

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

See Philadelphia Advertisements.

CORRESPONDENCE.—"JACK FUSTIAN" will appear in our next.

Gen. Cameron, U. S. Senator, will accept our thanks for a copy of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the passage of a law by Congress, to enable citizens of Slaveholding States to recover slaves, when escaping into non-Slaveholding States.

By reference to another column our readers will perceive that the Directors of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company have agreed to allow a small per centage on deposits of money, upon the terms of some of the Savings Institutions of the country. This is very well, and will provide a safe place of deposit for all who may not have immediate use for their money and do not wish to carry it about them. It is a measure we highly approve of.

It will be seen, by reference to our advertisement column, that our friend James Jordan wants 'help.' Some time since Mr. Jordan advertised his Boot and Shoe establishment in the Spy, and hence the increase of his business. See his advertisement.

SHAD.—The fisheries below the Columbia dam are doing a good business since the last rise in the Susquehanna. We have been informed that the shad they catch are of the very finest quality.

TALL RYE.—We have in our office a stalk of Rye, measuring 7 feet 6 inches. It is from the farm of Mr. Peter Heiston, Manor township, in this county. He says he has a ten acre field of the same sort. Mr. Heiston is a real Lancaster county farmer.

THE NEW YORK EVENING MIRROR, containing the address of the New York Rough and Ready Club, to the people of the State of New York, has just reached us. The sheet also contains all Gen Taylor's letters respecting the Presidency.

THE BIBLE EXAMINER, a neatly printed octavo newspaper, edited and published by George Stores, at 21 Sixth street, Philadelphia, is received. We have not time or opportunity to examine it sufficiently to form an opinion of its views; but observe that it finds fault with what it calls "the Passa-christianized theology" of "The dying Christian to his soul," commencing "Vital Spark of heavenly flame;" and from our hasty perusal of a few of its articles, we conclude that it advocates the ideas of the annihilation of the sinful, and the resurrection of the body—with a leaning towards second adventism.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, (weekly) for May 20, is received, and opens with a most delightful paper, "Memoirs of the reign of George III., from his accession to the death of Queen Caroline. By John Lord Harvey." There are many other excellent extracts from the last British Reviews.

GOODY'S LADIES' Book for June has been received. It is a capital number. It contains its usual quantum of useful and interesting reading matter, two splendid line engravings, colored Fashion Plates, Crochet Work, Music, Model Cottages, Work Tables, &c. Single numbers can be had by sending 25 cents (postage paid) to the publisher, Publishers' Hall 113, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Ladies' Dollar Newspaper, is also sent one year with the Ladies' Book for \$3.

The City Item offers a premium of Dombey & Son and "Aristocracy, or, Life in the City," an ably written and deeply interesting novel, by a member of the Philadelphia bar, to all new subscribers, as well as to those who may renew their subscriptions.

FOR CONGRESS.—We understand that Robert Spear, Esq., of our borough will be a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress. The west end of the county, it appears, is determined to assert her rights, and Mr. Spear's friends have strong hopes of his nomination in the Whig county Convention.

"The State of Ireland!" exclaimed Mrs. Gathrington, "I want to know if they have 'next it a ready. I s'pose it would have to come in as Territory." The old lady had been reading the Spirit of the Times.

An extensive Publishing house in New York, is about to bring out a new edition of the works of Washington Irving, with original illustrations by Darley, to be published in the highest style of art; and we shall for the first time, have the writings of this charming author in fit costume and surroundings.

NON-RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—The daily papers of Thursday morning, contain a telegraphic report, that the Mexican Congress has rejected the Treaty. The report is not considered reliable.

THE NEW IRON BRIDGE, across June's Falls, Baltimore, fell, on Thursday morning, injuring several persons.

THE VONITO has again commenced its ravages in Vera Cruz, and at other points in Mexico.

LANGFELT has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

The World Abroad.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

From M'Makin's Model American Courier, By the arrival of the steamship Caledonia at Boston, we are in possession of one week's later news from Europe.

The Elections in France have closed, and the result is the entire success of the Conservative party. In the Department of Seine, Lamartine received the highest number of votes. The National Assembly consists of 900 Deputies from all parts of the Nation. On the 4th of May, the day fixed for the opening of the National Assembly, the members elect met, when the Provisional Government formally resigned into its hands the power that had been conferred upon it. One of the first acts of the Assembly was to issue a proclamation, declaring to the world, in the name of the French people, that the Republic proclaimed on the 24th February, shall remain the form of Government in France.

In Ireland, Smith O'Brien and John O'Connell have merged their past differences, and agreed to work harmoniously together in the good cause for the future. This will give "Repeal" a new impulse.

In the North of Italy things do not look so encouraging as before. The Lombards, so successful at first against the Austrians, have met with two or three reverses. But Charles Albert is still in the field.

The English Arms have been torn down from the British Consulate in Venice. The Consul immediately left.

There has been fighting at Cracow, and the Poles were forced to give way to the disciplined forces of Russia.

The great German Diet, made up of Delegates from all the Germanic powers, has proposed a fundamental law for the constitution of a German Empire, with one imperial head.

A treaty offensive and defensive, is reported to have been entered into between Russia, Sweden and Denmark. If the German troops enter Schleswig, Denmark will, if such a treaty really exists, be sustained by these two powers. In this event, a serious war between two powerful sections of Europe will be inevitable. It is not believed that Austria will constitute a part of the German Empire if one is formed. She is gathering up her strength, for a determined struggle to regain dominion over Northern Italy.

At last accounts, Venice was blockaded by sea entirely, the city was in a state of anarchy, and the people in general deep distress.

In Bohemia, the German flag has been torn down. The favorite idea of the insurgent parties is the formation of a great Western Slavonic state, in which Russia would be included.

Lamarine will probably be the first President of the new French Republic.

In Poland, the most frightful excesses continue to occur.

In Galicia, Moldavia, and Wallacia, the people are in a frightful state of insurrection. At Presburg, the cruelties practiced against the Jews are truly shocking.

At Posen, the guerilla war with the scythemen continues to be waged in a fearfully bloody manner.

The U. S. mail steamer Herman Arrived at New York on Sunday, with a day's later news from abroad. The French National Assembly met at noon on the 5th of May, when an election for President of that body took place. M. Buchey was chosen.

FROM MEXICO AND OREGON. We copy the following telegraphic despatch from the North American and United States Gazette.

Petersburg, May 24. The Express package containing New Orleans papers of the 18th inst., has just come to hand.

The schooner May arrived at New Orleans, on the morning of the 18th, from Vera Cruz. A quarrel has at last been assembled at Queretaro, and were awaiting the arrival of the Commissioners from the United States to commence their deliberations. The opinion of liberty has been various and conflicting in relation to the peace question.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Queretaro, April 27th, at 11 o'clock at night: "The people are becoming weary with suffering the oppression and sport of petty tyranny. This, omnipotent exercise of will, discarding what is called the General Government of the Nation, established at Queretaro, it has prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors."

At 9 o'clock on the night of this day, without any resistance, it proclaimed the only plan which, in the present circumstances, can save the country, viz: "war, and war without truce or quarter, until an honorable peace is concluded."

"Such is the programme of this happy revolution, at the head of which are the distinguished Generals Almondo, Bustamante and Paredes, to whose voice all who are Mexicans rather than partisans, will respond. The tocsin of liberty has sounded at last. Sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide awake! The invincible hand of Providence points out to you the road by which every portion of the globe will occupy its true place. Mexicans fulfil your destiny!"

American deserters are continually arriving at Queretaro. During the last three days twenty presented themselves to the Mexican government, and were incorporated in the San Patricio company. The garrison of Queretaro is composed of 820 men of all arms.

A weger of ten thousand dollars has been made for and against peace, in which several of the deputies are concerned.

The same correspondent says that Herrera has been nominated as President, and that a majority of the deputies will vote for him.

The Yucatan schooner Aparicio had also arrived at New Orleans, with dates from Comanche to the 2d, and from Sial to the 11th inst. The dates from Merida are only to the 29th, not as late as already published.

Indian War in Oregon.—By the arrival of Maj. Meek, from the West, we have late and most important news from Oregon, which all in confusion and bloodshed between the Whites and Indians. Four powerful tribes have united, and commenced a deadly war. Four battles took place in January, in three of which the Whites were successful in beating their enemies. Five hundred Whites fought a body of two thousand Indians, who, when the Indians retreated, after wounding a great number of the Whites.

On the 29th of November, a most horrid and brutal massacre was committed by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian Mission, at the Wallah-Wallah valley. Dr. White, his man and wife, with eighteen others, were killed, and sixty or seventy taken prisoners. The houses of the Missionaries and their neighbors were burned to the ground. The unfortunate prisoners were subse-

quently ransomed, through the agency of Peter Skon Ogen, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Maj. Meek pushed up the river yesterday, on his way to Washington, with dispatches for the Government, asking for immediate aid on the part of the Oregon settlers.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The corner stone of the National Monument to the memory of Gen. WASHINGTON is to be laid, with imposing ceremonies, in the city of Washington, on the 4th of July next. The Monument Association extend their subjunctive invitation to the people of the United States to be present on the occasion: NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT OFFICE, May 3, 1848.

The National Washington Monument Association have already, through the board of managers, made public, the design to lay the corner-stone of the National Washington Monument, on the 4th of July next; and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for that occasion, which is one that appeals directly to the patriotism and to the heart of every American citizen. Throughout this wide country, every one is, or ought to be, emulous to unite in this lasting token of veneration; which is to aid in transmitting to posterity the memory of him whose fame has spread throughout the world, and whose name has become a synonym for every struggle for liberty. We therefore deem it expedient—looking to the concourse which will assemble in this city—to learn by correspondence as far as it is practicable, what can be done to render the ceremonies imposing, and suited to an object so august. With this view, we desire to receive from every part of the Union information as to the number of persons who will be here; and whether they will come as associations, civil or military.

We invite the citizens of the States to co-operate with us in the general design which we now submit.

As the monument is national, a delegation is requested from each State and Territory, with a banner inscribed with the great seal of State, and some other appropriate device, to be hereafter described in the monument, with a suitable inscription to perpetuate to the latest posterity a knowledge of their origin and use, and the names and services of the delegations that bore them. If wrought by females, their names to be recorded and perpetuated in the same manner—with statements of the times and places of presentation to the respective delegations.

A military corps is invited from each State, so as to form, when united, one great military and civic procession. Washington was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Combined with these, we propose to form in the procession the masonic, odd-fellows', and other fraternal associations; the various trades and pursuits, with proper devices and banners. Literary and scientific associations are invited to attend, together with the schools of the District, under the care of their respective teachers.

The different State delegations, military corps, societies, associations and schools are requested to send to the national office, a roll containing the name of each person in attendance, to be recorded and perpetuated as in other cases.

As the board of managers consider the fund contributed by our liberal and patriotic fellow-citizens for the erection of the monument too sacred to be put to any other use, we can only promise the visitors on that day a hearty welcome, good water, and beautiful grounds for entertainment.

The editors and publishers of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to publish this communication, and are invited to attend the ceremony, and to bring with them one number of the paper containing this article, to be deposited in the monument. If a personal attendance shall be inconvenient, they will be pleased to send their papers to the general agent as soon as practicable, that sealed up, and made for their being placed in the monument.

To carry out this general design, we earnestly desire communications from every part of the Union, without delay, to be addressed to Eliza Whittlesey, general agent, who will deliver them to Joseph H. Bradley, chief marshal.

Signed by the Committee.

KEEPING COOL IN HOT WEATHER.—Chambers' Journal gives the following well-known devices in hot climates and seasons:

"The means in present use for artificial refrigeration are very various, some of them very intricate. Among these the employment of porous earthenware vessels receive a special place. Moors introduced into Spain this luxury, in the shape of very elegant vases, wonderfully light and porous. Water kept in these became rapidly deliciously cool, and from some peculiarity in the process of manufacture of the vessels, it acquired, in addition, a very agreeable flavor. In Egypt and in India, and in most sultry regions, this expedient is at the present time a very prevalent one. It has also for some time been extensively employed amongst ourselves—porous wine, beer, and water coolers, of many elegant designs, being now produced in great quantities. But porous ware keeps water cooler where the climate is hot, the very increment of heat being made to react in the production of cold by rapid evaporation. The Moors make for their earthen jugs was Al-ameroo, or Bucarroo. The Arabs burn up with the eternal fire of their scorching country, suffer a use of goat skin for water vessels, which make a little water slowly to exude, and thus keep the remainder comparatively cool. A common method of cooling wines in India, is one which will almost appear a paradox: the bottle is wrapped in flannel wetted with water, and placed directly in the rays of the sun; violent evaporation ensues, and the wine actually becomes cold. It is a common plan, too, for sailors, in warm latitudes, to cover their wine with cloths constantly wetted. Apartments are cooled on a similar principle, and an abundance of water is frequently dashed against the walls with the most gratifying effect. In India, also the cold, so dangerous and penetrating on a clear night, is often applied in a peculiar manner for the purpose of freezing water. Near Calcutta, in an open plain, there are large shallow excavations made in the ground, and lined with straw; upon this many rows of small shallow porous pans, filled with water, are placed at sunset. During the night ice forms in this cases upon the surface of the pans; it is carefully removed before sunrise, carried to a proper repository, and pounded into a mass there, and then covered over with blankets. This manufacture can only be pursued during the months of December, January, and February; and in the winter where the ice is formed in this manner, it is never produced naturally. This ingenious process must wholly disappear before the new import of Venham Lake ice. What a revolution has commerce effected in India, when we remember that early travellers in that country were looked upon as liars and impostors for asserting the possibility of solidifying water into ice!"

There is now no doubt that the crop both of Maryland and Ohio, in 1848, will be less than an average one. Since the stagnation in the Tobacco market, caused by the political changes in Europe, Ohio has had the effect of the Tobacco growing districts of Maryland have been received, expressing the determination of the planters to make less Tobacco than usual. The circulars sent by some of our commission merchants to their friends in Ohio, have had the effect of checking the preparations for large crops in that State, and the probability is that the crop there will be under the average.

MAJOR GENERAL FILLow.—General orders have been issued from the War Department, containing the President's review of the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case familiarly known as that of "General Fillow and the two howitzers." The President decides that there was an unintentional error of a material fact in the finding of the Court. He finds nothing in the case for which General Fillow deserves censure, and concurs with the Court and Gen. Scott that there is nothing in the case which requires further military proceedings. The President acquits the young officers who took the howitzers from their carriages and desired to retain them as trophies, of any criminal or improper motive.

DEATH WARRANT.—The Harrisburg Union says: The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution, on Friday, the 29th of September next, of Harris Bell, convicted in Wayne county, of the murder of Mrs. Eliza Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of that county.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL is in a good state of repair, and doing an excellent business. The revenue at all the offices exceed even the extraordinary receipts of last year. The increase is principally derived from the iron and coal trade.

The death of the venerable Dr. Ashbel Green, the Patriarch of the Presbyterian church, took place in Philadelphia on Friday last. Dr. Green was the first Chaplain elected by Congress, and we believe, the first moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and first Professor of Princeton College.

One hundred and fifty-four deaths occurred in Philadelphia last week. Of Consumption 23, of Inflammations 20, &c. Adults 57, children 97.

APPEAL TO THE HUMANE.

Office of the Colonization Society, Walnut Street above Sixth, Philadelphia.

Assured by several judicious friends that our community is not apprized of the efforts of the American Colonization Society, to extend the boon of freedom to a multitude of slaves proffered gratuitously to its care, we feel it an imperative duty to state that no less than 500 emancipated emigrants are to be sent to Liberia. An equal number are to be sent to Liberia. To secure at once their freedom and settlement in the new Republic, we solicit the means of meeting the generous overtures of some masters, and the bequests of others. This may be effected at the small outlay of \$50 for each emigrant, the estimated expense of the voyage to and settlement in Liberia. Nearly two hundred of the slaves to be liberated, are on one estate and must be sent speedily to prevent the forfeiture of their freedom. Collections in the several churches are therefore respectfully suggested. All other contributions will be gratefully received at the office, or by P. T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer, 85 South Front Street. ELIZABETH CASWELL, Corresponding Secretary.

Editors in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.—The steamer Champion arrived at Detroit, from Saint Saut Marie, on Saturday week, bringing several bars of Lake Superior Iron, manufactured at the Jackson Iron Company's Works. The iron is pronounced by competent judges to be of a very superior quality. The bars are hammered from the rough ore, and what is extraordinary, is so pure that it is ready for use without further process. The agent who came down, states that the texture of the iron is unusually fine, and with a slight process can be converted to the best article of cast steel. The present facilities for manufacturing are two forges, capable of turning out half a ton a day, but several companies are erecting works on different locations for extensive operations the present season. The works are located eight miles from the Lake, on Carp river; and the ore is found four miles above, in inexhaustible quantities. The surface of the country is undulating and covered with heavy pine timber. The ore is found in fragments on the surface and in perpendicular cliffs from one to two hundred feet in height.

St. Joseph's, Mo., is crowded with emigrants on their route to California and Oregon. Two hundred and ten wagons had crossed the river at that place, and forty or fifty at the ferry above St. Joseph's. The emigration this year will not be large as that of last year—probably not numbering more than five hundred men. The Mormons are said to be crossing in large numbers at Council Bluffs, and from 1500 to 2000 wagons are expected to leave in a few weeks for the Great Salt Lake. Major Harris recently arrived at St. Joseph, from the front camp of the emigrants. They were all getting on well, except the last, some 35 miles from the town—this party was without a leader, at a place distant from water, and nearly all of their cattle had either driven off by Indians, or strayed away in search of water. Major Harris is to go to California, in company with Col. Fremont, who was expected at St. Joseph by the 15th of this month.

Why should not Louis Philippe not resume the teaching of the languages?—Because he is not master of the French!

A chaplain in one of our State Prisons was asked by a friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the answer.

A lawyer down east advertises for a boy who can write a legible hand, and can read illegible writings! He wants to use him in his office.

Personal Beauty.—There is not a single individual among this vast community of intelligent persons, but who desires a pleasing countenance and a beautiful complexion to a sallow and repulsive visage. We love to look upon elegant portraits of beautiful persons, who were highly popular for their personal beauty, a fair and prepossessing complexion is oftentimes a principal feature in the success of young beginners in business, or his or her debut in the fashionable world; thousands of individuals who are now annoyed with a sallow and repulsive complexion, diseased, cracked, chapped and discolored skin, can, if they will use as a Toilet Emollient, that valuable skin purifier, RADWAY'S CHINESE MEDICAL SOAP, possessors of our race. If you but knew the manifold virtues of Radway's Soap, you surely would not be without it, its mysterious action on the skin cleanses the secretory vessels from all impurities, removes from the surface Pimples, Blisters, Pustules, Sallow, Yellow and Discolored Skin; cures Salt Rheum, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Itch, Tetter, Chapped Flesh, Sores and Bleeding Lips, Weak and Sore Eyes.

As a Nursery SOAP, every mother should keep this soap in her nursery; it protects the tender skin of the babe from the cold and bleaching winds of winter. For the Toilet, it is superior to all others, it is deliciously perfumed. For shaving, it is delightful, it produces a rich, copious, and lasting lather.

Each cake, to the genuine, must be signed R. G. Radway. J. A. R. RADWAY, 2 Courtland St., N. Y. Sold in Columbia by R. WILLIAMS, and Wm. A. LEADER. May 29th.

Thirty-five millions more are added to the muster-roll of freedom by the Austrian revolution,

Most Extraordinary Work.—The Married Woman's PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, Sixth Edition. 18mo. pp. 250. Price \$1. 25,000 copies sold in three months!

Years of suffering, of physical and mental anguish to many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulty to the husband, might have been spared by a timely possession of this work.

It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Truly, knowledge is power. His health, happiness, affluence.

The revelations contained in its pages have proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters to the author will attest.

Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother, the one either budding into womanhood or the one in the decline of years in whom nature contemplates an important change—can discover the cause, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

COPIES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL FREE OF POSTAGE TO THE PURCHASER. Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. On the receipt of one Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States. All letters must be post-paid (except those containing a remittance) and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box 1223, New York City. Publishing office, 123 Liberty-st., New York.

The "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" is sold by Booksellers throughout the United States. New-York, May 20, 1848—1m

UNITED STATES ARMY.—Fayetteville, N. Carolina, March 2, 1847. Mr. FOWLER—Dear Sir: Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully advise my friends, and all others who may need a medicine of that kind, to try it. G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

N. B. We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations produced from States far distant, where persons cannot be known, but, having testimony from every State in the Union, we refer you to our own doubts about the efficacy of this highly popular and useful medicine, to their own neighbors who have used the article.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.—Symptoms, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy not the genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine, unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by R. WILLIAMS, Front Street Columbia, Pa.

The Markets.

From M'Makin's Model American Courier. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1848.

COAL.—The supply of Anthracite is yet limited, without change in prices. Bituminous, 16 a 16 1/2 cts. per bushel. COFFEE.—The week's sales include 1,000 bags Rio and Laguayra, at 64 a 71 cts. 4 mo. Domestic Goods.—The demand for the supply of the Western markets continues, and prices are very steady. FRUIT.—Prices continue steady. Sales of 1,000 lbs. at 28 a 29 cts. per lb. Fish.—Mackerel No. 1, 20 a 10 cts. per lb.; \$7.25 a 8.50 for No. 2; and \$6.50 a 6.25 for No. 3. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Sales at \$5. 57 1/2 a 6 cts. per bushel for common; and \$6. 12 1/2 a 6.25 for choice brands, per bushel. RYE FLOUR—sales at 3-7/8 a 3-9/8 per bushel for Penna. GRAIN.—Wheat—sales at \$1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.31, 1.33, 1.34, and 1.46 per bushel, according to the quality. Rye—sales of 2,500 bushels at 73 a 80 cts. per bushel for Penna. Corn—25,000 bushels sold at \$1 a 52 cts. per bushel for Penna, and \$1 a 50 for South. IRON.—The sales include 1,500 tons Penna. Pig at \$23 a 24 for Anthracite, and \$27 a 32 for Charcoal. Pig per ton. We give the market rates: Anthracite \$23 a 25 per ton; English and Scotch Pig \$25 a 24; American Pig No. 1, \$20 a 22; American Pig, common, \$22 a 24; Swedish Bar, \$24 a 26; American Bar, rolled, common, \$24 a 26; English Bar, rolled, \$25 a 26; English Bar, common, \$24 a 26; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, per lb. 11 a 11 1/2; American Sheet, per lb. 10, \$12 a 12 1/2; English Sheet, \$11 a 11 1/2; Boiler, best quality, per lb. 5 1/2; 2d. do. 4 1/2; LATHS—sales at \$1.27, 1.45, and 1.50 per M. LUMBER—Cargos sales of Carolina Yellow Pine Flooring Boards at \$13 a 17 per M; Sassafras, \$11 a 12. POTATOES—sales at 75 a 80 cts. per bushel. PROVISIONS—sales of Western Bacon—sales at 41 a 49 cts. per lb. for Mess; Prime, \$5.50 a 5.75. Bacon—sales at 41 a 49 cts. per lb. for Mess; Prime, \$5.50 a 5.75; 2d. do. 41 a 49 cts. per lb. Lard—\$1.75 a 1.80 cts. per lb. for 50 lbs. Candles—sales at 23 a 24 cts. per bushel. STARCH—Government sells at \$3.50, 3/4 a 4 per bushel. SUGAR—Sales of 500 hhd. New Orleans at \$1 a 41 cts. 80 hhd. Porto Rico and 500 hhd. Manilla, on private terms. TALLOW—Rendered sells at 8 1/2 cts. per lb.

NEW YORK, May 26th, 1848. Pork is heavy and declining; mess nominally \$10; prime do. \$8. To arrive mess is offered at \$9.50; \$10; \$7.25. Beef is firm, 400 lbs. sold to-day at full prices. Lard has advanced 1/2 cent; butter, of which the supply is large, is slow at sale.

The market for Western Flour is steady, with sales of 8000 bushels, including mixed Michigan and Oswego, \$5 1/2 a 5 3/4; prime Green \$5.50 a 5.75; extra do. \$7 a 7.50; Southern is in fair inquiry at 56 a 61 cts., with sales of 150 bushels. Rye Flour sold at \$3.62 1/2 (a small lot). Corn Meal is scarce and firm; Jersey \$2.50; sales 2000 bushels of prime New Jersey Corn are reported at 50; and about 15,000 heated N. O. sold yesterday at 46 a 47.

BALTIMORE, May 21, 1848. Flour.—The market for Howard Street Flour is inactive. Sales of some small parcels were made yesterday and today at \$5.50. A sale of 400 bushels City Mills Flour was made yesterday at 86. Grain—Sales of good to prime red Mt. Wheat at 129 a 132 cts. We also note sales of 2500 bushels Western red, received from New Orleans, at 130 cts. and 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 122 cts. for red and 128 cts. for white. Corn is in fair inquiry at 39 a 41 cts. Sales of white at 39 a 41 cts. and yellow at 41 a 47 cts. We quote Oats at 32 a 33 cts. Provisions—Mess Pork is held at \$10.25, and prime at \$9.25 a \$6. Bacon—\$3 1/2 a 3 3/4 cts. for Shoulders; 4 1/4 a 4 1/2 cts. for Sides, and 4 a 6 cts. for Hams.

PETERSBURG, May 22, 1848. The Receipts of Flour are light, and the sales are moderate at previous rates, \$4 50 a 4 1/2. Sales of red Wheat at \$6 a 9; yellow Corn \$3 a 3 1/2; Oats \$2 a 2 1/2; New Orleans sugar 44 a 5; Whiskey 19; New Orleans Molasses 24; Rio Coffee 7; Lard \$1; Bacon, shoulder 2 1/2 a 3, Sides 2 1/2 a 3, Hams 4 a 5.

On the 31 day of October last, at Tampico, in Mexico, (late of this Borough), a member of Company B, 3d Regt. Illinois Volunteers.

THE GREAT CONVENTION of Purchasers of Elegant and CHEAP CLOTHING, at prices extremely low, will be held in session at the Philadelphia Warehouse, 105 CHEST-NUT STREET.

The session of this Convention is conducted with unparalleled harmony, and the amount of business done is immense. The Presidents, R. W. NELLE, assisted by the Treasurer, J. W. NELLE, and the Secretary, J. W. NELLE, and the Treasurer is kept constantly busy with receiving orders, and have unanimously consented to nominate Dr. R. W. NELLE, as

GENERAL TAYLOR, of the United States. In order to obtain 100,000 patrons of the Philadelphia Warehouse should vote for him. R. W. NELLE will prove a troublesome rival to other Presidents of competitors.

We are happy to say that at this Convention all sets of delegates are received, and no party men's money is accounted just as good as anybody's money. This magnanimity is highly extraordinary.

PHILA., May 27, 1848—2m