

...The Mexicans Resolved to Defend their Capital—20,000 Troops Concentrated at the City of Mexico—American Citizens Ordered to Jalisco—Arrest of Gen. Arias—Mexicans Talking of Marching out to Oppose the Advance of General Scott—Santa Anna's Letter of Resignation.

The New Orleans Debits has received Mexican papers from the 30th of May to the 5th of June, inclusive, and gives the following brief synopsis of their contents.

General Arias has been arrested and confined. General Almonte was still in prison.

On the first of June all the natives of the United States were ordered to leave the city of Mexico for the States of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the law of nations.

Generals Gutierrez, Goans, Martinez and Palomino are entrusted with the command of the lines of defence of the city.

Bodies of the National Guards are said to be on their way, and constantly arriving from the adjoining States, and it is believed that from seventeen to twenty thousands will be concentrated for the protection of the city.

The papers are filled with accounts of great feats performed by the Guerrillas.

The Mexicans have certain information that Gen. Scott cannot expect reinforcements to a greater extent than two thousand men, and money to the amount of \$200,000 and nothing more. They therefore think it doubtful whether he will march to the capital, and talk loudly in that city of marching out to meet him. "There are but 6000 men," say they, "from Vera Cruz to Puebla who had over a population of a million of inhabitants, which the two States contain. It can be believed only because it is seen."

The letter of Santa Anna, withdrawing his resignation, is published. The following paragraph will show its character:

"During the time since I gave in my resignation, I have received singular tokens of the confidence of all classes of persons; the most influential in society, all have besought me not to persist in my intentions. I see in them a determined purpose to force me to remain, founded on the necessity of preserving the present state of things without innovation, in order not to endanger the fate of this populous city and of the nation. The excitement has been very general, and even the troops in the garrison and most numerous portion of the people have been constant in their solicitations and their prayers."

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, June 20.
Late from the Army of General Scott.
The Guerrillas Receiving Particular Jesse—Surprise of a Large Mexican Force by Gen. Cadwalader—Gen. Pillow Attacked, but the Guerrillas Defeated with Loss.

The schooner Ions, Capt. Stevens, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, and in a few hours afterwards the steamship New Orleans came in. The letter left Vera Cruz on the 25th inst., and brings us letters of the 25th and papers of the 24th.

Our dates from the army of Gen. Scott, at Puebla, are to the 14th inst. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico has been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements.

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th inst. that Gen. Cadwalader's command had fallen in with a guerrilla party a few miles beyond Jalisco, and by a momentary unperceived by the guerrilleros, succeeded in surprising them and killing about thirty of them, without losing a man. Our correspondent thinks there is some truth in the report.

By another letter, dated the 24th inst., we learn that the train which went up under the command of Gen. Pillow was attacked at Calera and to be nine miles beyond Puenta Nacional. The guerrilleros were dispersed with the loss of thirty men. We are said to have had some eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

The above accounts we have not had time to investigate as fully as we shall do our next paper.

Our letters from Mr. Kendall came down to the 14th, and are long and interesting. The prospect appears to be that a stronger resistance is to be made to our advance than has lately been anticipated. An immense force has been concentrated, and the Mexicans say they have seventy pieces of cannon—some accounts say ninety.

Particulars of the Duel Between Lieuts. Mahan and Munford—Death of Munford—Recovery of Mahan.

A letter, received from Chino, Mexico, by a person in this city, contains further accounts of the duel between Lieut. Mahan, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Munford, of Virginia. The account, signed by the parties on the field who survived, may be looked for in a day or two.

CHINA, May 21st, 1847.

I have sorrowful news to communicate relating to Washington, which God knows no one can regret more than I. A Virginian Lieut., named Munford, has been in the habit of insulting him on every occasion that offered for some time past. Yesterday morning, Lieut. Mahan was conversing with some others, when Munford stepped up and called him a d---d liar, rascal and coward.

Lieut. Mahan told him in reply he had borne his insults until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. Lieut. Munford replied he might have satisfaction the best way he could, and rushed upon him with a knife. Lieut. Coleman stopped him, otherwise he would have killed Mahan on the spot. Lieut. Mahan then told him he would give him till next morning to make up his mind either to fight or apologise. They then separated. Half an hour scarcely elapsed ere Munford returned, stating he would meet

him at six o'clock P. M.—that he might use such weapons as best suited him—that he would use the musket. Lieut. Mahan, of course, had no choice left but to use the same weapon.—They met—the distance was fixed at 100 yards. When ready, Lieut. Mahan asked him if he had anything to say: Lieut. Munford replied in the negative. They then advanced to within 50 yards of each other. Twice, when Capt. Binkhead told Munford he had better apologise, as Mahan would certainly shoot him, he refused, the second time, to make any concession whatsoever. They took aim the third time and fired: both fell. Lieut. Mahan received a ball in the right breast, passing through to the left shoulder. The Doctors say there is no danger of him, as the ball passed through, neither touching the heart nor lungs. He suffered much pain until about 3 o'clock this morning. Since then he has been recovering rapidly. This morning he says he feels much better. Munford received seven balls. The Doctors say he cannot live but a short time. Immediately after the duel, Munford directed a message to Lieut. Mahan, acknowledging his error and solicited his forgiveness.

Munford died last evening (23d) from the effects of his wounds. Our company is commanded to march for Saltillo, but in consequence of Lieut. Mahan's wounds, our Captain refuses to go. He says he will not march his men: if the company must go, they will go without him, as he is determined not to leave his Lieutenant until he is able to march with him. He is mending fast, and, I believe, considered out of danger. Respectfully yours, &c.

General Taylor—The Presidency—His Position.

The following letter has been received from Gen. TAYLOR, by JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq., editor and publisher of the Cincinnati Signal—It is published by the Signal with the following explanatory introduction:

"The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the editor are regarded as a warrant for its publication. We felt it our duty, when the first demonstrations were made in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of General Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journal. In reply to that communication, we have received the admirable and significant letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers."

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847. }

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the Signal of the 13th April.

At this time my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself most truly and respectfully your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Major-General U. S. Army.
Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

A PREDICTION PARTIALLY FULFILLED.—The following prediction was uttered by Don Thomas Genet, in the year 1828, when applied to by Brossen, an agent for Louis XVIII., who was sent over to sound the views of the chiefs of Spanish America, in relation to the possibility of constituting monarchies throughout this continent, and, if possible, to induce them to concur in the measure.

"Let France and all monarchial Europe consider well, that if they weaken Mexico, if Mexico does not regenerate herself soon, she must become a part of the United States of the North, and that before twenty years; and thenceforth Mexico will not consume the produce and manufactures of Europe, but those of the great Confederacy to which she will belong."

THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, July 10, 1847.

V. E. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, &c. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 15 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. GARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Swan Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.—A small quantity of excellent Buckwheat for sale. Enquire at this office.

On our first page is an interesting sketch of Col. Doniphan's expedition.

THE SUPREME COURT commenced its session at this place on Monday, to continue four weeks. The first week was an adjourned court to dispose of the causes remaining over from last term, from Northumberland Union, Columbia and Lycoming counties. Present, Chief Justice Gibson and Judges Burnside, Bell, and Coulter, Judge Rogers being absent on a tour in Europe. This is the first appearance of Judge Bell and Judge Coulter at this place, in their judicial capacity. Like their predecessor and seniors on the Bench, they have thus far given entire satisfaction to the Bar and to the community.

GEN. TAYLOR.—In another column our readers will find a letter from Gen. Taylor, to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, which defines his position in regard to his being a candidate for the Presidency. His sentiments in this letter are in accordance with those expressed in a letter which we saw from Col. Davis—on this subject. Every day's experience goes to show that General Taylor must, and will be our next President. Of his genuine liberal Jeffersonian democracy, there can be no doubt, and such is his popularity with the masses of all parties, that he hears of no opposition to his election. The democracy of old Northumberland County, are almost to a man in favor of the old hero, who will get such a vote as no man ever received before. Some may object to a man who has not been before the public as a statesman, or in other words, who has not been a scheming politician. Power naturally engenders corruption, and a long continuance in office of a certain class, who live by patronage and power, must in the end prove detrimental to the public interests. We may, therefore, look on it as a wise dispensation of providence, that about every quarter of a century circumstances bring to light a new man who rises superior to petty factions and party intrigues, to re-establish and administer the affairs of government in its purity and republican simplicity. That Gen. Taylor has been destined for this mission, all the signs of the times clearly indicate.

THE MARKETS.—Red Wheat, at Baltimore, on the 7th, 103. Yellow Corn, 75. Rye, 83. At Philadelphia, Corn 80. Other grain no sales.

AN EDITORIAL VALEDICTORY.—The able editor of the U. S. Gazette, Joseph R. Chandler, who is probably as well known, and as highly esteemed, as any member of the press in the United States, has taken leave of his long vocation in a valedictory full of manly feeling and true modesty. The United States Gazette has been united to the Philadelphia North American, and its editor for the last 25 years, retires forever from all connexion with editorial life. When he commenced his editorial duties, a daily paper was a different thing from what it is now, as may be judged from the following confession:

"How I toiled at the editorial columns, and how the constant companion of my labors (G. H. Hart, Esq.) toiled in his department, I can scarcely explain; but month after month, and year after year, did I attend personally to a school of more than a hundred scholars, during seven hours of the day, and then write editorials, collect and select the news, do all the reporting, and much of the correspondence of the daily paper, retiring, with the companion of my labors, at two and three o'clock in the morning from the office, to renew labors after three or four hours attempt to sleep."

Mr. Chandler states a very remarkable fact: he says, that his paper has increased in its circulation and income every year up to the present, since he first became its editor, a period of 25 years. The facts stated in the following extract are not less remarkable; they show a strangely fluctuating state of existence. There is not one mercantile firm in Philadelphia that was extant 25 years ago.

"In such a close connection with the public affairs of the city and State as I have had for twenty-five years, I have noticed changes that would seem to have been enough for a century in other times. Events have succeeded in startling rapidity, and the history of a few years would seem to include a record of generations—Not to refer to those of a more general nature, I may say that I do not know of a single mercantile firm now extant, which was in existence when I became connected with this paper. Of the many daily papers which are published in Philadelphia, the United States Gazette is the only one that was in existence in 1822; and how many have arisen and fallen, I cannot tell; and the change among editors has not been less than that in papers and publishers. I believe I am the senior editor of the gentle craft in our city."

GEN. TAYLOR.—We refer our readers to the following excellent remarks from the Baltimore American, on the character and prospects of Gen. Taylor. Like all truly great men, his modesty is only equalled by his courage and patriotism, and his great qualities were only displayed when the services of his country required them:

"GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The indications now apparent in the political world seem to foretoken a remarkable event—an election for the Presidency without the competition of rival candidates. General Washington was so chosen; he was President of the whole country.

It is not to be supposed that Gen. TAYLOR's election, without reference to party, will operate to prevent the existence of parties. But there are times when the questions dividing parties either cease to be questions of vital interest, from the predominance of one side or the other, or lose their primary importance by the development of other issues affecting more profoundly the great social and political interests of the country. In such cases re-organizations of parties take place.—The dusty arena of conflicts, no longer possessing the interest of novelty, is abandoned; the thrice beaten chaff of old polemics is given to the winds; a new field opens; a wider area is displayed.

The general sentiment of the country seems to be just now that a crisis is at hand in which a Man of Gen. Taylor's stamp is precisely the sort of man the country needs. Having found him without the assistance of a Convention, the People will probably elect him without needing the interposition of a body.

It is not Gen. Taylor's military successes alone which give him so strong a hold upon the popular affections. One can discern something of the secret of his popularity from the way Col. Jefferson Davis speaks of him. He said in his speech at New Orleans that Gen. Taylor had shown himself the distinguished soldier of the age, yet he was equally remarkable for his kindness of heart and simplicity of habits, his strong judgment and excellent sense. He alluded to the fact that General Taylor had shared the humblest soldier's fortune in the campaign; that he had in every thing identified himself with his troops. He alluded to that hour of the battle of Buena Vista, when the day seemed, if not lost to be going against our arms—when Gen. Taylor, amidst the thickest of the iron hail, rode upon the plain, and calmly surveyed the scene. Vast as were the consequences of that hour, he appeared to fear no danger, expect no harm. From that moment (said Colonel Davis) the volunteers felt assured of victory. The presence of that old man inspired a courage that he could not be overcome; and not a soldier present, said he, (pointing to the regiment before him) but felt then willing to die rather than to yield an inch.

It was not (continued Col. Davis) alone on the battle field that we learned to love Gen. Taylor. The excitement of the campaign over, the same soul that could remain unmoved when his friends were falling like leaves around him, who could look unblanched upon the front of the thundering artillery, became the poor soldier's most sympathizing friend, and the eye so stern in battle was as mild as the tender-hearted matron's."

The following are among the resolutions that were passed at the great Democratic Taylor meeting at Harrisburg, on the 26th ult:

Resolved, That the great qualities of mind and heart so fully developed in the character of this veteran general in one short year—his unparalleled services to his country—the republican simplicity of his manners—his unaffected kindness of heart, and his attachment to our republican institutions, have won him a place in the affections of the people, which ranks him with their two great leaders, Washington and Jackson, and to whom, by their will and as their candidate, he will be elevated as the legitimate successor of those illustrious patriots and statesmen to the Presidential chair.

Resolved, That this meeting of the Democracy of Dauphin county, recognizing the omnipotence of the will of the people upon such a subject, and deeply impressed with the peculiar qualifications of General Zachary Taylor of the Presidency, do hereby present him to the Democracy and people of this State and the Union, as the Democratic candidate, and the real candidate of the people for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing Presidential election.

Resolved, That in the attachment of General Taylor to Thomas Jefferson—in his warm friendship for Andrew Jackson, and in his determined opposition to a Bank of the United States, his known patriotism and the whole course of his life, we have the best warrant for our firm belief that he will administer the government upon those principles which have formed policy of every Democratic administration, and whose object is the greatest good of the greatest number.

Resolved, That we cordially unite with our Democratic brethren in Norfolk, Virginia, in the sentiment that, according to General Jackson's own request, Major General Zachary Taylor is the man to whom the sword of the Hero of New Orleans should be entrusted; and we recommend to every Democratic meeting to be held in Pennsylvania, to join in this expression of what is but an act of justice, not only to the living hero, but to the memory of our dead leader.

Hiram W. Woods, of New York, after selling some lands in Texas, contracted with Gen. Scott to supply part of his army with beef.—To pay a fair price for them if the Mexicans would sell; if not, to take them by force. Among other feats he obtained 10,000 head of cattle from Santa Anna's estates. He cleared about \$30,000 in one year, and returned.

A returned Pennsylvania volunteer passed up the Ohio river lately, with seven Mexican skulls in his possession. A man of refined taste, that

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
Santa Anna Declared Dictator—No Prospect of Peace!
Further Particulars of the Guerrilla defeats by Generals Cadwalader and Pillow—An attack upon Cadwalader threatened—The Enemy disputing the Advance of General Scott.

The New Orleans papers contain further intelligence by the steamer New Orleans. The Mexican Congress had postponed the election of President to the 25th of November, and made Santa Anna dictator. The preparations for the defence of the capital were of the most thorough character, and it was the intention to attack General Scott at three different points on the road.

Gen. Cadwalader's route of the guerrillas is represented to have been most complete. He took them by surprise, killing fifty, wounding about forty, and taking a number of prisoners, without losing a single man.

A letter also states that Gen. Alvarez is between Perote and Puebla, and is making great exertions with a view to attack and destroy Gen. Cadwalader. His force is reported to be 2000 men, and were increasing. Gen. Cadwalader, it will be recollected, left Vera Cruz with about 1400 men, and he will probably beat of this Mexican force before reaching Perote. He will, no doubt, halt until joined by Gen. Pillow, who has 1800 men. The two detachments joined will no head be able to force their way to Gen. Scott's head quarters. Gen. Pillow also routed the guerrillas that attacked his train, in the most creditable manner. The dragons cut them to pieces, leaving thirty dead, and fifty wounded. He however lost ten men in killed and wounded.

Mr. Kendall writes to the Picayune under date of Puebla, June 14th, that the prospects of peace are further off than ever, and that the government will be compelled to take possession of the country and govern it too.

The Picayune, with regard to this news, says—"The news by the New Orleans is the most serious and consistent that we have received for weeks."

"It is now no longer doubtful that Gen. Scott's march upon the capital will be disputed with no inconsiderable determination for Mexicans. It is supposed he will be resisted in force at three different points between Puebla and Mexico. The guerrillas too are becoming bolder in their attacks upon bodies of men moving along the roads. Indications of obstinate resistance are rife upon every side, nor can any source, unless there be comfort in the adage 'the darkest hour of the night is just before day.'"

GEN. CADWALADER, has fully realized the expectations of his friends as an officer and soldier, in the several engagements he has had in Mexico. Had he commanded at Cerro Gordo, instead of Gen. Pillow, the Pennsylvania regiments would have had an opportunity of showing their mettle to a much better advantage.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN is again in trouble with her subjects. The Junta and people overthrow the power of the Queen, but Great Britain interfered and seized the Portuguese fleet with all the troops of the Junta on board, and held the former as prizes and the latter as prisoners.

A NUNNERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Catholics have purchased the beautiful estate of Mr. Cowperthwait, on the Delaware river, near Andalusia, Bucks county, for \$30,000. It is stated that it is to be converted into a nunnery.

THOMAS S. RICHARDS of Philadelphia has purchased Joseph Bonaparte's residence at Burlington, N. J., for \$30,500. The buildings alone cost over \$60,000.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.—We observe, with pleasure, that the newspaper press of the interior of this State, are making an organized effort to induce the people of the various counties to take the local papers. We hope earnestly that this suggestion may be warmly and widely seconded. We hope so, not only for the sake of the country press, but also for the sake of the general good. The newspapers of both parties in the interior, are generally conducted with ability and industry, and, with a few notable exceptions, with taste, good sense, and exemplary courtesy. They deserve to be encouraged, and we regard it as the duty of every member of a party to patronize his party organ. Many of the burdens of the political battle are borne by the political editor. He is compelled frequently to take the most unpleasant responsibilities, and is often thrust forward to bear the brunt of the contest entirely.—He is quite as often a studious, energetic, and sincere partisan—with a dependant family to support, and a dangerous opposition to encounter.—He needs the countenance and substantial assistance of his political friends, and he should have it. Failure in this respect is to fall in a plan of duty—often talked about by those who should see it, and quite as often neglected. We hope, therefore, that the combined efforts of the interior press will be crowned with success. No cause ever deserved it more.—Pennsylvania.

CAPT. WRIGHTMAN.—This young officer, who commanded the artillery at the battle of Sacramento and who accompanied Col. Doniphan throughout his long march, has a fact upon which he may be congratulated almost as much as upon his gallantry in battle. An extract of a letter from Capt. Wrightman, published in the Richmond Republican, says:

"I have, as far as I am at this moment informed, to congratulate myself upon a circumstance peculiar to my company. In a campaign of one year, marching as we have a distance of 5000 miles, I have not lost a man by sickness or from wounds received in battle.—I will go home with my whole company, except the arm of one man, amputated in consequence of a wound received in battle."

The Captain adds that his own health is excellent, with the exception of "a slight cold, contracted from sleeping under a roof."

From the Phila. Ledger.
ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.
Fifteen Days Later from Europe.
Fall in Bread Stuff—Advance in Cotton—Arrival of the Washington and Britannia—No Specie in the Calidonia.

LIVERPOOL, June 19th, 12 o'clock, M.—Corn Market.—Subsequent to the departure of the last steamship, the market fully realized the upward tendency noticed upon the 3d, and which was maintained till about the 11th.

At that time, the best Western Canal Flour had reached 46s per bbl.; white Indian Corn had been quoted at 60s per quarter, and yellow at 58s. Since then, however, owing to the extreme favorableness of the weather and the promising appearance of the growing crops, the stability of the market has been materially shaken, and the disposition to fall clearly evinced.

The last three days the markets have been unusually dull, and the transactions of yesterday particularly were of an exceedingly limited character. They closed with 40s. 4 1/2s. 6d. for best Western Canal Flour, American Wheat 11s a 12s 3d per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, white, 48s a 52s per quarter, which is the very best quotations to be obtained. Corn Meal, 24s a 25s per bbl.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, 39s 40s; Ohio, 37s a 38s, and sour from 33s to 35s 6.

The arrivals of wheat from Ireland, either of home growth or foreign retrans, during the last fortnight have been very considerable, as also have been the imports from the United States for a week or ten days past.

Heavy loss has taken place in Flour and meal by leakage, which has rendered a large quantity unmerchantable.

The rumors of the re-appearance of the potato disease, though unconfirmed, have not yet subsided, but they do not exercise the smallest influence upon the market.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The market, though fluctuating in the early part of the month, has assumed a steadier aspect, and advanced fully 4d per lb.

The stock now in port is estimated at 500,000 bales against 732,000 last year.

[From the Herald—Extra]

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—We give the prices of breadstuffs in Liverpool on the 3d and 18th, instant, in order to show as clearly as possible the decline between those dates in flour and grain. This comparative statement is made as accurate as the telegraphic report will permit:

The Prices of Breadstuffs in Liverpool.
June 3. June 18.

	Per Cambria.	Per California.
Flour,	43 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 41 6
American Wheat	12 6 a 13 3	11 0 a 12 3
Indian Corn,	56 0 a 60 0	48 0 a 52 0
Corn Meal,	28 0 a 29 0	24 0 a 25 0

Additional Foreign Items by the Calidonia.

Wolmer & Smith's Times brings us full particulars of the news by the Calidonia, of which we published a telegraphic account on Monday. It is interesting. The great and important subject of food occupies the public mind abroad. From all accounts, the harvest promises to be very fine, and the price of all kinds of food is coming down, and the poor do not suffer as much in consequence; even in Ireland the harvest promises abundance.

The insurance offices will have to pay £17,000, the amount of the policies effected on the life of Mr. O'Connell; but little of this large sum goes to his family, the insurance having been principally effected by third parties.

Parliament was to close the second week in July.

The journals of Northern Germany state that the treaty of commerce recently concluded between the United States, Hanover and Oldenburg, will be followed by one between the United States and Zollicverein. They even go so far as to state that the clauses of such a treaty have been settled between Mr. Buchanan and the Prussian minister, Baron Gerolt, and only await the signature of divers States forming the Zollverein.

In France the hope of magnificent harvest is every day imparting confidence to the population. Tranquility has been restored to the markets, and the price of provisions is diminishing in every part of the kingdom. It is principally in the Eastern Provinces that the reaction is more particularly experienced. Wheat declined eight, nine, and ten francs the hectolitre.

In Ireland, apart from the contradictory reports respecting the potato crops, the anticipations of an abundant harvest are cheering. Fever is still awfully rife and malignant, but the general downward tendency of provisions, and the ample store now pouring into this country, with the prevalent fine, dry, bracing weather, will, it is hoped, prove effectual measures to check the progress of this destructive epidemic. Emigration proceeds very extensively—during the last two months one hundred and twenty thousand persons left the shores of these kingdoms, chiefly Irish, and, remarks the Belfast Northern Whig, "the exodus seems only to be limited by the means of getting away."

O'CONNELL'S HEART.—The Roman Correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 28th ult., says:—"The pilgrim of the heart," to use their own phraseology, arrived on Monday, and proceeded at once to the Irish seminary with the contents of the silver urn, which I saw today deposited in the vestry room of the church adjacent, called St. Agatha del Galt, (of the Goths).

It was very currently rumored that it was the wish of Mr. O'Connell's family that the young Irishmen should take no part as a body in the public funeral to be accorded their late father. Mr. Smith O'Brien, in order to test the rumor, addressed a letter to Mr. John O'Connell. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who replied, said that "the arrangements for the funeral having been entrusted to the Glasgow cemetery committee