cent, which he estimates will afford an increase of three or four millions in the revenue.

It is said with authority that an issue of twelve millions in Treasury notes will also be recommended in preference to a loan.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1846.

Congress—The Tariff—The Treaty, &c.

By a very conclusive majority to-day in the House, the tariff was lifted; and from and after to-morrow we presume it will become the regular order of the day, for at least five or six weeks, in the House; and the probability is that the Senate will occupy quite as much, if not a greater length of days in its discussion. It is understood, of course, that the demonstration is a serious one—that some sort of a modification will pass the House, to be further the subject of modification in the Senate; and that when the two houses adjourn, toward the latter end of August, it will be with the passage of the sub-treasury and the tariff bills, in addition to the settlement of the Oregon question. Upon an appropriation for a dry dock at Philadelphia there was an interesting scene to-day in the House—just as we expected; though it ended more disastrously to Mr. Levin than he had perhaps anticipated.

We were all looking for a message from the President to day, communicating the treaty. The trouble has been, it is said, in getting Mr Buchanan to sign it, though we rather guess he is no longer disposed to stickle about the "clear and unquestionable title." Mr. Allen has resigned, as we had anticipated. Indeed, there was no other alternative left him. Mr. Haywood, we think, will be selected, to-morrow, to fill the vacancy—some say Mr. Dix, but Haywood appears the more probable. Ah, me! if Allen had only followed our advice and our example from the opening of Congress, he would have been the Magnus Apollo of his party. As it is, he has gone to pot with Gen. Scott, and his name is Hannes with Gen Gaines, and this is the end of all his pains. But "*Omnis res ferendo, superanda est.*"

The steamer Massachusetts, delayed from day to day for a week or two, leaves Alexandria to-morrow, with the battalion of Washington and Baltimore volunteers, for the seat of war. Capt. Jenkins, of the Metropolis House, accompanies them as sutler, a situation which has been pressed upon him from his hospitality to the "b'hovs," on their arrival from Baltimore, in getting them something to eat at a very late hour of the night, when all the stores and groceries were closed—We wish a happy voyage and good luck to the whole ship's crew. We are perfectly satisfied, that in case of a fight, they will be "thar."

We have nothing of material importance from the South to-night.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1846

After prayers, and the reading of the Journal of Friday last, several Senators simultaneously arose, but the floor was awarded to the Chairman on Foreign Relations.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ALLEN.

Mr. ALLEN said that at the commencement of the present session he had been placed by a vote of the Senate at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations. Very recently, when a question growing out of these relations, and deeply involving the rights and interests of the country, he had found it impossible to conform his opinions to the opinions of the majority of the Committee and Senate, but of the immediate subject of disagreement he was not now permitted to speak. He deemed it proper, in order that the Committee might be so organised as to act in harmony with the voice of the Senate, to vacate his place on that Committee. He, therefore, asked to be excused from further service with the Committee of Foreign Relations.

The question was put, and the Senator was excused.

Mr. WEBSTER moved that the Senate at one o'clock to-morrow proceed to elect a Chairman on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.

Mr Cass, of the Committee, bore his willing testimony to the zeal and ability with which the Senator from Ohio had fulfilled his duty as Chairman on Foreign Relations. He endorsed that Senator's views, and his course in every particular, and gave notice that under no circumstances should he take the place thus vacated by the late Chairman.

COASTING TRADE.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON moved instructions, which lie over, instructing the Commerce Committee to inquire into the number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade—the number of steam vessels, and the number of sails, with the classification of the tonnage of all said vessels.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

On motion of Mr. DIX, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the matters of difference between the two Houses on the Supplemental Army Bill. The Vice President appointed Messrs Dix, Westcott, and Mangum as the Committee on the part of the Senate.

TEXAS ROADS AND HARBORS.

Mr HOUSTON offered resolutions, which lie over, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Military Road from the Sabine to the Rio Grande—to inquire into the coast defences, harbors, &c of Texas. Also, that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of light-houses along the coast of Texas, for security of the navigation to its several harbors, &c.

STATE EXPENSES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The House bill to indemnify certain States for expenses of volunteers to Mexico, was read and referred.

THE 20TH JULY—THE QUESTION POSTPONED.

Mr HANNEGAN's resolution, fixing the day for closing the present session of Congress on the 20th of July next, was taken up, the time of the postponement heretofore made, having expired.

Mr. Lewis moved to postpone this resolution, and that the Senate resume the bill of Post Office appropriations.

Mr. MILLER.—I hope not, sir.

A VOICE.—I hope it will, sir.

Motion to postpone the resolution till to-morrow, lost—16 to 19

Mr. ARCHER.—What is the question before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT.—The question is on the resolution fixing the day of the final adjournment of Congress at the 20th July next.

Mr Lewis hoped the resolution would be postponed. The same reasons against fixing an early adjournment prevailed now as forcibly as they did two weeks ago. We have had no answer yet from the President on the finances, and the ways and means of meeting the extraordinary expenses of the government from the war with Mexico. He had expected a report from the Executive; it might still come in to-day. It was impossible to act upon the finances at all during the present session, if the day of adjournment were fixed on the 20th July, unless it were determined to abandon the defences of the country.

Mr. BREESE objected to fixing a day so far in advance. It was not a good policy on the part of the Senate to surrender its power over the question of adjournment, as it may yet become a question of great importance. It would be the best, therefore, for the Senate to retain their power over this question in their own hands.

Mr. ARCHER said if the Tariff bill was not taken up to-day in the House, he would not object to the resolution being adopted to-morrow. Meantime he was opposed to the proposition.

Mr HANNEGAN could not perceive any difficulty in the way of passing the resolution as regarded the measures yet unacted on. There was abundant time allowed for action. Action would be all that would be required.—The Tariff would need no very lengthy discussion. There had been already more speeches delivered upon that subject, in the American Congress, than upon any single subject before any legislative body upon the face of the earth. He called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. BAGBY did not intend to vote for this resolution. It was not practicable, to say the least of it, to adopt a day of adjournment on the very day when the great question of the revenues was just taken up in the other house.—It was like forestalling the action of the House. It was true that the question of the tariff had been discussed more than any other question under the government, and so it would and should continue to be, because it was the question of taxation; the mode and the amount of taxes to be taken from the people. Let us ascertain first, the chances of the Tariff bill in the House.

Mr. CALHOUN.—Postpone till next Monday.

Mr BAGBY—My friend suggests a postponement till Monday. I have no objection. I am opposed to fixing a day of adjournment until we shall have had some expression of the sense of the House upon the tariff.

Mr. MANGUM moved to postpone till Monday next.

Mr BAGBY thought that would be time enough to act upon the question of adjournment after the first Monday of July next, and suggested a postponement of the resolution accordingly.

Mr. LEWIS—Yes, sir; that will be time enough—say the first Monday in July.

Mr. BAGBY—I move, then, sir, to postpone the resolution till the first Monday in July next.

The question upon the motion was taken by a division—24 to 24—a tie.

Mr. HANNEGAN—The ayes and noes, Mr. President.

Mr. WEBSTER was in favor of Mr. Mangum's motion, to postpone to Monday next.

Mr. DICKINSON pleaded for the fixing the 20th July as the day. The interval afforded time enough to act upon the sub-treasury and the tariff, both of which he was desirous to see acted upon. But he objected to lingering here all the year round, waiting for business to come to him. All experience had shown that the greatest amount of business was always done after the day was fixed. It was time, at least, that we were beginning to entertain the motion to adjourn—the country expected it.

Mr BAGBY modified his motion of postponement to Monday next.

Mr. HANNEGAN hoped the Senate would come to a direct vote upon the resolution, one way or the other.

Mr. BAGBY—The question is now on the postponement. The ayes and noes were called, and the resolution fixing the day of adjourning the two houses, *sine die*, at the 20th July next, was postponed till Monday next.

WAREHOUSE BILL.

Mr. DIX gave notice that he should call up the warehouse bill to-morrow. His object was to explain its provisions to the Senate, and leave the day for action upon it at the discretion of the body.

ELIJAH WHITE.

The motion of Mr. WESTCOTT, Dr. White's bill was reconsidered, and laid over till to-morrow. It had been rejected, but by the vote to-day it is up again for consideration. Dr. White, sub-Indian agent in Oregon, was robbed by the Pawnee Indians. This is a bill of relief.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK VOTED DOWN.

The Senate refused to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock in the morning, 22 to 23. The hour of meeting will therefore continue to be 12 o'clock.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS—MAIL STEAMERS.

The post office appropriation bill, on motion of Mr. Lewis, was resumed, the question being upon an amendment by Mr. Niles, providing for a line of mail steamers from New York to Bremen, and another line from New York to Liverpool, and making, as the initiatory sanction of Congress to these enterprises, an appropriation to each of $25,000.

Mr. McDUFFIE opposed the proposition, because the speculation was dubious, and the extent of the cost uncertain. It was particularly inexpedient pending the present extraordinary expenses of the government.

Mr. MILLER urged the adoption of the Bremen line, because the contract was already made with the Postmaster General, under the law of last year. Otherwise, he would have preferred the line to Liverpool; but he was not now prepared to go for both.

Mr. DAVIS spoke at length in favor of both lines, and was followed on the same side by Mr. HUNTINGTON and Mr. NILES.

Mr. SIMMONS urged the further advantage of these ships as war steamers, in case of necessity.

Mr. McDUFFIE moved to strike out the provision for the line of steamers for Liverpool.

Mr. CALHOUN said this would be a costly experiment. Much information was yet required to know whether we should adopt it or not. The scheme presented itself in a great variety of aspects. It first presented itself as a naval establishment, secondly as a post-office establishment, and thirdly as a commercial establishment. As a post-office establishment, he doubted the expediency of extending its operations beyond our own limits. It was the policy of Great Britain, because her colonies extend all over the world. In that respect there was a great difference between the two countries. Speaking of the Cunard line, so often referred to by the advocates of this scheme, Mr Calhoun said it was known that the British government paid the company £90,000 per annum for transportation of the mails. Now he would ask what were the receipts of the government?

Mr DAVIS said that the receipts were said to exceed $15,000 per annum the expenditure to the company.

Mr. CALHOUN said that he had heard a good many hearsay estimates. He would prefer the official documents. He referred to certain parliamentary documents, and read from the British government reports of the cost and receipts of its foreign mail transportation: summing up eleven lines, their aggregate cost per annum amounted to at least £4,186,000; the receipts were £635,000; leaving a deficit in round numbers of £1,550,000, charged upon the general treasury. The Cunard line, in 1844, cost £90,000; its receipts from mails, including the British North American colonies, were only £75,000, leaving a deficit of £15,000; and deducting the colonies, the deficit would be greatly increased. As a commercial establishment, this savored too much of a monopoly, under government patronage. As a naval establishment, its expediency was very doubtful. Under an appraisement, these ships might be sold at an extortionate cost to the government. He thought it best that the navy should be built by the government itself of the best materials, and should always be in the best order for service.

Mr. ARCHER advocated the Bremen line, because of the tobacco trade with Germany, and the great facilities which this line would give to such trade.

Mr. McDUFFIE said if the Senator had voted for the Zoll Verlen treaty, it would have been of twenty times the value to the tobacco trade that any line of steamships could possibly be. That would have given free trade.

Mr ARCHER—We have free trade now.

Mr. M'DUFFIE—Well, then, I don't know what——

Cries of "Question! question!"

Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. ARCHER further discussed the Bremen appropriation, when

Mr SEVIER moved to lay the bill upon the table. Lost

And the appropriation of $25,000 of the Bremen line was agreed to, 27 to 24. Messrs. Dix and Dickinson voting in the affirmative.

The amendments were then reported and concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Houmah Land Claims were then debated for half an hour, by Mr. Johnson, of La., when the Speaker gave way and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1846.

A CHARGE OF CORRUPTION—A DENIAL.

Mr. LEVIN, of Philadelphia, arose to a personal explanation

Mr. HOPKINS—I object, sir, till the Navy Appropriation bill is disposed of. I insist on disposing of that bill first.

Mr. LEVIN—I rise to a question of privilege

The SPEAKER—The gentleman rises to a question of privilege.

Mr. LEVIN—In the *Union* of Saturday night, sir—

Mr. HOPKINS—I rise to a question of order. I desire to know whether it is in order to reply to attacks in newspapers, when the other party is precluded from being heard. Is this a question of privilege? I, sir, enter my protest against it.

The SPEAKER—The Chair cannot judge of the facts until the gentleman has made his statement.

Mr. ASHMUN—I hope the gentleman will be sustained in his question of privilege.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Pennsylvania will proceed.

Mr. LEVIN then referred to a communication in the *Union* of Saturday night, in which three letters appeared, one signed by W. J. Crans, of Philadelphia, saying that a small meeting was got up to make capital for Mr. Levin, on the subject of a dry dock, and that the meeting was a humbug; another signed by John Swift, ex-mayor of that city, and the third by J. S. Gilbert, of New York, under date of June 12th, saying that when he was in Washington, he was informed that Mr. Levin was the warm friend of a balance dock at the Philadelphia navy yard, and that now he was exceedingly solicitous for a sectional dock; that Mr. Levin made him an overture, which he conceived an improper and corrupt one, and declined it, (proposing to sell certain property to be benefitted by the building of the dock) He said that the article in the *Union* was scurrilous in its terms. Like sounds produced by striking on empty barrel heads, it received its best answer in their dying echo. It appeared that a member could not zealously advocate the interests of his constituents, but he must be denounced as an interested party! He had thought that, situated in these halls, where freedom of speech constituted the basis of political existence, a representative had the prerogative of urging and arguing measures freely. But puny lobby members would bring members of the House into a state of vassalage! They threatened, but he despised their threats; they made cowardly attacks, and published them in the *Union*. This communication had the semblance of being approved by the editors of that paper. Mr. Potter was told by Major Heiss, that the attack would not get in but as an advertisement, but it was, by some means, inserted as a communication. The name of John Swift was procured to a letter, to throw a fictitious influence around the individual who signed the communication. Mr. Swift, fortunately for him, was in the city, and on yesterday (Sunday) he addressed him a note, asking him whether he gave his name as an endorsement of the fair character and high standing of the party. Mr. Swift replied, that his sole object was to bear testimony to the character and standing of the gentleman who presided at the meeting, and not to those of Mr. Potter, Mr. Crans, or Mr Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert had represented himself as a poor man, and the first and strongest appeal was his poverty. He (Mr. Levin) had never conversed with him four times in his life, and dis not think he would know him were he to see him; and on Saturday last, he fastened on him seven deliberate falsehoods. And was it possible that, if he had property to sell, he would have gone to a stranger living in N. York, when he had friends in Philadelphia, capitalists, and not men who would pick his pocket? What difference would it have made to him what kind of a dock was constructed at the Philadelphia navy yard? He pronounced Mr Gilbert's statement, before the House, the country, and his God, false from the beginning to the close. He turned, with loathing from the serpents that would never be able to wound with their fangs, or irritate with their venom.

AMERICAN NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

The previous question was, on Saturday, moved and seconded on the amendments as reported by the Committee of the Whole, on the bill making appropriations for the navy for the year ending June 30, 1847.

Several amendments were concurred in, and others were received for separate votes.

The House refused, by a vote of yeas 86, nays 101, to concur in the amendment appropriating $5,000 for computing and publishing, under the direction of the superintendent of the Observatory, the American Nautical Almanac, to be calculated from the meridian at Washington.

SECTIONAL DOCK AT PHILADELPHIA.

The appropriation of $100,000 for a sectional dock at Philadelphia was concurred in—yeas 95, nays 91.

THE NAVY YARD AT MEMPHIS.

The question was stated on agreeing to the amendment striking out the appropriation of $100,000 for the navy yard at Memphis.

A good deal of confusion prevailed.

Mr DROMGOOLE—Report the amendment. [Voices—"What is the amendment?"

The SPEAKER—It has been read two or three times. It is impossible for gentlemen to hear while there is so much confusion. (rap, rap)

The amendment was again read; and, by a vote of yeas 121, nays 62, the appropriation was stricken out

An amendment authorizing a transfer of appropriation for a rope-walk at Memphis, Tennessee, was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 75.

A RECONSIDERATION AND REJECTION!

Mr. TIBBATTS moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the amendment appropriating $100,000 for the sectional dry-dock at Philadelphia was passed. The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 98, nays 91. So it was re-considered. Another vote was taken, and the amendment was at last rejected—yeas 89, nays 102.

REDUCTION OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The amendment making it the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to reduce the personnel of the navy to 7,600 at the conclusion of the war with Mexico, was agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 191, nays 2 (Messrs. M. Brown and Stephens.)

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. McKAY, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved, at one o'clock, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEWART (to Mr. McKay).—What bill does the gentleman propose to take up?

Mr. McKAY.—The tariff (Laughter)

Mr. STEWART asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered; and, by a vote of yeas 120, nays 87, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was called to preside over the committee.

Mr. McKAY arose, and was recognised by the chair, He moved to take up the tariff bill.

Mr. BAUGHMAN asked the gentleman to give way, to enable him to move to take up the bill to establish a National Foundry.

The CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman from North Carolina moves to take up the bill indicated by him.

Tellers were ordered, and they reported that 115 voted in the affirmative and 71 in the negative.

The Clerk read the "bill to reduce the duties on imports and for other purposes."

Gentlemen did not seem to pay much attention to this part of the proceedings. Some stood and talked in "the area of freedom," and others retired, for that purpose, to the lobbies. There was a continuous hum of voices.

The Clerk having read the bill,

Mr. HUNGERFORD sent to the Clerk's table a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice of an amendment which he designed to offer—to strike out the provisional duty of ten per cent. on tea and coffee, and chocolate.

Mr. TIBBATTS moved that the bill be laid aside until the substitute shall have been printed.

Mr. McKAY suggested that the bill be passed by informally until to-morrow, when the debate can be commenced.

The bill was accordingly laid aside.

MEXICO—ILLINOIS BONDS—BOUNDARY.

The Committee then took up the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department.

Mr. CULVER defended his vote against the War bill, and he alluded to the remarks of Mr. Douglas, heretofore submitted, and spoke of Illinois not paying her bonds. He contended that we began the depredation on the rights of Mexico, and provoked the war.

Mr McCLERNAND arose, and interrupted Mr. Culver.

Mr. CULVER.—Does the gentleman wish to ask a question?

Mr. McCLERNAND made a point of order. The gentleman, in his wanderings, had gone out of his way, and, in consequence of an offence charged to be given by my colleague, (Mr. Douglas,) takes occasion to attack Illinois. If the gentleman says that Illinois refuses to pay her debts, he utters a slander.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. McCLERNAND was understood to say that his colleague and the gentleman could settle the personal matter between themselves, but he wished to defend Illinois against slander.

Mr. CULVER resumed.—It is remarkable that a point of order is raised, because I said a State does not pay her debts. I hope Illinois will call in her bonds. My constituents hold some of these bonds, and they feel anxious that they should be cancelled.

He then spoke of the boundary of Texas. It was true that Texas had resolved that her boundary extended to the Rio Grande, but resolves of themselves were of no use—it took two to make a bargain. All history proved that there was some other line; and he appealed to the representatives from Texas to say whether she ever had possession of that boundary. No! Gen. Houston caused a letter to be written to her majesty's minister, (Charles Elliott,) stating the reason why he did not interfere in behalf of the Mier prisoners, was, that they entered Mexico contrary to the authority of law. Col Benton had nearly put this matter in a true light. [A voice—"He didn't know the line"] Yes, sir; he knew that line, and he knew the correct line of Oregon—54 [Laughter.] He alluded to what Messrs. Van Buren, Calhoun, and McDuffie said about Texas, etc. And when he concluded,

Mr PILLSBURY, of Texas, obtained the floor, and

The Committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

PRINTING OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. HUNGERFORD said that while in Committee, he offered a substitute for the Tariff Bill, and now he moved that it be printed.

It was suggested that five thousand copies of the bill, and a like number of the substitute be printed. [Cries of "Oh! no, the usual number"]

Mr. JONES, of Georgia—The bill has been printed.

A VOICE—"Yes, but there are none in the House now"

In answer to an inquiry, the SPEAKER said that 500 copies was the usual number.

And 500 copies of each, were ordered to be printed.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

Mr. GILES asked leave to submit a resolution, but it was objected to—that copies of the Documentary history of the United States, now in the State Department, be distributed to each incorporated Historical Society in this country.

INCREASE OF ARMS.

Mr. BEDINGER, asked leave to submit a resolution, which was objected to—that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the manufacture of an increased number of arms at the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories.

A resolution was adopted to terminate the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

And at fifteen minutes past three the House adjourned.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1846.

Clear Weather Again—Prosperity of the Telegraph—The Crim Con Case—Heavy Failures—Preparations for the Fourth—Dull Times—Markets, Stock Board, &c.

The sun is up this morning with a bright and beaming countenance, and will doubtless soon obliterate all the bad effects of the recent and long continued moist season.

The Telegraph line between this city and Philadelphia, is doing an immense business, whilst its management is outrageously bad. It is kept running constantly from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night, and then is often, as I learn from the operators, compelled to close with considerable business on hand.

The existing crim con case on the Fell's Point, turns out better for the guilty man than common report fixed him yesterday. The delicate surgical operation was not completed, though attempted—the interference of friends having frustrated the design of the enraged husband.—However, Dr B. has commenced a suit, and the whole matter will be up for adjudication before our courts in a few days. As is usual, in such cases, the guilty woman receives the maledictions of all classes of the community, especially of her own sex, and certainly finds herself in a very awkward position. She has returned to her husband's house; though, it is said, they have not seen each other since, and he is engaged in the preliminary steps for procuring a divorce.

We have had a number of heavy failures in this city, and a vast number of others are reported as in a tottering condition. One firm has left liabilities standing to the amount of not less than $300,000.

The preparations making for the celebration of the Fourth of July, in this city, are of the most extensive character; and it will doubtless be one of the most generally celebrated Independence days that has occurred for a great number of years. There will be thousands of persons present from the counties and lakes, confectioneries and julips will be used up at a brisk rate.

Our city is unusually dull at present, and barren of exciting incident of local character; whilst in public and national affairs important events come so close on each other that they attract very little attention. The fact is, Uncle Sam is looked upon as such a lucky old dog that everything is expected to turn out favorable to his wishes; so that I verily believe that nothing but a total rout of General Taylor by the Mexicans, would arouse or excite our citizens during the present warm weather.

THE MARKET.—There was a moderate supply of Beeves at market yesterday, and sales to a fair extent were made. The offerings at the scales comprised 274 head, of which 200 were sold, and 74 remain over. Prices ranged from $2a$3 62½ per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $1.$7 net. These rates indicate a decline, but those at lowest figures were grass fed cattle, whilst for Western within a trifle of former quotations was obtained. The average rate of sales was about $3 25. I quote live hogs at $4 50a$5. The supply is less abundant and those rates more easily obtained. Nothing of note was done in Howard st. Flour on Saturday. There was a shade more of firmness yesterday, and I note a sale of 500 bbls. of fresh flour, besides several smaller parcels, at $3 87½. There were settlements for receipts on Saturday and to-day at $4 75.

Sales of Stocks at Baltimore.

With the exception of Baltimore 6's of 1890, every description of stocks advanced at the Board yesterday—they closed at 97½ for sale, (for the opening,) 97½ bid—a decline of ½ per cent. on the sales of Saturday. Maryland 6's closed at 78¾ asked, 78 bid—advance of ⅜ on the closing rates of Saturday. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares reached 50, at which rate they closed with some firmness; for sale at 55. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds closed at 100¾ bid, 101¼ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1846.

A waggish individual, with, perhaps, some mischievous intentions, not as yet disclosed, has posted placards about the city calling a town meeting for this afternoon, to "put down" the telegraph. It states that the wires, being extended over a wide region of country, have the effect of spreading storms throughout the whole distance, causing disease, and the crops to rot from the long-continued rains. This idea, which originated in the mind of some washerwoman, who was disappointed last week in getting her clothes dry, has no doubt reached the present pitch by the assistance of a penny paper of this city, the proprietors of which sent some time since to the office of the telegraph to inquire whether there was any news. The hoax will perhaps attract a crowd, as Professor Espy, and Hogue, the astrologer, are announced to speak.

While alluding to the telegraph, let me state that the iron cord having now been thoroughly tested on the Baltimore line, the link to connect Harrisburg with this city is to be immediately completed. The line has been open for several months from Harrisburg to Lancaster, and from the latter city to this the posts are planted, and the workmen will shortly commence putting up iron cord. This will complete one step towards the west, and when finished to Pittsburg, access to the valley of the Mississippi will be easy. Application has already been made to the western company for the immediate commencement of the line between Cincinnati and Louisville, by a gentleman who is willing to furnish all the funds necessary for the undertaking.

Several accidents occurred yesterday to persons at and on the road to the Hunting Park Course to see Jackson, the American deer, run eleven miles in an hour. Samuel Christy was instantly killed by falling from a vehicle, while reaching for the reins, which his companion had dropped. A sued also broke down with the weight of a crowd upon it, but no one was seriously hurt.

A seizure of 250 barrels of flour was made yesterday, in consequence of not being inspected, and also for short weight. It was from the state of Ohio, and had been shipped on board a Boston packet.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

JUNE 16—FIRST BOARD—30 Planter's Bank, Miss., 33½; 15,000 State 5's, 65¾; 1000 Cincinnati Bonds, 5's, 81; 52 Commercial Bank, 49.

AFTER SALES—4000 Reading Railroad Bonds, 73; 50 do do shares, 55½; 5000 State 5's, 68⅝.

SECOND BOARD—2800 Lehigh Bonds, 56¼; 100 do do 56; 10 Man. and Mechanics' Bank, 22½; 7 do do 23¾; 400 Reading Railroad, 35; 4400 do Bonds, 77.

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1846.

The Sheet Iron Band—What is It?

The sheet iron band, of Boston, celebrate their C. C. C. C. IV. anniversary, on the 17th instant, when several of the firemen of Boston will be initiated.

The fishing here is excellent, and great sport is expected. All are anxious to get the silver horse shoe, which will be awarded to the brother who catches the largest fish (cod) An extra train would have been run over the Providence and Stonington road had not war been declared against Mexico.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

JUNE 15.—FIRST BOARD.—8 shares North Bank, 95; 7 do N. E. Worsted Co., 77½; 50 do East Boston Co. 15¾; 1-4 do Western Railroad, b o 5 ds, 100; 25 do Long Island Railroad, b o 10 ds, 36½; 225 do do 36; 26 do do, 35¾; 10 do Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 60½; 25 do do 5-4; 127 do do, 60; 100 do Reading Railroad, 31¾; $1000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Bonds, 1850, 77¼.

SECOND BOARD.—25 shares Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 60; 25 do do b o 10 ds, 60; 35 Western Railroad, b o 5 ds, 100, 20 do East Boston Co., 15¾; $1000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Bonds, 1850, 77.

MELANCHOLY AFFRAY AT PALMYRA, MISSOURI.—The *St. Louis Republican* of the 8th instant, has the following:—We alluded a few days ago, to a difficulty between H. C. Broadus, of Hannibal, and John L. Taylor, of Palmyra, resulting in a challenge to fight a duel, and the rejection of the terms proposed by the challenged party. That affair has led to a most dreadful result in the death of the seconds, which occurred on Saturday evening last, at Palmyra. About 8 o'clock, George W. Buckner, Esq., met Jos. W. Glover at the spring in or near Palmyra. The meeting was accidental—Glover, armed with a six barrel revolving pistol, Buckner without any means of defence. An altercation took place between them, of the tendor of which, we are not informed, when Glover drew his pistol and shot Buckner, the ball passing just above the hip, and coming out at the navel. Buckner, thus wounded, immediately seized the pistol from Glover's hands, and fired it, the ball passing directly through the latter's heart. He expired immediately. Buckner died yesterday morning.

The parties to this dreadful conflict are respectable men; and we understand that there had been, prior to the above duel, no difficulty whatever between them. Mr. Buckner was the circuit attorney for the district, residing at Bowling Green, and Mr. Glover a student at law at Palmyra.

FIRE IN NORTH HAVEN.—On Sabbath evening, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a building formerly occupied as the carriage factory of Ives & Gill, but recently by J. E. Brouson and Andrew Martin. The building was 100 feet in length, and three stories high. No insurance on the building, machinery, or stock. Total loss from $3,000 to $4,000.—*New Haven Herald, June 15.*

FROM MEXICO AND THE PACIFIC.—In addition to the news, published by us a few days since, from Mexico and the Pacific, brought by the U. S. steamer Mississippi, we find the following intelligence in the Washington *Union* of Monday night:—

Our squadron in the Pacific was generally in good health. The Constitution, her crew having become very much enfeebled in the East Indies, and suffering from disease contracted there, sailed for Boston via Valparaiso on the 23d April. The Congress was daily expected at Mazatlan. The Columbus and Vincennes are both under orders to the Pacific squadron; and the Saratoga and Dale have sailed for the same destination. The armed storeship Lexington, destined also for the Pacific, will be ready for sea in a few days.

The belief is generally entertained at Vera Cruz that the government of Paredes must soon fall. Upwards of twenty gentlemen of influence belonging to the federal party, among whom were Gomez Farias, and Faqueros, were arrested and thrown into prison about the 18th ult.

The John Adams sailed from Pensacola on the 5th instant, and was followed in a day or two by the Cumberland and Potomac.

We also find in the *Union* the following interesting letter from the city of Mexico, which briefly shows the benefits the Mexican people are to receive from the present war with the United States—the *people*, as contradistinguished from the military usurpers and tyrants by whom they have so long been plundered, and kept in perpetual anarchy.

MEXICO, May 23, 1846

As yet the Mexican government has given no particulars of the actions which have taken place between their forces which crossed the river to attack the American camp, and those of General Taylor, though many accounts are in circulation and people here (even Mexicans) have been induced to think that it was worse than it really is, and the report has been very current that three thousand of the Mexican army have been killed and taken prisoners; while the American account, said to come from General Taylor's camp, is only fifteen hundred. Many of the Mexicans are not sorry at this defeat of their army, but are rather inclined to believe that the cause of their country has been served by it, and would like to see the whole of their army destroyed, as it is of no use to the country, and only serves the cause of military aspirants, and to keep them in eternal revolutions.

"The people are not entirely ignorant of what is going on for the destruction of the elective franchise and for the establishment of a monarchy, to be brought about by European management and intervention.

"The United States will never occupy her just position in this country until the federal system is restored. The greatest obstacle to this is the army, supported by the church; but if the army was destroyed, the political influence and power of the church would be circumscribed by the power of the people, and the influence they have over the lower clergy."

THE CAMPAIGN.—We cannot vouch for all the details which are put forth, but energy and action will mark the campaign. The volunteers are approaching from different directions, prepared to second with all their enthusiasm the movements of the commanding general. His march is onwards for Monterey—(not, of course, the Monterey of the Pacific, but the Monterey of the province of New Leon, marked off in the valuable table of distances, which we publish to day, from the pen of an experienced guide. We advise the reader to preserve it for future reference)

General Taylor is about to ascend the Rio Grande for Camargo—but he wants, for this purpose, flat bottomed steamboats. In this respect, some of his arrangements have been delayed. One steamboat is rendered unsafe by the worms—another has bulged. He has sent an active agent up the Mississippi to obtain the necessary transportation "Rough and Ready" will lose as little time as possible. We hope to hear of his reaching Monterey in all the month of July.—*Washington Union, June 15.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Tuesday, June 16.

ASHES.—Sales of pots at $3 50 a $3 56¼, and pearls at $4 06½.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is a little better, with more sales. A lot of prime Genesee sold at $4 25, and some indifferent at $4 18¾. Michigan held at $4 a 4 06¾.

COTTON.—Another quiet day in this article, and sales small. Buyers are not disposed to enter the market at present rates, and holders in view of a more prosperous state of trade a-head, and a short supply of the staple, seem disposed to be firm at present prices. We continue to quote—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	*Florida.*	*Mob. & Texas.*	*New Orleans*
Inferior,	— a —	6⅛a	6⅝	6⅜a 6⅝
Ordinary,	6¾a 7	6¾a 7	7	7 a 7
Middling,	7¼a 7½	7¼a 7½	7½a	7½ 7½
Good Middling,	7⅝a 7⅞	7⅝a 7⅞	8 a	8¼ 8¼
Middling Fair,	7⅞a 7⅞	8 a 8⅛	8⅛a	8
Fair,	8 a 8⅛	8⅜a 8½	8⅜a	9
Fully Fair,	8⅛a 8⅜	8⅜a 9	9 a	9½
Good Fair,	8⅜a 9	9⅛a 9½	9⅝a	10⅜
Fine,	none none	none none	11 a	12½

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork is held at $18 50, and prime at $8. Beef, $6 50 a $7, for city and country mess; prime $4 75.

New York Cattle Market.

JUNE 16—At market—1168 Beef Cattle, (principally from the South and West,) 70 Cows and Calves, and 3000 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices—Beef Cattle have fallen off a fraction. The sales during the week ranged from $6 to $7—a reduction of about 25c per cwt. upon the prices current the week previous. 80 head driven to Brighton, and 100 left over.

Cows and Calves—Prices do not materially vary from last quotations. All sold at from $16, $25 a $38.

Sheep and Lambs—The unusually large number offering, has affected prices somewhat unfavorably. An animated demand during the week, however, nearly cleared the market, at prices ranging as in quality, from $1 75 to $4 75.

Hay—There continues to be an abundant supply on hand, but we notice no improvement in prices. Sales of good L. Island (loose) Timothy are reported at 62½ a 70c per cwt.

The Crops.

The Alexandria *Gazette* states, that the crops in Fairfax, Loudon, Fauquier, Clark, Warren, and Frederick, generally, look in excellent condition, and promise an abundant yield.

Passengers Arrived.

NEW ORLEANS—Ship Saltana—Miss Nichols, Mrs Blydenburgh, Mr Vanderhydea, lady and servant; Mrs Clannon, two children and servant; Messrs Conway, Carrigan, Curry, Travers, and 12 in steerage.

CHARLESTON—Bark Gen Green—Mr Giddean and two daughters.

TRINIDAD—Brig Baltic—Mr and Mrs Woolley and 3 children, Messrs Lusty, Edmondson, and Banta.

PORT AU PLATT—Brig James Roach—Mr C S Kingsley and daughter, of St Domingo.

Passengers Sailed.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Cambridge—(Additional)—Rev'nd John McLean, Ohio; Major Macpherson, (U S Army) two children and servant, Canada; Mrs Burroughs and daughter, England; J Foster and son, New York; Mr Audubon, lady, two children and servant, do; T Goodly and lady, do; Miss Newell, do.

HAVRE—Ship Burgundy—(Additional)—A Ferre, New Orleans.

BREMEN—Ship Westphalia, from Baltimore—Mr Malle, lady, two children and servant, of New York.

BARBADOES—Brig J Peterson—Miss Jeannette G Groning, of Brooklyn.

Foreign Importations.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Great Western—222 bales P Harmony, Nephew & co—1 cs R & H Haight—1 C F Sanderson—1 box 1 cs Collector—1 sharpe, Lindsey & co—1 Sill & Thompson—1 P Jones & co—1 truss 1 box J Coulsh—1 do Cromwell, Haight & co—1 Lovett & Bicker—1 M Mitchell—1 S Cochran—1 E J Simpson—2 H S Ballard—1 W Fisher—1 parcel G Grove—2 Martmers & Gray—2 J Owen—3 Lewis & Goodman—2 bales Cameron & Brand—3 pkgs A & R Waller—1 truss W Stone—1 do T Blumwood—1 case Sherman & Duggan—1 J A Farnum—1 box Ibbotson & Horner—1 do A Hazen—1 Butterfield, Brothers & co—1 J S Spinnins—1 Meyer, Leon & co—3 Cromwell, Haight & co—2 R Ewing—2 G Taylor & son—6 firkins W G Bull & co—5 cs R L Goddard—1 cs Fellows, Van Arsdale & co—1 do A H Ward & co—2 J Owen—1 Lewis & Goodman—2 trusses Wright, Sturges & Sha