gafany's* wife ran to the protection of her husband. She threw herself upon the body of her husband, and received two or three of the blows intended for him, which were severe, and which deprived her of consciousness. Alas! the faithful wife was too late!—The deed was done, and her husband's soul had departed!

Two other persons were severely hurt, and are now in the hospital,—one of them not expected to survive.

A man named Quinn, living in Covington, was set upon by the mob, yesterday afternoon, and beaten with brick bats and clubs, and would doubtless have been killed but for the interference of the police.

Mrs. Gafany, the wife of the man who was killed, is in a dangerous situation. Her jaw is broken, and her head horribly cut.—*Cin. Com.*

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited Congress through the newspapers to meet for that purpose immediately.

These are the great facts which the letter contains, and which will no doubt bring about Peace

Another Express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 20th. Same news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the "Diario Official Gobierno:"

"On the 20th of August, Scott's troops, who intended marching on Penon, turned in and arrived near Ocerboya. As soon as the news was known in Mexico, Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Danas de San Angel, and was overthrown.

Next came Santa Anna with another division, which shared the same fate.

After some fighting the Mexicans retreated to the City in great disorder; and such was the panic created by the defeat, that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convened Congress to take into consideration the propositions of Mr. Trist.

A suspension of arms was asked, and granted by Gen. Scott.

It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz, for Mexico on the 12th ult, a day in advance of the regular English Courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British Minister to offer again his mediation, and we think we may safely say he was instructed to do so before Gen Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed.

That Gen. Scott does not choose to enter the city of Mexico is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering by a desire not to injure the pride of the Mexicans when on the eve of an important negotiation.

Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English Government, we think it reasonable to suppose Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a Peace, and therefore spared the Mexicans the mortification of an armed occupation of their city.

His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation.

We may recur to this point, and to the prospects of Peace which some may now entertain.

Major Lally's train made its way in safety to Jalapa, Perote and Puebla. At Jalapa he made a delay of several days. We have it from the best authority that Major L had passed Perote.

Our readers may be interested in what is said of the train prior to its moving from Jalapa.

In the Anahuac Sun and Jalapa Bulletin, it is said that the train after having been attacked at Cero Gordo, retired to the Plain, at the same time also the Guerrillas retired.

On the following day the train commenced marching to Jalapa, and on Thursday evening had not entered that place.

On the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that Guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening, the road for near a mile was covered with men women and children whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of Cannon and Musketry from our troops but the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The Guerillas are said to have numbered 350. The firing commenced at 3½ o'clock, and lasted but a short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the City, and a party of mounted men from the train entered and passed through the streets. At the same time, the Guerillas were seen near by.

The Bulletin says that the loss on the part of the Guerillas was small.

On the 19th, Maj. Lally inquired of the Alcalde whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities upon the Americans if they entered the city. He answered that the population were unarmed, but being in the neighborhood, he could not answer for their actions.

On the morning of the 20th the train of wagons entered the City. The Bulletin says the wagons were loaded with sick and wounded.

Yesterday, the 24th, it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jarauta had attacked the train, a short distance on the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops with loss on both sides.

Lieutenant David Henderson was a printer, and a resident of New Orleans.

An express from Alvarado had arrived at Vera Cruz bringing information that the Guerrillas attacked that place, killing a Surgeon and two Marines.

The Steamers Patrick and Scorpion were immediately despatched to reinforce Com. Perry at the town of Alvarado.

Interments from Yellow Fever, at New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending on the 3d inst., were 77 deaths—Charity Hospital 14. Lafayette 14.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sep, 10 10 P. M

There is no news worth transmitting by Telegraph this evening. The failure of Prime, Ward and King, Wall street Bankers and Brokers, create a deep sensation in the city. [And well it may—There house is one of the largest in the country, and perhaps more intimately indentified with Europe than any other. Their domestic business, was also immense, and connected with almost every commercial city, Inland and Atlantic, in the Union. The failure has doubtless been caused by the protested bills returned in the two last steamers. They were drawn on account of Breadstuffs shipped to Europe at high prices, and returned in consequence of an inability to sell at any thing like the face of the drafts. This failure we fear is only the begining of the end.]—*Editors Gaz.*

To Grocers and Tea Dealers.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK PEKIN TEA COMPANY,
No. 35 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

HAVING received their Fall stock of Fresh TEAS, are now prepared to furnish orders from a distance, either by the Half Chest, or packed in their peculiar style, at prices as low as any other establishment in the United States. For sale—

150 hf chests Young Hyson, (low grades and fine;)
100 lbs extra Silver Leaf do;
50 chests and hf chests Gunpowder (fine and extra)
100 do do and boxes Imperial (fine, extra and low grades)
50 chests old Hyson (various grades)
250 hf chests and bxs fine Oolongs (various)
200 do do Ning Yongs
150 do Powchongs (Canton and other flavors)
Orange and Flowery Pecoes, English Breakfast Teas, &c. &c.

This Company establish no exclusive agencies of any kind out of Philadelphia, but furnishes Teas packed in 2 and 1 pound packages, bearing their own name to the general trade of a quality equal to any sold in the U. States, at the same prices, and pledge themselves to refund the money for all that does not give entire satisfaction.

McCALLMONT & BOND
No 35 North Front Street
Wholesale Depot of the Company
Sale Wholesale executed faithfully and with despatch. McC & B

J. R. STOCKDALE the Agent of the Company is in this city, and will call upon Grocers and Tea Dealers. sept1 d3awdm T

NEW GOODS FOR FALL.

W. R. MURPHY, west corner of 4th and Market streets, has now opened his first Fall supply of Goods—particular attention is invited to his large assortment of *Dress Goods* unit, including new and beautiful styles of Fall wear; real French, very heavy and rich; also, Queen's & Windsor Plaids; Oregon and California de; plain and Fancy Silks, Glossy Alpacas, including some very superior Glossy Black Silk for Mantillas, Shawls, in every variety; superior Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens; Edgings and Insertings of new and handsome styles; English and Welsh Flannels; and for Gents wear, a full assortment of Broadcloth; and Cassimeres, Vestings, Pocket Hdkfs., &c., and all at very low prices.

☞ Purchasers are invited to examine his large stock just opened in his Wholesale Rooms, up stairs, enter from 4th street, where can be seen a choice assortment of Dress Goods and Dry Goods generally, at a trifling advance on Eastern cost. sept11

THE LITERARY WORLD.

A GAZETTE for Authors, Readers, and Publishers; edited by C F Hoffman.

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