LATER PROS MEXICO.

Mr. Trist's Mission to Mexico-Secretary Buchanen's Letter to the Mex can Government -General Scott Demands a Reply-His Ultimatum !- Mexican Congress without a Quorum-No Tidings from Cadwalader or

The Picayone Extra, of July 12, has received by the arrival of the steamer McKim, which left Mexico to the 29th ult. The Government paper Imblished a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to the members of the Mexican Congress, referring to them a despatch from Secretary Buchanan, announcing the ansointment of Mr. Trist. Mr. Buchanan's letter is Cated April 15th. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican minister's letter of the 22d Feb. declining to accede to our proposition to send Commissioners to Jalapa, Hevana, or any other point, before the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican territory evaconted by our troops. Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such conditions absolutely .. admissible neither demanded by national honor or sanctioned by the practice of nations. He arges that such a preliminary condition would render wars interminable, especially between configuous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents. He shows how puerile a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantages it had won, and withdraw forces in order to induce negotiations without any certainty or security that peace would ensue from such negotiations. He then cites the case of our last war with Great Britain, to show that we never considered for a moment that our nation required us to insist upon a withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent commissioners to Ghent when portions of our territory were in possession of British troops and it was notorious that while negetiations were going on at Ghent, hostilities were carried on upon both sides with unwonted vigor, the most memorable action of the war taking place after negotiations had been concluded. Such a preliminary condition to negotiations cannot be cited in modern times, at least Mr. Buchanan knows of none. He then exposes the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President had desired to avoid the war, had sent a minister to negotiate a peace even after the war was commenced by the attack of the Mexican troops upon General Taylor.

The President had reiterated propositions with a view to open negotiations which should put an end to hostilities He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties, and yet the Mexican government had retused to receive the Minister sent to her, and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations Mexico had never made known upon what basis she would consent to a settlement of the differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities, Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico refuses to listen to overtures which have been proffered, and which tend to the re-establishment overtures for the opening of negotiations until. he has reason to believe that such will be accept ed by the Mexican government-nevertheless such is his desire for peace, the evils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican Government makes it absolutely necessary to carry his determination into effect. He had sent in the quality of commission to the head consters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, Chief Clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the United States. Mr. Trist is recommended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy that of the Mexican Government. In conclusion Mr. Buchanan forbears in commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his present note less conciliatary character than be desires for it he recurs with pleasure to another passage, wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican Government has seen altered the cordial frendship which it had cultivated with this Republic, the continusl advancement of which it had always admired and whose institution had served as a model of

The President has strong desires that the United Mexican States, under such institutions as provail with us, may protect and secure the therty of their citizens, and maintain an elevated position among the nations of the curth.-Such is an outline of Mr. Buchanan's letter of April 15.

We have not translated it, as the original will no doubt be made public. There is no indication in it of the basis upon which Mr. Trist is authorized to conclude a treaty. This letter the Mexican Minister acknowledges on the 22d of April, saying that the President had instrucand him to reply that the whole subject matter of it had been expressly reserved by the soverwign Congress of the nation for its control, and that the letter would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

We learn by the Mexican papers that Congrees was at once convened to take the matter toto consideration, but up to the 20th of June. no quorum had been procured. By a letter from a source entitled to great respect, we further learn that General Scott gave the Mexican Government till the aith sit, to act upon the letter, when if nothing should be done, he would march on. Nothing further had been heard from Generals Cadwalader or Pillow at Vera Cruz, but it is presumed that they had arrived at Gen. Scott's head quarters.

A Young Man was cowhided by a female at the corner of Portland and Havana streets, Boston, on Thursday last. That's one way for a

Important from the City of Mexico. The American Prisoners at Harjutla-No Quorum of Congress-Expected movement of Gen. Scott-Persecution of the Press-Rumore about a Treaty-Smuggling Bullion.

[From the N. O. Picayune of the 13th.] Our files of papers from the city of Mexico, w the way of Vera Cruz, come down to the 29th June. By the way of Tampico, too, we have Vera Cruz on the 4th inst, files from the city of files from the empital, but not later than the

Our attention was first given to discover comething about the American prisoners in Mexico. The following paragraph is the only thing upon the subject we can find. It is sufficiently indefinite, but shows that the prisoners Stote Street, Bos'on, is authorized to act as had left the cupital. It is from El Republicano Azent, and receipt for all montes due this of the 27th ult

Huejutla. - The 180 Yankee prisoners of war whom the Government sent by this route have | Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorised to been detained at the above named town, and act as our Agent. we learn that Gen. Garay has not the necessary means for supplying them with ford.

We have looked in vain into preceeding num bers of the same paper for a notice of their departure from the capital, but the above scanty paragraph is all that we can find upon the sub-

A summons for Congress to assemble we find in almost every paper we open. We presume is summoned to take into consideration Mr. Buchanan's letter announcing Mr. Trist's appointment. It is certain that no quorum had been assembled up to the 29th ult. The Republicano publishes daily the list of members present and active. They have several times come very near a quorum, and there is coubtless a sufficient number of members in the city to form one. Seventy-one are required; sixty six were present on the 25th.

The papers of the city appeared to expect that the American army would move from Puebla by the end of June. They say not a word in their later numbers of their own means of defence, or indeed of their own army. In this particular they show perfect acquiescence in the wishes of Santa Anna. We see no allusion in the papers to the fact which we have stated elsewhere, upon different authority, that Gen-Scott had given the Government to the 30th ult, to consider of Mr. Buchanan's letter before pushing on to the capital. The Republicano says our army is too insignificant to advance, but hopes it is true that Gen. Scott intends doing so, as it will afford a good test of the fidelity of these Mexicans who have pledged themselves to defend the capital till death. This reads much like a speer at the Mexican officers-a thing the Republicano is very capable of do-

The persecutions against the press are coninued. D Francisco Lazo Estrada, editor of the Boletin de la Democraciu, having secreted himself to escape a prosecution, has been found and arrested. This is the second individual connected with this paper proceeded against

D. Pedro Prebot, a wealthy Mexican mernt in Cordova is denounced for exervian extensive and profitable commerce by furnishing supplies to Gen. Scott.

Some of the new cannon cast at Chapultepec, have been tried, and are said to give the utmost satisfaction. D. Bruno Aquilar, the director of the foundry, is much praised for his skill

The Republicano demands of Santa Anna the release of Gen. Arista from the fortress of Acapulco. He is sharply censured for sending him there without any trial.

From the Phila Ledger.

Henor to whom haner to due-- A gallant Philadelphian. Messrs, Editors : -- Gentlemen, -- In your pa per of this morning, I not ced a number of citi zens have combined to express their approbation of the gallant conduct of a number of our sons in Mexico, but did not perceive the name of Albert Lowry, of the 2d dragoous, who distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto. Resaca de la Palma and Cerro Gordo ; he was one of the brave spirits who composed the band of Captain May when the desperate charge was made, acting as first lieutenant, and for which he was promoted to a captaincy. Has he been forgotten, or has he no friends to urge his claims to reward, while perilling himself on a distant

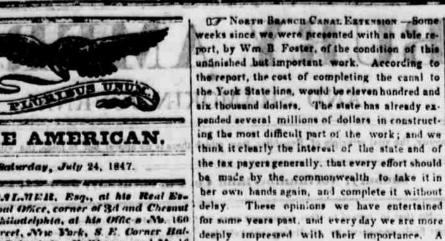
He is an orphan, born in Philadelphia, and lived here until 1837, when he received his commission, and from that time has been actively employed, visiting his native city seldom. I again ask, has he no friends ! By giving the above circulation, you will oblige an

OLD SCHEERIBER.

Boston Notions -One house in Boston, in single year, has sent to the East Indies one hundred and one vessels, with cargoes of ice. Rather a cool specimen of Yankee enturprise.

A MEAN MAYOR -- The meanest of all public functionaries is the Mayor of Limerick, Ireland. The government of that country has had information exhibited at the Sessions Court, against Thomas Wallaut, Mayor of Limerick, Ireland, and his partners, the Messis. Stein, of cheating the poor. The charge is, that the Mayor defrauded the finance committee by abstracting a part of the sound Indian corn, sent for the use of the poor, and that he substituted in its stead, and mixed up with the remainder, unsound and damaged Indian meal of his own. Rob the starving of the contributions which charity had made !

IRELAND -An Irish journal says, there are now upwards of two millions nine bundred thousand persons, or more than one third of the entire population, receiving rations at the public expense, under the Temperary Relief Act, in Ireland.



monwealth to which it should properly belong. OF GEN TAYLOR & WHIG -A portion of the whig editors are determined to make Gen. Taylor a whig, whether he will consent or not. Therefore we find going the rounds of the whig Press an article from the Louisville Journal, headed Gen. Taylor a whig The only authority is Prentice, the editor of the Journal, himself a rank whig, who insists upon it that the old hero is a whig not withstanding he refuses, on every occasion, to be recognized as a member of that party. Our whig friends are sometimes easily pleased, and are therefore willing to take the opinions of the editor in preference to the decla-

rutions of the old General himself.

work so important, must and will be completed

before many years, and we should regret to see

it in the hands of a company, instead of the com-

The great reduction in the price of grain, in so short a time, is probably without a parallel in the history of this country. But little more than a month since, wheat, which would command \$2 15 to \$2 20 in Philadelphia, is now quoted at \$1.10 to 1.15; and yet it was supposed at that time there was no room for a very great decline in price. The depression in price now, we think, is as much below the real value as the sudden rise was above it, and that a medium price would be about a correct standard. We copy the following remarks from the Philadelphia Bulletin, on this subject :

"All accounts agree in stating that the decline has resulted from two things-first, th thriving appearance of the crops in Great Bri tain ; second, the large importations from the In spite of the general failure of the crops in the north of Europe, there was still some surplus left, but it filled to reach market. Over a thousand vessels, laden with corn, were frozen up in the Baltic the past winter, and as the warm season was unusually late this year, these cargoes have just found their way to England and France, and for several months we have enjoyed a monopoly of the grain market: that is now over; and as the maximum price was excessive, so the minimum may prove to be less than the occasion justifies. The pendulum, when it passes its usual mark on the one side, always in the return swings too far on the

It is the impression of many, well acquainted with the subject, that the price of flour cannot fall much lower in our own market, at least for a while. The stock here is said to be small, and of consequence the home demand will keep are most excellent in quality-which, with the up the price, while, before a further supply can sure compensate the farmer for the deficien. shipments abroad may arise. But, on the other hand, the new crop is rapidly coming in, to supply the home demand : while it is very probleuntical whether the larmers of the Beltic and Black Sea will not drive ours from the England market. We shall see."

THE CENTRAL RAILBOAD -The grading of the first eighteen miles of the great Central Railroad from Harrisburg west, has been let to the lowest bidders, the proposals having been opened on Friday last by the Committee of the Board of last week considerably enlarged and improved. Directors appointed for the purpose and the Engineers. The successful bids were as follows. the work being divided into eighteen sections :

Section 1, C Murray and S Duffy-2 and 3, J. McMahon-1. Gamble and Oliver-5, Riley. Kern & Ganer - 6, including the bridge across the Snequebanns, Barron & Co. -7, Geo. Blattenberger S, Barron & Co -9. Lane Schofield -10. Church & Co -- 11 and 12. Schuyler and McReynolds-13, Drum & Anderson-14, Gambie & Oliver-15, Garrett and Garver-16, Gihlson & Co -17. Miller, Moore & Elijott-18. Jackson & McFadden.

These sections extend to the aqueduct, on the Juniata, just above Duncan's Island, and we understand the grading will average not over \$10,000 per mile, and that the heaviest grade will not exceed fifteen feet to the mile -The bridge included in No. 6 extends some thirty-eight or thirty-nine hundred feet, and will be constructed at an expense of about \$50,000. So the great work is already commenced in good

THE WHEAT HARVEST OF LLUNOIS AND MISSOU at -The wheat harvest in Illinois and Milsouri bas been gathered. Of the quality of the grain harvested this year there is no difference of opin-It is on all hands allowed to be excellent The berry is sweet, heavy and well ripened. As respects its quantity, there is a general impression that it falls short of an average. In the southern districts it is as abundant as usual, but in the northern there is a very considerable, doficiency. In the middle districts it is doubtful whether it quite reaches the usual mark. The St. Louis New Era says :-

"Upon the whole, considering its good quality the large amount sown-and the triffing loss sustained in getting it in-the wheat harvest in Illinois and Missouri may not improbably be found to y'eld in good, wholesome breadstuffs, very nearly as much as the best crops hitherto."

LANCASTER GRAIN CROPS,-The farmers, o Lancaster county, the Union of Lancaster, states, have reaped a much better harvest than anticipaescribe the high price of grain to the tariff of ted a few weeks back. Indeed, several intelli-1846, will find some trouble in explaining its gent farmers have stated that the opinion is genesudden fall. We have uniformly contended that ral that more grain, and of a better quality, has the teriff question had nothing to do with the been raised this year then last, and that there is price of grain, and that none but demagogues now more in the country than there has been for several years at one time.

TANNIA.

Pifteen days Later from Liverpool. Breadstuffs Depressed _ Cotton Advanced _ Renewal of the English War in China-The Bogue Forts Captured -- War by France with Cochin, China

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning. The following condition of the markets was transmitted to the Ledger by Telegraph. A copy of Wilmer & Smith's Times, received yesterday, enable us to give a complete digest of European intelligence since the last

Eoston, July 17-12 o'clock. LIVERPOOR July 4 .- A signal depression has taken place to the corn market since the departure of the last steamer, attributable to many causes, but particularly to the prevalence of fine weather and the growing steadiness of the money market

Prices have become unprecedented by low. An unusual gloom is every where felt at the closing of our market. Yesterday afternoon the best Western canal brands would not fetch more than 34s 6d per bbl, and in some few instances if reached 35s, but the transactions were generally of a retail character, and did not indicate the lightest speculative disposition. Larger quantities were sold at 34s per bbl, but that is a price which could not be realized for any considerable quantity. To day Richmond and Alexandria are quoted at 33s per bbl ; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s : New Orleans and Ohio 31s : U.S. and Canada sour 26s a 29s per bbl ; Indian Corn has likewise suffered a material depression and cannot be quoted higher than 44s 6d to 45s per quarter ; inferior kinds range from 32s upwards ; Indian Meal, stands at 20s to 21s per barrel of

The rumors of the potato disease are exceed. ngly conflicting and not reliable, and the grow. ng crops are in a state of forwardness. The weather could scarcely be more favorable than

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE .-- The Bogue posts in he Chinese seas were cantured and completely destroyed by the British land and naval forces, on the 26th of April.

Father Matthew has received a pension of £300 a year from the crown. Rumors state that the Pope has declined to make him Bishop of Cork. Mr O'Connell's remains were expected to arrive off Southampton on the 17th.

The Sarah Sands Steamer had put into Cork in consequence of an accident to her machinery. She was expected to sail vesterday.

JENNY LIND -The greatest possible sensation has been created in London by this delightful songtress. She is engaged to sing for two nights in Glasgow and Endinburg at a remuneration of

The fever is dreadfully prevalent in Liverpool It has made the most destructive havce among the Catholic clergy, eight having been swept a way in two weeks. The distemper was in every instance contracted by them while visiting the

From Wilmer and Smith's Times.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOSTILITIES ON THE CHINESE SEAS .- The Overland Mail from conflicts in the Chinese Seas-the one between the English and the Chinese; the other between the French Squadron and the Cochin Chinese, in the Bay of Touran. It would appear that Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hongkong, having inefficinally endeavored to procure redress for piratical acts of the Chinese, and for the numerous insults which are continually offered to the English residents in China, and bavine failed in procuring the fulfilment of the treaty of Nankin, which stipulated for the admission of foreigners into the city of Canton, resolved to strike some blow which should compel the Chinese author it s to listen to reason. Accordingly, having made his arrangements, Sir John Davis, accompanied by General D'Agnilar, with about 1000 men of all arms, embarked on board her Mujesty's ships Vulture and E-piegle, the Hon. Company's steamer Pluto, and the Corsair, with one or two small vessels for the conveyance of artillery and troops; the whole naval force being under the command of Captain Macdougal, the senior officer on the sta-

With this expedition Sir John Davis entered the Bocca Tigris at 9 A. M of the 2d of April, surprised the Annunghoy forts, as well as those on the I-lands of North and South Wantong. and carried them on both sides of the river in a few minutes. The guns, amounting to 450, were spiked, and all the arms and ammunition collected instantly destroyed. Having thus secured a communication with Hong Kong, the expedition advanced up in the river, and reached Whampon late in the afternoon. All the troops were transferred on board such vessels as could proceed up the river. Sir John reached the larrier, formed of stakes, and extending across the river, at 8 A. M. on the third of April, and forced a passage. The torts at Whampon and Wookingtap fired round shot and grape at the division under Col. Brereton, but by his judiclous management he avoided their effects; and being effectually supported by the guns of the Plute, the gallant Colonel took pos-ession of those forts, spiked the guns, amounting to 200 downwards. more, and destroyed all the ammunition and magazines.

The river being now cleared of impediments. the expedition advanced up to Canton, and here the strong fort, called French Folly, was eventually demolished like those lower down the river, and the guns spiked-making a total of Bremen. A grand dinner was given or 870 guns disabled since the preceding morning. the 22d, to celebrate her arrival. These vigorous proceedings reduced Keying to reason. After some further Chinese procrastination, Keying was compelled to wait humiliatingly upon the Governor, who received him at the British Consulate. After a long conference, mann, the liberator of Germany. The

ARRIVAL OF THE SPEAMSHIP BRIT- | Keying solicited time for consideration before he acceeded to the terms dictated at the point of the bayonet by Sir John Davis. On the 6th, general orders were issued to commence the attack on the city of Canton, but between eight and nine o'clock, it was notified that Keying had yielded to the terms of Sir John Davis, just in time to save the city, and the assault was countermanded. A Government notification was immediately issued, of which the following are briefly the heads:

"1. At the fixed period of two years from this day, the 6th of April, the city of Centon shall be opened to B itish subjects.

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

*3. The aggressors on the two seamer in Oc tober last, and on Col Chesney and others a Fulshan, on the 12th of March, shall be mad examples of "

A space on the Homan side of the river for the erection of warehouses, &c., a site for a nechurch, and other minor arrangements, inch ding the keeping the river front before the fa tories c'ear of boats, were provided for.

After agreeing to these terms, Keying st. vaded their fulfilment, and it was only after further demonstrations of strength and reso' tion on the part of Sir John Davis, by threat ning the city, and by actually razing a house the ground, whence a stone had been hurled gainst an English officer, that Keying reloctar ly consented at last to punish the Fulishan ri ters within the factories. The populace at Ca ton appeared still highly exasperated against t English, and no workmen could be found to rect the walls and buildings agreed upon.

THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE CORN MARRET Since the middle of the month of May the pr of Wheat may be said to have declined more th 31s per quarter, whilst on American Flour a of about 15s per barrel has been established, : the general ten lency of the markets through the kingdom indicates a further decline. In pe of fact, the breadstuffs now in course of impotion, as well from the Black Seas as from United States, must "leave a loss" at the rent prices, of not less than from 20 to 20 cent upon their original cost. In the exment inseperable from such a state of the speculators cling to every hope held out w may tend to change their present gloomy

There can be no doubt, however, that stor all the available markets of Europe will be o exhausted before the harvest-indeed, the riots in corn-producing spots, in consequenthe high prices, prove that the dealers have c sold themselves, and exported the produce w was required for their own wants. In East we are satisfied that very little stock ren in the farmers' hands. Some rare instancobstinate holders standing out for impos prices prove nothing. In a month hence there be little or none remaining, but new Corn probably be in the market. Now, if the pr appearance, it may be confidently stated the most abundant harvest will be gathered thre out all Europe. It will follow, therefore although the requirements of Europe will b mense, the supplies, taking into consider the abridged means of the people to purchase be corresponding and any excess over the of consumption will tend to reduce price far greater proportional degree than in a arithmetical ratio - W Imer & Smith

COSTINENTAL CORN MARKET .- At Marsei perfect panic seems to have been caused i Corn trade by the extent of the arrivals the Black Sea, and the sudden cessation of British demand. Letters from thence of the June, inform us that Odessa Wheat had freely offered at 42s, and the best Polish a per quarter, free on board, but the anxisell was then not quite so great as it had viously been.

Letters from Leghorn state that the cro Italy were very promising, and that he operations were likely to be commenced the close of the month. The favorable at ance of the crops and the arrival of large for supplies had caused the best Polish Odessa offered at 50s 6d to 51s 6d, and other descriof Wheat at corresponding rates. At (Wheat was held with more firness, and a pression prevailed there that prices had be the lowest

From the North of Europe the reports ar flat From Danzic we have letters of the of June-previous to the arrival of the F. letters of the 11th inst , 300 lasts of whea sisting of red mixed and fine mixed, had sold at prices varying from 74s to 78s per ter, free on board, but subsequently the d had become languid, and quotations were little better than nominal. Consideral creased arrivals from the interior were ex which might, it was thought, cause some decline in prices.

At Rostock and Stettin little or noth pears to have been done, and, in the abso business, quotations had undergene no m variation; the tendency had, however

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON .- Th sel's passage between Bremen and Souths has in a great measure justified the estiher qualities made in New York. Sh ved at Bremen on the 19th ultimo, dewith the American fing and the state speeches were delivered, and Consul O intimated that the second ship of the cowhich is in rapid progress, would not be the Lafayette, but would bear the name



Saturday, July 24, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Es-Coul Office, corner of 3d and Chesnut Sterets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nussen Street, Nic York, S. E. Corner Bal. timore and Calvert sts . Haltimore, and No 16 office, for subscription or advertising. E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Of Montgomery County

WHIG NOMINATIONS. For Governor. Ges. JAMES IRVIN For Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON.

TPRINTING INE -A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

OF WARM WEATHER - On Sunday last the thermometer stood at 94 degrees of Fahrenbeit, and on Monday it went up to 96 in the shade. At Philadelphia, the North American says, the thermometer averaged about 97 on Monday. In 1846 we had a few such days, but about a week ear-

RAIN - We had a fine rain on Tuesday last, with occasional showers continued over until Wednesday. The wind, which blew with great violence, did some damage to the oats crop, which is now nearly ripe for cutting, by prostrating it. The oats and corn look remarkably well, and will, no doubt, afford a rich return to the

THE FOREIGN NEWS by the late steamer. will be found in another column. England and France have both had another brush with the Chinese, which as usual resulted in favor of the outside barbarians, as the celestials style all foreigners. The prices of breadstuff have suffered a still further decline, owing to the immense importations from the Black sea, and the prospect of a good harvest at home.

OF THE WHEAT CROPS, though very light, abundance of the summer crops, will in some reach us from the west, the necessity of further cy in the main staple.

PEACHES -The North American of Thes day says a few peaches appeared in the market the day previous. The same paper understands the peach and apple crop in this state to be small. This is not the case in this section The fruit crop, generally, promises a fair yield.

THE DANVILLE DENOCRAT came to hand Danville is a thriving place, and it is necessary that the Press should keep pace with its prosperity. Pesides, it was peressary for friend Cook, who, although not as great in statute as friend Best of the Intelligencer, that he should make as great a show, especially as he is the sole representative of the little whig party in that county. He has therefore wisely determined to spread out a sheet of equal dimensions with his neighbor.

THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE also came to hand in an enlarged and improved form. We are pleased to see this evidence of increasing prosperity in our brethren of the Press, for there is no class of people so poorly rewarded for their trouble, as the publishers of newspapers.

GOLD FROM BRASS -Some bold experimental villain entered the hotel of Mr. James Brass, of Milton, on Wednesday night a week last, and abstracted from the pocket of Mr. Brass about sixty dollars, mostly is gold. The regue was not satisfied with this experiment, but entered the hotels of Mr. Eckbert and Mr. Bright, but without success.

OF TAYLOR MEETINGS -There is to be a large meeting of the democracy of Old Bucks, in favor of Gen Teylor, on the 2d of August -There is also a call for a meeting of the friends of Taylor, in New Berlin, on the 7th of August.

DF JOSEPH C. NEAL -The Philadelphia paers announce the death of Joseph C. Neal, formerly editor of the Pennsylvanian, and at his death the editor and proprietor of Neal's Satur day Gazette. Mr. Neal was a most amiable man as well as an accomplished writer. His death is much regretted.

A letter from Major Gaines, now a pri soner in the city of Mexico, dated June 26th, says that Gen. Scott will be ready to move on to the capitol in three or four days.

Those editors who were silly enough to would make use of such an argument