EULOGIUM,

UPON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON:

Delivered in the city of Pittsburgh, July 17, 1845,

BY WILSON M'CANDLESS, ESQ.

"The LORD OF HOSTS has taken away the mighty man, and the man of war,"—the accomplished civilian and the great captain of the age.

The people praise him, the nation mourns him. He has gone down to an humble and unpretending tomb, there to await the summons of the archangel to the resurection of the just.

What a spectacle is here presented to the eye of the civilized world. This is no tribute to power,—no suppliancy to wealth, no bowing of the knee to congregated authority. It is the voluntary offering of a free and generous constituency to one linked to them by ties that nature holds indissoluble. Like the silver cord of pure affection, which connects us with beings of the spiritual world, these ties cannot be severed by the convulsions of personal or party warfare. In one mind and one spirit, and as brethren of the same household, you have come up to this place in sadness to perform a melancholy but patriotic duty.

The bells have tolled—the funeral song is sung—the muffled drum has revealed its mournful tale—the proud emblem of our national sovereignty is shrouded in sable—the trumpet to the cannon speaks throughout the land, that one of her gifted sons has fulfilled his destiny, and surrendered his spirit to God who gave it.

And, fellow countrymen, in commemorating the virtues of departed worth—in celebrating a name full of interest and love of county, let us not forget that this Hero, like his great prototype of the Revolution, relied not on his own arm; but upon that Omnipotence which controles the operations of republics and kingdoms, and who also sheds upon us His tender mercies, with all the renovating influence of the early and the latter rain.

Emulating this illustrious example, derived from high authority, let us not worship false gods in the hour of our extremity.

Potent as may be our means of attack and defence—proud as we may be of our prowess and valor, and animated with a consciousness of the rectitude of our cause, we must look to the Source of all power for that assistance which commands success.

Jackson's nativity was amid the happy hills, the pleasant shades, and refreshing gales of the palmetto State—that State which he regarded with filial love, but whose truant spirit he was compelled to rebuke, when in after years she manifested a rebel disposition towards the Government, which in justice and wisdom he administered.

He cherished that State—with touching sensibility he remembered the play grounds of his early days; and when in the stern reality of maturer life, he was called by the responsibility of his political position to correct the errors and defections of her statesmen; he did so, as one honoring his parentage, but resolved to execute his high commission.

Nursed in the lap of a mother who fled from the oppression of a foreign land to seek refuge in this, he imbibed those sentiments of patriotism which prompted him, when a stripling, to battle against a sovereign, who arrogated to himself the name of the Lord's annointed.

That mother offered up her whole family, except her last born son, upon the alter of her country; and like Abraham, she would have sacrificed him, too had not her hand been stayed by an invisible Power.

That same spirit which animated the mothers of New England, prior to the contest at Lexington, actuated her to resist foreign aggression, although at the expense of domestic immolation. And as son after son shouldered his musket and departed to participate in the danger and glory of the great struggle for republican liberty, that mother forgot the natural yearnings for her offspring in her deep seated love for the land of her adoption. She knew not, at that early period, the reward that was in store for her favored and favorite child. Her imagination had not pictured a new empire springing into existence, which would rival the Colossus of the Old World; one that would humble his strength and dry up the sources of his power. And she could not see in the youthful Carolinian the successful General, or the popular President of a new republic, predestinated to revolutionize the workings of the social system. But if it is permitted to those called hence to witness from their lofty sphere the changes and chances of this life, to partake of our joys and our sorrows, with what maternal exultation must she have pursued his brilliant career, and gazed with fondness upon its happy termination.

Education, profound or polite, was not to be acquired during the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary war. The schoolmaster was there, but his superiority was superseded by a higher authority. Even the sanctity of the "meeting house," where the Rev. Mr. Humphries instructed Jackson in the dead languages, was invaded, and the pedagogue and his pupils were placed upon an equality in preparing for the common defence. Books were turned into wadding; the ferule was supplanted by the sword, and the foolscap by the helmet; the hunting shirt took the place of the roundabout, and the rifle and the powder horn that of the satchel. The juvenile ramparts, thrown up at mid-day, were deserted, and protection was sought for in the forts and block houses of the early pioneer.

In the midst of all this excitement, Jackson acquired the rudiments of an education which, riveted upon his strong faculties, enabled him to surmount difficulties in his subsequent acquisitions of knowledge, and which were illustrated in the military and intellectual achievements of his maturer years.

His mother died when with christian zeal she was in the fulfilment of an errand of mercy to the prison ships at Charleston.

Isolated, stript of the endearments of home and consanguinainity, and in the possession of a trifling patrimony, he entered upon those studies that were to fit him for the world's criticism and the world's charity.

Waxhaw had no more charms for him, the last link that connected him with that spot was broken. Beneath the broad elm in the rural churchyard, was deposited the mortal remains of her to whom he looked for advice and consolation. The old thatched roof which protected him in infancy, was only associated with death and desolation. The spring at his father's door, where he allayed his thirst after the pastime of a summer's day, had no longer refreshment for him. His companions were all gone—they had been sacrificed to the vengence of a ruthless tyranny. But he goes leaving the scenes of his youth and his early associations, and enters upon the study of the law.

Notwithstanding the perplexities incident to this pursuit, greatly aggravated by an imperfect education, he triumphed here, as in the field of battle; and his indomitable courage, and love of adventure prompted him to explore a scene of future action, suited to the bravery and independence of his character.

Boon and his companions had been, "monarchs of all they surveyed." They had contended for supremacy upon the dark and bloody ground, where many a battle was lost and won, with an intrepidity that commanded, as it deserved, the admiration of succeeding generations.

Wild and uncivilized as was this territory at the period now referred to, the Anglo Saxon blood could not be restrained within its limits, but bursting the bounds of semi-civilized society, sought a more extended field upon which to develope its love of forest life, its excitement and toils.

Tennessee opened a new area for the youthful ardor of the country. Rich in valleys and plains, teeming with the rank verdure of an untilled soil, and interspersed with barren hills which yielded no products

"But man and steel, the soldier and his sword,"

many a young man wandered there, to test the strength of his constitution, and to carve his way to glory and to fame.

Thence went Andrew Jackson! The incursions and depradations of the savages soon afforded him an opportunity to display those military qualities which subsequently raised him to posts of the highest distinction. His bravery exacted fear from his enemies, and commanded their highest admiration.—The red warrior, who fired the cabin and scalped the unprotected mother and her children, received his recompense in the deadly aim of our hero's fire arms. Confidence was excited in the ability of the white man to hold at bay, and finally subdue this formidable antagonist, and although the crack of the rifle and the yell of the Indian, yet assailed the ear of the people, they assembled in solemn council to form a Constitution for their mutual government and safety.

To that Convention Jackson was elected a delegate, and he there exhibited the same skill and discernment in laying the foundations of a State, that he exhibited in other great enterprizes, civic and military. Stout hearts and strong minds were present at that convocation, and among them, preeminent in judgment and debate, was the subject of this eulogy. They modelled a Constitution, republican and conservative in its character, and were admitted into

"The immortal league of love that binds,
Our fair broad Empire, State with State."

Talents of the high order manifested by him, were not permitted to slumber in the seclusion of obscurity.

Honored with the approbation of a constituency whom he prized and loved, he was sent by acclamation to represent the people of the new-born State in the Congress of the Union. Thence he was transmitted to that august body, the Senate of the United States, there to be associated with some of the founders and fathers of the Republic, in maturing a system of laws in conformity to the great fundamental instrument of our national creation.

Although he was neither "the cunning artificer, nor the eloquent orator," he was gifted by Heaven with those masculine powers of mind, which rendered him a valuable adjunct to the grave Senators by whom he was surrounded. The principal measure to which he devoted his attention during his legislative career was the repeal of the alien law—that odious enactment so repugnant to the spirit of our inimitable institutions.

Anxious for the retirement so often sought for, and so seldom attained by the eminent and the good, he abandoned the stage of political collision, before the expiration of his constitutional term, and took up his abode on the sunny banks of the Cumberland river.

Like the noble old Roman, he was not permitted to repose long under his own vine and fig-tree, until popular sentiment called him to the exercise of the highest judicial functions of the State.

Distrustful of his legal attainments, and his ability to spread the broad platform on which was to rest the jurisprudence of Tennessee in all future time, he accepted and exercised the duties of his high vocation only for a limited period.

Clear and discriminating he looked more to the essence than to the bodily form of the subject. Justice, equity, a sense of right prevailed over mere legal technicality, and when his decree *was* made, it was as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. More: when the ministerial authority was set at defiance by the turbulent spirits of the day, he was first to inculcate by his presence and courage unconditional submission to the laws. In this he illustrated the force and beauty of our political system.

When the whole popular momentum is brought to bear, by the exigency of a single writ upon an insubordinate member of society, the bench, the workshop and the pulpit may be impressed into the civil police, to restore order, or compel a compliance with the judgments of the Constitutional Courts of the country. The offended or defeated party may appeal to Cæsar, but he must respect the edicts of the lesser tribunal.—Upon this is dependent the proper administration of justice to all classes of the community.

Jackson found many during his brief judical career who regarded animal force as paramount to legal obligation, and he checked the revolutionary spirit by a ready and resolute compliance, on his own part, with the requisition of the proper officer enjoined to execute the mandates of the law.

Once more in retirement, surrounded by ardent friends and generous neighbors, and in the enjoyment of that recreation necessary to the restoration of a debilitated constitution, the Judge was merged in the Farmer, and he so continued until his country called him to the protection of our southern frontier from the attack of a bloody and relentlentless adversary.

With alacrity he obeyed the call. To his standard flocked hundreds of his countrymen eager as himself for the fight.—The close of the campaign showed that the valor attributed to each was not counterfeit or misplaced.

To the Creek war we may refer with pride and satisfaction as rivalling in glory the achievments of the youthful Corsican upon the plains of Italy.

Encompassed everywhere with the apprehension of disease, and the reality of famine, victory succeeded victory, until the machinations of Tecumseh, the divinations of his brother the Prophet, and the "savage" diplomacy of Great Britain, were overwhelmed by the bravery of the Commander and his men.

The battle of Talusatenee, under the direction of the unsubdued and unconquerable Coffee, was a prelude to the rout at Talledega; but at Talledega, astounded, scattered, dismayed, these heretofore invincible warriors fled before the valiant men under Jackson's command, until night intervened and arrested the pursuit.

This battle, the first successful blow at Creek sovereignty on the soil of Alabama, animated the hopes and revived the languishing spirits of the gallant Tennesseeans. They fought as men never fought before—mutiny was absorbed in discipline, and love of home in love of country. Admonished by the advice of WASHINGTON to Braddock, on the shores of our own Monongahela, they encountered deep ravines and a clandestine foe, with an energy that confounded, surprised and put to route their enemies.

From Emuckfaw to Tohopeka their march was a succession of brilliant achievements, and extermination would have been the fate of these infatuated tribes, had they not sued for quarters and despatched the Calumet of peace to their intrepid conquerors.

After this last great contest with the Creeks, Jackson addressed his soldiers in the following words, that blaze and burn with the patriotic feeling of the Nation's Champion:

"You have entitled yourselves to the gratitude of your General and your Country. You have opened your way to the Tallapoosa and destroyed a confederacy of the enemy, ferocious by nature and grown insolent from impunity. The fiends will no longer murder our women and children, or disturb the quiet of our borders. Their midnight flambeaux will no longer illumine their Council house, or shine upon the victim of their infernal orgies. In their places a new generation will arise; the weapons of warfare will be exchanged for the utensils of husbandry; and the wilderness, which now stands in sterility, will blossom as the rose and become the nursery of the arts. It is lamentable that the path of peace should lead through blood, and over the dead bodies of the slain, but to inflict partial evils that good may come is a dispensation of Divine Providence."

The prophecy was fulfilled long before the undaunted General had completed his earthly career.

These heroic deeds attracted the attention of the general Government, and when that crisis came that was to exhibit to an impartial world that our ancient enemy, jealous of our rapid progress to glory and empire, trampled upon the rights and prerogatives of freemen, Jackson was honored by the Executive, with the appointment of Major General in the regular army.

This was in May, 1814. After treating with the enemy he had subdued, he marched in the autumn of that year to the South, to counteract the operations of the British and Indians, who had made a hostile demonstration in that quarter. As Spain, a neutral nation, harbored them while they were harrassing our borders, he exercised the right of a belligerent, acting upon the principle of self preservation, reduced her forts and planted the American Eagle on the walls of Pensacola.

On the first of December, 1814, he established his head quarters at New Orleans.

A lowering cloud hung over Louisiana: threatened with the arrival of a well appointed and disciplined army, unprepared with men or the munitions of war, fear and despondency shook the faith and paralyzed the arm of her motley population. Dread and dismay was depicted in every countenance, until the invincible General, with stern aspect and indomitable resolution, declared, in tones of thunder, that the enemy should never reach the city.

He gathered his limited means of defence; he fortified every vulnerable point. Sleepless, active, vigilant himself, he animated the people by his bold and courageous deportment. He told them that they were contending for all that could make life desirable; "for your property and lives; for that which is dearer than all, your wives and your children; for liberty, without which, country, life and property are not worth possessing. Even the embrace of wives and children are a reproach to the wretch who would deprive them, by his cowardice, of those inestimable blessings. Natives of the United States! the enemy you have to contend with are the oppressors of your youthful political existence—they are the men your fathers fought and conquerd. Descendants of Frenchmen! natives of France! they are English, the hereditary and eternal enemies of your ancient country; the invaders of that you have adopted! Spaniards, remember the conduct of your allies at St. Sebastian, and recently at Pensacola, and rejoice that you have an opportunity of avenging the brutal injuries of men who dishonor the human race. Louisiana! your General rejoices to witness the spirit that animates you, not only for your honor, but your safety. Your enemy is near; his sails already cover the lakes; but the brave are united; and if he find us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor and fame, its noblest reward."

Such was the eloquent appeal of this illustrious patriot, to the raw and undisciplined army under his control. The deepest solicitude filled his heart—panic and peril surrounded him. The unredressed rights and wrongs of the American people were concentrated upon him—a nation's hopes and a nation's glory rested upon his lone arm. Peace, happiness, contentment, the unsullied honor of our flag, and the brilliant or mortifying termination of a disastrous war, depended upon his bravery and discretion—and nobly did he redeem his pledge for the public security.

But in his midst were traitors and miscreants, who would have sold New Orleans for an equivalent—men, who, like the fox, "barked not until they could steal the lamb."

To stifle in embryo this infidelity to the country, and under the solemn conviction that the forms of the Constitution should be suspended to protect the rights of the citizen, he declared martial law and superseded the functions of the civil authority.

News arrived at meridian on the 23d of December, that the main body of the enemy had landed. Electric as was the shock to those who surrounded him, to the General it was the signal for immediate action. He was aware of the necessity of repulse, to stimulate the despondent and prepare them for the great contest that was to bring disgrace or glory on our arms. His decision was prompt; he resolved to meet them *that night*.

When the sun had gone down, when his parting rays shed a faint glimmering in the west, and all nature sought repose amid the shadows of the evening, Jackson was preparing for conflict, with an ardor and an energy premonitory of eminent success.

At midnight, with scarcely a solitary star to illumine his path, but directed by a ray of light, such as guided the shepherds "on the plains of Bethlehem," he approached the enemy, drove him from his position of fancied security, and, like Gideon in pursuit of Zebah and Zalmunna, princes of Midian, he returned from battle "before the sun was up."

The events of that night were pregnant with the most important results. New life was infused into the army. No longer apalled and disheartened by the reputation and numbers of their transatlantic foe, and proud of their General and his staff, they reached the city flushed with the confident expectation that once more to the breach and the struggle would be ended.

That struggle came and then anticipations were realized.

The memorable 8th of January, 1815, dawned amid the din and preparation of the contending armies. Great as was the disparity in numbers, the presiding genius roused the valor of his troops, prepared them for battle. They fought—fought with the energy of veterans, and fell like the bravest of the brave. Amid bombs and balls and congreve rockets they poured a deadly fire on the advancing columns, and illuminated the heavens with the unremitting flash of their artillery.

But I am inadequate to he office of description, and shall not detain you with the details of that gallant strife. They are as familiar as household words, and must be impressed indelibly upon the memory of every American citizen.

The triumphant decision of that day you know. It came upon the country like a clap of thunder in the clear azure vault of the firmament, and travelled with electro magnetic velocity throughout the confines of the land.

To the victor was awarded a nation's blessing—to his men a nation's gratitude; and anthems, and prayers, and praises were offered up in sincerity and truth in the temples of the living God, for His gracious protection to our political institutions, through the instrumentality of his illustrious servant.

The measure of Jackson's glory was not full. He had vanquished tribes of cruel and barbarous Indians. He had conquered a haughty and insolent foe. He had established the second independence of his country, but the Constitution of that country he rendered a tribute that will stamp him with an undying name.

Idolized by the people whose city he had saved—cheered by the huzzas of the multitude, wherever he went—surrounded by a victorious soldiery, and armed with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, he was arraigned for contempt, before the judicial authority of the Government.

Did he resist? No! A thousand sabres would have leaped from their scabbards for his security, if he had indicated such a wish. He forebore. He submitted, how ever unjust the decree, to the legally constituted tribunal, and paid his fine like an enlightened citizen of a free Republic.

The acts of his Presidency are so recent, they have been the theme of so much approbation and disapprobation by the people of both hemispheres, so great has been the diversity of sentiment as to their policy and wisdom, and coinciding as I do in their justice and political efficacy, it does not become me to speak of them, on the occasion of this solemn and interesting ceremony.

One merit you will accord to him—a stern honesty of purpose, and an inexorable virtue in performing what he believed to be his providence and duty, and for the public good.

The Union never had a warmer or more attached friend. In this his bitterest enemy could not accuse him of the semblance of hypocracy. He never clothed his words in colors differing from his thoughts; and his breast, like the crystal, revealed the truth of what emanated from his heart.—To the perpetuity of that Union he devoted his most active energies, and for its preservation he would have sacrificed his best friend, or died beneath the columns of the Capitol.

And now, my countrymen, let us follow him to the Hermitage, around which he had garnered his hopes for a Christian and peaceful termination of his days.

Disrobed of official dignity; destitute of power and place; an eminent private citizen; the acclamations of the people followed him there, and filled him with gladness and joy.

His ambition was satisfied. His country had conferred upon him her gratitude and her distinguished honors. He saw her at peace with all the world, and her proud domain smiling in beauty, as on the morning of the Creation.

With an humble and contrite heart, he prepared to meet his God. He died!—died in the full confidence of mingling with the spirits of the just made perfect, and in singing hallelujahs in thanksgiving to his Maker.

The fallen brave is enshrined in the bosom of his mother earth. His tranquil grave could not be dignified by sarcophagus or pyramid, fit for the ephemeral greatness of kings and emperors.

He rests in sepulchral communion with his "true and honorable wife," who was as dear to him

"as the ruddy drops,
That visited his sad heart,"

at the periond of their earthly seperation.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.—The Ohio Statesman gives the following list of democratic nominees for Congress. Nominations are yet to be heard from in the 12th, 14th and 16th districts:

First district, Jas. J. Farran; 2d, Elijah Vance; 3d, F. A. Cunningham; 4th, Wm. Kershner; 5th, William Sawyer; 6th, Rodolphus Dickenson; 7th, Thomas L. Hamer; 8th, Le Grand Byington; 9th, Augustus L. Perril; 10th, Samuel Medary; 11th, John K. Miller; 13th, Thos. Richey; 15th, Wm. Kennon, jr.; 17th, Geo. Fries; 18th, D. A. Starkweather; 19th, R. P. Ranney; 20th, Zenas Blish; 21st, Josiah Harris.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER.

J. Lorenz. N. Bell, W. W. Wallace.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

19 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED

Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.
Arrow, Atkinson, Beaver.
Oneota, Gorden, Beaver.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
De Kalb, Johnson, Cincinnati.
Del Norte, Bowen, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Oneota, Gordon, Beaver.
Arrow, Atkinson, Beaver.
Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Lady Byron, Caldwell, Cincinnati.

☞ The splendid light draught passenger steamer Hudson, Capt. Ebbert, leaves for Cincinnati this morning.

Office of the Morning Post.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Thursday, Oct. 8th, 1846.

BUSINESS still drags in consequence of the low stage of water in our rivers—and, with the exceptions of an active enquiry for all kinds of produce, but very little doing—the receipts of produce during the week have been light; and leading articles in demand, though at a decline in some articles from last week's prices.

The stage of water in our rivers is unusually low for this season of the year, yesterday evening we noticed by the metal but nineteen inches.—Owing to the low stage, freights to Cincinnati have, for several days past been up to one dollar per hundred. All the waters west are reported as exceedingly low. The weather continues mild and pleasant during the day and chilly in the evenings; a little rain would be a welcome visiter.

ASHES—Pot dull at 2¾@3cts.—Pearl—good in request at 4 cts. cash—Salaratus in lots have been sold at 4 cts.—Scorchings remain at former quotations.

BEANS—Small white scarce, are in demand at $1@$1¼. Colored, plenty and dull at 75 cts. No new in market.

BEESWAX—no transaction to report; free at 25@27; as to quality.

BROOMS—The market is very well supplied and but little doing, we quote 75 to $2 per doz., owing altogether to quality.

BUTTER—Fresh print since our last has been more plenty in market, and has been selling at 14@18 ⅌ lb., and from stores at 12@14. Sales of 40 kegs for shipment at 7 cts.—bbls. 7 cts.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs have been selling in market for 9@10c. ⅌ doz.

CHEESE is scarcer than last week, and much inquired for. A firm article of W. R. would sell for 5¼@5¾.

COTTON YARNS have advanced firmly to 17 cts. for 5 to 10, with increased sales at the advance.

COTTON.—One sale of middling Tennessee came under our notice this week at 8½ cts. on time.

FEATHERS are not much wanted. Sales in lots have been made at 25@27.

FRUIT—Lemons are scarce in market. The receipts of green apples continues light, and they are bought readily at $1@$1,50, owing to quality. Cranberries are very dull at $1 ⅌ bushel.

Dried Fruit—Sales of new peaches have been made during the week at $1,25; apples owing to the abundance in market, which we noticed in last week's review, have met with a slight decline, we notice sales at 50 cts.

FEED—Bran has been selling for 7 cts.; a slight decline from our last.

GROCERIES—Of New Orleans Sugar the market is bare—we hear of sales of Havana and Jamaica box Sugars as a substitute at 9 cts. Coffee has experienced no change since our last. Teas remain at former quotations. Molasses look firmer with more enquiry and less disposition to sell; we continue to quote 31 cts. in lots—@ 33 to country.

GINSENG—Crude has been selling in small lots at 29 cts. The amount arriving is scarcely worthy of note.

HAY—Loose Timothy brings $8@$9 per ton delivered

HONEY—Good Comb has been selling in the market for 10@20 per lb.

LARD—We note sales of 100 kegs at 5¾, generally dull.

POTATOES—have been selling by the wagon load at 45 cts. per bushel.

RAGS—Good clean country rags are in active demand at 3 cts. cash—almost any amount would find a ready market at the above price.

TANNER'S SCRAPS—are in fair demand at 3 cts.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The news received from Europe, at the close of last week, by the steamers Great Western and Hibernia, produced quite an excitement in the flour market, and had the effect of advancing prices from 50 to 75 cents, per barrel, and on Monday heavy transactions were made at from $4,12½ to $4,25, principally for shipment Eastward, prices ranging at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, for export, from $5,00 to $6,25. Owing to the unusually large receipt at this place, since the advance, it begins to show a downward tendency, and yesterday sellers were shy, and appeared unwilling to buy at $4,00, anticipating a still further decline, one of our heaviest dealers did effect a few light transactions at $3,87½@$4. The receipt is double that it has ever before been at such a low stage of water as there is at present in our rivers, and the stock on hand, waiting for a rise in the water, to be brought forward, is unusually large. The amount of Corn meal at present in market is but trifling.

GRAIN—Since our last review Wheat has undergone a still further advance, and was in good demand yesterday at 70 cts. per bush.—the last accounts from the east notice an advance. Oats continue in active demand at 19@20, at which rates we notice the sale of a number of large lots. Rye remains firm at 33, with a good demand.—The amount of corn on hand is not large—sales were made from store yesterday at 33. Barley is selling from 30 to 40, owing to quality altogether.

SEEDS—Very little cloverseed arrives; it is held at $4,00@4,50. Timothy sells for $1,25@$1,50. Flaxseed has experienced a slight advance, and is now held at 70@80.

SALT—Sales No. 1 delivered at the river, have been made at 90@85.

IRON—The market for some months past has not undergone the slightest change, the activity manifested has been good.

PIG METAL—The feeling in the market continues good, buyers having regained their former confidence come forward freely. Large quantities of the different qualities of pig metal have been disposed of during the week at from $26@$30@$31 to $32.

WHISKEY—Rectified has met with a slight advance; holders are asking 19 cash. Common has been sold at 18½@18¾.

RATES

For Collecting Checks or Certificates of Deposit.

On Ohio Banks	1½
" Indiana "	2
" St. Louis "	2
" Kentucky "	3
" Erie, Pa., "	3
" Other Pa. "	1½
Philadelphia "	par

New Dress Ginghams.

WE have now on hand a full assortment of beautiful French and Scotch dress Ginghams, twilled and plain, at remarkable low prices. Also, an article of *embroidered Gingham*—very beautiful for Dresses, for sale by ABSALOM MORRIS,
sep15 No. 65 Market street.

THE PROGRESS OF NATIONS.—An Essay on the Progress of Nations, in Productive Industry, Civilization, Population and Wealth; illustrated by statistics of Mining, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Revenues, Banking, Internal Improvements, Mortality, Emigration and Population; by Ezra C. Seaman.

A few copies of the above work for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
aug20 corner of Market and 3d sts.

New Books.

JUST RECEIVED—LETTERS FROM BAGDAD, Asia Minor, by Mrs. E. C. A. Schneider, with an essay on the prospects of the Heathen and our duty to them, by Rev. B. Schneider, and an introduction by Rev. E. Heiner, A. M. Published by Rev. Samln Gutelius, Chambersburgh, 1846. For sale by
je11 SCRIBA & SCHEIDLER, 115 Wood st

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and fine assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, recently purchased from the manufacturers and importers, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, since the *great fall in prices*, and will be sold *twenty per cent* cheaper than the same description of Goods were ever before offered in this market. All those wanting great bargains are requested to call at No. 65 Market street,
sep15 ABSALOM MORRIS.

New York Piano Fortes.

JOHN H. MELLOR No. 81 Wood street (between Diamond alley and 4th street) has received and for sale three new Piano Fortes from the manufactory of A. H. Gale & Co., successors to the "New York Manufacturing Company," which will be sold at the same price as in New York city, adding only the price of transportation.

The quality of these Pianos is now so well known, and established, that it is not considered necessary to state wherein their superiority over others consists, those who are desirous of purchasing can be fully satisfied, as to the quality of tone and workmanship, by calling on the subscriber. The patterns of these Pianos are entirely new and such as are now fashionable in New York city.

They will be sold for cash or on a moderate credit for approved endorsed paper.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
sep 18 81 Wood street.

Brick House and Lot for Sale.

Or in Exchange for Nails or Window Glass.

We are authorized to offer for sale, or in exchange for Window Glass or Nails, a well finished and substantial two story brick house and lot, 19 feet front by 100 feet deep, situated on the Allegheny river above the Glass House. It will be sold at a reasonable price, title unexceptionable.

Apply to BLAKELY & MITCHEL,
sep. 17. Real Estate Agents.

OLD WINES & LIQUORS—consisting of

Port Wine;
Madeira Wine;
Malaga do;
Rhenish do;—in half and quarter pipes;

and on draught warranted pure;

Pale Brandy, of different brands;
Dark do, " "
Holland Gin, fine flavor;
Peach Brandy, 8 years old;
Apple do, 4 do do;
Old Rye Whiskey, 8 and 11 years old,

Part of the above Liquors from under Custom House Lock, for sale in quantities to suit by

P. C. MARTIN,
jy20 60 Water st.

G. W. Biddle, Dentist.

HAS removed to No. 109 Smithfield st., where he will perform all operations on the Teeth satisfactorily.

N. B.—Having lately made one of the greatest improvements in forceps that has ever appeared before the public, he has been able to extract teeth with such ease as to astonish all those who have availed themselves of his services.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1846-1y

Blakely and Mitchell,

Offices on Penn and Smithfield sts.

AGENTS for the Old Black Ball Line of Liverpool and New York Packets.

Remittances made as usual to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in sums of one pound sterling and upwards—payable in any town of importance in Great Britain and Ireland.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can have them brought out by the above splendid line, on the 15th and 16th of any month. jy7

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

A. A. MASON,

No. 62, Market Street, Simpson's Row,

HAS received 42 cases and packages of Cheap Foreign and Staple Dry Goods, which have been recently purchased at ruinous low prices in the eastern markets, and will be sold at extremely low rates. We name in part:

DRESS GOODS.

Splendid shaded Pekin and other styles dress silks; black and blue black Gro de Rhines, Poult de Soie, and Gro de Swiss; new style French cashmeres; Mous de Laine; new style cashmere robes; Oregon and California Plaids; new style Ginghams, superior quality; Alpaccas and Apines.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

French Cashmere, Terkern Printed, very rich; Zephyr Worsted, Brocha, Damask, Thibet, Merino, Woolen and other shawls.

LINEN GOODS.

Linen Cambric handkerchiefs, all prices; Hem Stitched and Revere Bordered Hdks; Irish Linens in great variety; Linen Sheetings; Damask Table Cloths and Table Damask; Bird's Eye, Scotch and Huckerback Diapers; Brown Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Crash, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

New styles of Prints, of all qualities, one case as low as 4 cts.; one case Orange and Blue, slightly imperfect, 6¼ cents; good dark Prints, fast colors, as low as 7 cents; fine dark blue do. 9 cents; very rich do. for 10 and 12 cents, usual price 18 and 20 cents; sixteen bales brown Muslins, every quality, at factory prices. Kentucky Jeans for 20 cents. Cassinetts as low as 25 cents. Canton Flannels 9 cents. Also, tickings, flannels, stripes, checks, blankets, counterpanes, plaid linseys, bleached goods of every variety; one case Nankeen as low as 9 cents per yard.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, blue, olive, brown, drab, French, English, and American Cloths, from $2 to $8 per yard. Sup. black and fancy Cassimeres, all prices. Satin, Velvet, Cashmere and Silk Vestings. A full stock of gloves, handkerchiefs, cravats, hosiery, undershirts, drawers, &c.

Cash purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment before making their selections. Selling exclusively for cash, we feel confident that we can offer greater inducements to buyers than those who practice the credit system.

A. A. MASON.
sep29

Wanted, for Cash.

1000 LBS coarse bagging in large pieces, for which I will pay 11 cents per pound, delivered at my store 81 Wood street, or at my rag room in Virgin Alley, between Wood and Smithfield.

sep21 JNO. H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

TO RENDER THE HUMAN HAIR SILKY, SOFT, FINE AND CLEAN; to make the scalp healthy, smooth, white and fruitful, so that a good crop may spring therefrom, persons have but to expend thirty seven and a half cents. And, reader, our only object for selling the article at that price, is knowing it to be all we state, that when you once try this you never will use aught else, whether it be merely to embelish, to dress, beautify, and preserve, to force growth, stop falling off, and cure scrufs or dandruffs, the JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE will never fail to do all this, as hundreds will tell you with gratitude. It dresses the hair beautifully, and *makes red or grey hair grow darkfrom the roots.*

Sold at JACKSON'S Patent Medicine Warehouse, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood—price thirty seven and a half cents, fifty cents and one dollar per bottle. At the same place is sold the Italian Chemical Soap, Spanish Lilly White and unrivalled shaving soap.

jy25-tf

TAKE NOTICE ALL THE PEOPLE—AGENCY REMOVED—The celebrated medicines of Dr. T. G. Evans of Brownsville, Pa., are now for sale wholesale and retail, at Jackson's Medical Depot, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh. Wholesale Dealers and Agents supplied.

Dr. Evans' Sovereign Tonic and Grand Restorative, a certain cure for the Fever and Ague.

Dr. Evans' Vegetable and Anti-Dyspeptic pills, price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Evans' American Vegetable Vermifuge, price 25 cents per bottle.

Dr. Evans' Tonic Eye Water, an infallible cure for sore eyes, price twenty-five cents per bottle.

Rev. Dr. James Estep's Black Syrup, for the cure of Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis and Consumption—price one dollar.

Remember Dr. Evans' only Depot, is JACKSON'S, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood. jy2.

For Cincinnati.

THE splendid new and light drought passenger steamer SENATOR, Capt. M'CLURE, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, regularly. For freight or passage apply on board. sep16m

For Cincinnati.

The new light draught packet steamer CALIFORNIA, Captain Hunter, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports this day, regularly.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. W. BUTLER & BRO., Second st.

The California was built expressly for the above trade, and will make her trips regularly during the season. aug15

For Cincinnati.

THE new and light draught passenger steamer WESTERN, Capt. BAKER, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports regularly. The Western draws but 12 inches, and was built expressly to run in the trade during the low water season.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board. jy15

For Louisville—Regular Packet.

The new and splendid passenger steamer TONNALEUKA, Capt. J. K. Moody, will run in the trade from Pittsburgh to Louisville, during the season of 1846.

The Tonnaleuka was built expressly for the trade, and is elegantly furnished in every respect.

For freight or passage apply on board. my29

For Cincinnati.

The well known fast running steamer CAMBRIA, W. Forsyth, Master, will run as a regular Packet, leaving every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and Wheeling, at 10, P. M., the same day. Returning, she will leave Cincinnati every Saturday, at 10, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FORSYTH & Co., Agents,
ap16 No. 39, Water street.

For St. Louis—Regular Packet.

The new and splendid passenger steamer TOM CORWIN, Capt. Bugher, will run in the trade from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, during the season of 1846.

The Tom Corwin, was built expressly for the trade, and is elegantly furnished in every respect.

For freight or passage apply on board, may 19.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

The new and splendid passenger steamer COLUMBIA, O'NEAL, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate parts, regularly.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to
je1 D. WILKINS, Agent.

For Saint Louis—Regular Packet.

The new and splendid passenger steamer BRUNETTE, Capt. Perry, will run in the trade from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, during the season of 1846.

The Brunette was built expressly for the trade, and is elegantly found in every respect.

For freight or passage apply on board. ap14

For Cincinnati and St. Louis

The passenger steamer PALESTINE, Capt. Williams, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports regularly.

For freight or passage apply on board. sep9.

Tuesday Evening Packet.

The new and splendid passenger steamboat DECLARATION, Capt. Vorhees, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, leaving this port every Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock. Returning she will leave Cincinnati every Friday evening at 3 o'clock.

The Declaration offers superior accommodations to passengers. For freight or passage apply on board. je1

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

MONDAY PACKET.

The regular mail and passenger steamer MONONGAHELA, Capt. Stone, will run as a regular Packet between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, leaving this port every Monday at 10, A. M., and Wheeling at 10, P. M., the same day. Returning, she will leave Cincinnati every Thursday, at 10, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board.

The Monongahela was built expressly for this trade, and offers to the passengers comfort, and superior accommodations. mar 23

MONDAY PACKET.

THE regular mail and passenger steam er UNION, Captain Maclean, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, leaving this port every Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Returning she will leave Cincinnati every Thursday at 6 P. M.

The Union was built expressly for this trade, and affords every accommodation.

For freight or passage apply on borrd. may9

TUESDAY PACKET.

THE regular mail and passenger steamer HIBERNIA, Capt. John Klinefelter, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, leaving this port every Tuesday at 10 A. M., and Wheeling at 10 P. M. of the same day—Returning, she will leave Cincinnati every Friday at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board.

The Hibernia was built expressly for the trade, and offers to the passengers every comfort and superior accommodations. ap1

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

THE regular mail and passenger steamer NEW ENGLAND, Capt. E. B. Page, will run as a regular packet between Pitts