For the Morning Post.

THE TIES OF EARTH.

Alas! how mutable, how frail
Are all the ties of earth!
Earth's friendships—loves—how soon they fail—
E'en in their hour of birth!
Where is the friend of yesterday,
When Fortune on thee smiled;
When Pleasure lighted up thy way,
And every care beguiled?
Thou bear'st Misfortune's angry frown,
And Sorrow is thine own;—
Thy soul with grief is bowed down;—
Thy sunshine friend has flown!
And where's the love that ne'er could die,
But with thy dying clay;
Nor then could leave thee—but would fly
With thee from earth away?
Ah! Love's a very tender thing—
Not born in Winter's blast;—
He's nourish'd in the lap of Spring;
And dies ere Summer's past.
Or if, mayhap, he should live on,
To see the yellow leaf,
His lovely trustingness is gone;
He's next akin to grief.
Thy friends, thy love, thy sister dear,—
More dear than life or light,—
Thy brother,—all, when storms appear,
May vanish from thy sight!
Stand'st thou alone, with none to cheer,
In all this world of gloom?
Is there no eye to shed one tear,
Or seek t' avert thy doom?
Oh, yes! A kind voice whisper's near—
"Courage; direct thy prayer
To Him who doth the mourner hear
On high; Love liveth there!"
Methinks 'tis a familiar tone,
Oft heard in years gone by;—
And though its sprightliness is gone,
Its memory ne'er can die!
'Tis she! oh, yes! though others fail,
Mother—thou lov'st me yet;—
Though friends forsake, and foes prevail,
Thou never wilt forget. LORENZO.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The total exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from the first September 1846, to May 14th, 1847, appears to be—

Flour	1,656,802	barrels.
Corn Meal	434,432	"
Wheat	1,512,274	bushels.
Corn	10,882,000	"
Rye	20,599	"
Oats	271,557	"
Barley	145,912	"

Difference in Belief.—Moses thought the highest earthly treasure consisted in wealth and long life; Solomon, in wisdom; Diogenes, independent poverty; Aristophanes, pleasure; Cicero, posthumous glory; Seneca, the knowledge of self worth; Pyrrhus, in quietude; Spinosa, in self-consciousness; Hobbes, in liberty; Rosseau, in the necessity of existing things; Sterne in sentimentality; Young, in death. Each was a philosopher in his way, and would have proselyted the world; but humanity, which loves variety, takes only a slice from each, seasoning the whole with its own notions.

☞ More than £50,000,000 sterling are annually lost to England from the idleness of drunkards alone!

COTTON MARKET.—From a New York Circular, dated Tuesday, June 15th, we gather the following information relative to the Cotton Market. Stock on hand, in New York, 97,000 bales. Amount on sale, 10,000 bales.

	BALES.
Receipts at Ports of the U. S. since Sept. 1st, 1846	1,720,119
Receipts at Ports of the U. S. same period last year	1,992,408
Receipts at Ports of the U. S. same period year before	2,347,926
Exports from U. S since Sept. 1, 1846	985,713
" " same period last year	1,288,327
" " year before	1,916,403

With respect to the prospect of the next crop, the subject is involved in great uncertainty; it is believed, however, that the crop cannot be a large one.

KIT CARSON.

This famous scout, who will be recollected by everybody who has read FREMONT'S thrilling narrative, left Washington on the 15th inst. having in company Mrs FREMONT, who designs travelling, under his protection, for *eighteen hundred miles*, to a point where she has agreed to meet her husband. The *Union* closes a very interesting sketch of CARSON, as follows:

"Since Carson's arrival, solely through the appreciation by the President of his merits and services, he has received a commission of lieutenant in the rifle rigiment of which Mr. Fremont is the lieutenant colonel. The appointment was unsolicited and unexpected—the suggestion entirely of the President's own recognition of the deserts of this man of the prairies—a fact that is most honorable to the executive, and makes the favor the more gratifying to the friends of Carson."

BURNT DISTRICT.—The Gazette notices the improvements in the "burnt district"—

"There are a number of handsome buildings just completed, and many others in rapid progress. By such means our devoted city will soon become what it has never been for handsome constructed buildings. In passing through other sections of the city, we observe a great many vacancies occasioned by the removal of a number of the old time-worn and dilapidated frame buildings, which have been a blot upon the beauty of our city and a nuisance to the handsome valuable lots which they occupied. Our streets and lanes will now we hope not only be beautified, but the city generally relieved in a measure of the great danger of the frequent occurrence of fires, which so often have their origin in old frame buildings, a lamentable instance of which we witnessed on the memorable 10th of April."

Illinois.—The Illinois Constitutional Convention assembled at Springfield on Monday, the 7th inst, (the last speaker of the House of Representatives) for President, and Mr. Moore, of Gallatin, for Secretary; both Democrats.

MAJ. GEN. PATTERSON.—The Pennsylvanian of Monday says "This distinguished gentleman, having been invited to a dinner, by a number of our citizens, of both parties, as a testimony of their high appreciation of his gallant bearing and efficient services, while under the eagles of his country in Mexico, has replied to their letter, and accepted their invitation. The dinner will take place in a few days.

A post will shortly be established, and strongly garrisoned, on the road to Oregon; at the junction with the Platte river, which will afford ample protection to the emigrants, and enable the Indian department to preserve peace among the various tribes in that quarter.—*Washington Union.*

Snow in June!—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says a severe snow storm visited the farmers near and above the Pennsylvania boundary line on Monday last. Snow fell for nearly an hour in some places and must have injured the crops, but we hear of no serious damage.

AN OLD 'UN.—Capt. Jedediah Leighton, of Falmouth, Me, aged ninety-two years, recently superintended the removal of a large barn, performing the arduous duties of "master carter" with much energy and judgement.

GREENE COUNTY.—The invincible Democrats of Greene county, have nominated the following ticket: *Assembly*—JOHN B. GORDON. *Commissioner*—E. CHALFANT; *Treasurer*—W. T. H. PAULEY, the editor of the *Messenger*, as sound a Democrat as ever lived. The ticket is a good one and will be elected.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1847.
PITTSBURGH:

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Business of the Country.

We gave, a few days since, an article on this subject; and we now find it convenient again to recur to it. We do so with the more pleasure, as we find that all the great interests of our country not only continue to be in a highly flourishing condition, but are likely to continue so for some time to come. And, we know of no good reason why it should be otherwise, to any considerable extent, at any time. Let the measures of our government be such as to favor no particular class of citizens; but designed to facilitate the operations of trade, and business transactions in general; and there is no danger of our hearing of periodical bank panics, or manufacturing panics, or any other kind of panics; but all our business—agricultural, mercantile, manufacturing and commercial, will be conducted upon those prudent and safe principles, which forbid the excitement incident to a feverish and uncertain mode of operations.

Under our present form of government, with that industry and perseverance which characterize the people of our country; and with an administration of our affairs in accordance with the nature of our government, it is reasonable to expect that we will be able, in a few more years, not only to provide ourselves with every article entering into our ordinary consumption; but to produce a large surplus with which to supply other nations. The present state of our affairs in this country justifies this belief. Here we find that, even in the midst of a war involving immense expense to our government, every interest in our country is prospering; and new undertakings of magnitude are every day being projected. And how finely does this state of things contrast with that which, less than a year ago, was predicted for us. Then we were told that in less than six months' time, there would be a general state of ruin. The passage of the tariff act of 1846, was to be the means by which the ruin would be effected. We were told, "It will lower the rate of wages—it will throw thousands out of employment—it will induce general distress—it will lessen the value of property—it will depreciate the value of agricultural products—it will ruin thousands of mechanics—it will check improvements—and produce universal loss and suffering!" What a picture to awaken the sympathies of the philanthropist! And how singularly true has been the likeness of the present state of affairs, thus drawn by the distinguished artist! Six months have passed by; and instead of the ruin so graphically portrayed, we find all our manufacturing establishments, of every description, busily engaged in turning out the various fabrics wrought in them, while new establishments are springing up in every direction. The operatives in almost every branch of labor are demanding higher rates of wages; none lack employment who are willing to work: property of every description bears a high price; the value of agricultural products is attested by the extraordinary efforts made to get them to market; all our finished improvements are yielding a revenue far beyond any former period; new works of improvement are going forward in every direction; in many parts of our country the necessity for laborers is so great, that they cannot be procured at any price; immense numbers of new buildings are going forward in all our principal cities; and general and individual prosperity is at its flood tide. The exports of our country were never so great; the amount of specie in it was never so large; and the imports of the country never reached the point to which they have this year risen, especially in the precious metals. In addition to all these facts, our countrymen have been called upon to minister of their abundance to supply the wants of a suffering nation; and the call has been met by them in a manner calculated to prove that "general distress and incalculable individual suffering" do not exist in any part of our widely extended country.

Gold versus Feathers.

The question "Which is the heavier, a pound of Feathers or a pound of Gold?" has been claiming the attention of a number of the corps editorial, for some time past; and appears to be still unsettled—some concluding that there is no difference; others that the difference would be just four ounces in favor of the pound of feathers; and some, that there is a difference; but leaving the difference still unsettled. Now as this is a very important question, WE as guardians of the public interests, must say a word. It will never do to stand idle by, when so grave a discussion engages the attention of the profession! Hem!

Troy weight, by which the precious metals, precious stones, &c. are weighed; comes to us from the Romans; and is divided into twelve ounces.—These ounces are, however, heavier than those of Avordupois weight, which is used for all gross and heavy substances:—16 ounces Troy being equal to about 17½ ounces avordupois. The pound of feathers would, therefore, be heavier than a pound of gold;—not, however, by four ounces! We hope this vexing, exciting, and interesting question is now definitively settled!!!

BOSTON.—On a recent occasion, Mr. Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, boasted that she was the only truly American city in the Union; and that only Yankees could get rich there. The New York Tribune says, that there is scarcely a paper printed in Boston which does not contain accounts of pockets being picked; and intimates that this is done by strangers, in retaliation for a similar operation performed upon them. Those Boston folks must be *sharp:* for they could not get rich by picking the pockets of each other.

MORE RUIN!—We find in the Baltimore Sun of Monday the following item. It affords additional evidence of the deplorable ruin which has been brought about by the destructive tariff of 1846:

COTTON FACTORY AT FREDERICK, (Md.)—The Herald thinks that the movement for a cotton factory at Frederick will be successful, the committee appointed to solicit the taking of stock among the citizens, meeting with every encouragement.

"THUNDERBOLT."—We could scarcely open a paper, a short time since, which did not contain a marvellous account of the discovery and death of this celebrated British robber, somewhere in the State of Vermont. Now, (since the account is ascertained to be *a hoax*,) the editor of almost every paper we see, thinks it necessary to tell his readers that he did not publish the story. For our part, we say nothing. Only just look over our columns, and see if you can find it! We think all our city cotemporaries enlightened their readers with the story!!!

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST:

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 45m. P. M.

By the arrival of the Southern mail at Fredericksburgh, we have despatches to the 10th inst., from Brazos Santiago; but there is nothing of importance in relation to the army.

Col. DONIPHAN, with seven companies of Missouri Mounted Men, had arrived at New Orleans on his way home to St. Louis.

The Washington Union, of yesterday evening, has an article going to prove that Santa Anna has acted in a most cowardly manner.

The President arrived at Wilmington, at 11 o'clock to-day, on his way to this City. He was handsomely received by the authorities there. Great preparations are being made here for his reception.

LATEST DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1847, 10h. 15m. P. M.

The President reached this city this afternoon, and was received with every attention by the City Authorities, the Military, and an immense procession of citizens.

General Patterson, who was in the procession, was hailed with tremendous cheers from the people.

[There was an error in our report of yesterday morning. The date should have been Baltimore.]

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 23, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—The market has become firm and more brisk. Sales of Genesee at $7,25@7,43.

WHEAT—Red Ohio at 168c.

CORN—Yellow at 99@100c.

COTTON—No change.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 23, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

WHEAT—Prime White nominal at $1,52, but no sales; 3000 bu, at $1,50.

FLOUR—Market more firm. Sales of 3000 bbls. at $6,93¾, and 2000 bbls. at $7,00.

CORN—Prime Yellow at 95@97c.

OATS—Held at 58, but no sales.

CORNMEAL—Sales at $1,50.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork at $16,50@17,00 market quiet; and prices hardly maintained. More inquiry for Bacon, but no change in prices.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 23, 7 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Market still on the decline. Sales to-day of Howard street at $6,50 to the extent of 1,000 bbls. Holders do not like to take the price and some demand more. City mills is held at $7—but no buyers.

CORN MEAL—Sold at $4,50.

WHEAT—Red is nominally 140 c. but no buyers.

CORN—Sales White at 90 c; Yellow of good quality at 92 c.

PROVISIONS—Less inquiry, but no change.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

June 16, P. M.

FLOUR—Market not varied; sales of Ohio and Illinois brands at $7; St. Louis city mills at $7,75.

WHEAT—Sales 1400 bus. at 150 c.

CORN—Considerable sales of White at 80@85 and yellow at 87@90.

COTTON—Sales of Louisiana at 9¼@9½.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUNE 23, 1847.

Present—Judges PATTON, PORTER and KERR.

Commonwealth vs. *John Leslie.*—Indicted for breaking into and robbing the store of Barrows and Turner, Market street, about one year ago.—Verdict, Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. *Jane M'Clone.* Assault and Battery, on the oath of Nancy Jane Wadsworth. This was a little family quarrel, which could not be settled without the aid of the law. The lady was found guilty.

Commonwealth vs. *Mary Rector* and *Agnes Rector.*
Commonwealth vs. *Thomas Rector.*
Commonwealth vs. *Thomas M'Cue.*
Commonwealth vs. *Thomas M'Cue.*

To save expense and time, the above cases all go to the same jury. They exhibit a good specimen of cross-firing. They occupied the attention of the Court until the hour of adjournment, and will be finished this morning.

☞ The editor of the American is distressing himself no little in relation to the recent appointment of Maj. JOHN B. BUTLER, to the office of Paymaster at the U. S. Arsenal; and endeavors to create the belief that said appointment has caused the greatest discontent in the Democratic ranks in this city! The impertinent interference of the editor of the American in this matter, is only equalled by his infamous and libellous remarks in relation to Gov. SHUNK's visit to some of his old friends whilst in Pittsburgh. The Democracy can attend to their own affairs, without any aid from the British Tory of the American. As to Maj. Butler being a "bitter Anti-Shunk and Anti Polk man," and "what is worse, a Taylor man," we have no hesitation in saying that the whole is a base coinage of the editor's brain, and not entitled to any consideration whatever. Biddle knows as much about Major Butler's politics, as he does about decency, honesty and sobriety.

NON-RESISTANCE RESISTED.—Yesterday, a person professing the doctrines of the Non Resistants, was brought before the Grand Jury to testify in a certain case. He objected to being either sworn or affirmed, on the ground of his conscientious scruples. The Court was informed of his obstinacy, and refused to excuse him. He stilll adhered to his determination to resist; but the Court suggested that he must either yield or go to prison, whereupon he "guv in," and was affirmed. This is the first case of this kind in our county.

AFTER THEM.—Officer Shalcross, of Wheeling, has been in this city for some time, in pursuit of some fellows who are suspected for having committed an outrage upon the person of a young girl, (who has since died in consequence of the injuries she received,) in the neighborhood of that city. He employed officers M'Giffin and M'Vicker, of Allegheny; who have visited the Great Western Iron Works in hopes of finding them.—They have not as yet been successful. The persons suspected were employed in a Wheeling Rolling Mill; and formerly belonged to this city or Allegheny.

The Independent Police feel aggrieved at the conduct of the Wheeling officer; who assured them that the girl was not dead and that there had been no reward offered. His object in making such a statement can be explained in no other way than by supposing that he was afraid the Independents might get them, and thus deprive him of the reward.

☞ The number of deaf and dumb in the world is estimated at 540,000.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 23d.

PROFITS OF EASTERN MANUFACTURES.—There is a great depression of business among the Eastern manufacturers, which, under the Tariff of 1846, and the increased orders for foreign goods, will be increased. The largest, most powerful, and the most successful of the Boston Companies have declared a dividend of three per cent. for six months, The Newburyport Herald says:

"The dividends of the manufacturing companies throughout the country, for the last year, show that the business is very much depressed. Many mills have made nothing; while the most profitable—those mills having a large surplus fund, and whose goods are in the most demand, as the Merrimac, the Nashua, &c.—have only cleared 5 per cent. and other well established mills, like the Appleton and Hamilton, having but small surplus accumulations, make but 3 per cent, and others less favorably situated, with difficulty preserve their capital whole."

It was only five days before this announcement, when the editor of the Gazette told his readers, that, "under the present prosperous state of affairs over our country," another manufacturing interest "must continue to grow." Now this prosperous state of affairs is very materialy effected by the the circumstance that "the dividends of the manufacturing companies throughout the country, for the last year, show that *the business is very much depressed.*" But, while the Newburyport Herald makes this statement respecting the manufacturing interest in Boston, it is stated in Boston papers, that the exportation of American manufactured goods from that part, up to 31st May, is nearly 3000 bales beyond the previous year; and the accounts of dividends, as published from time to time, show that the business is not much more depressed than other branches of manufacturing.—It may be, that because some do not make as much as they wish to, the fault must be laid to "that accursed Tariff;" but while people are doing as well as their neighbors, they are not in need of sympathy.

Theatre.

MISS PETRIE had a respectable house last night, notwithstanding our neglect of her yesterday morning. A member of the profession can hardly expect to get a fullhouse without "a first rate notice in the Morning Post" yet the claimes of this lady were sufficiently attractive to make a good show on her benefit night without our aid. She must accept our apology, and we hope to do better the next time.

The LEHMAN FAMILY appear to night for the first time in this city. We request attention to the bill which the manager presents. We cannot speak of these people from personal knowledge, but judging from the eucomiums passed upon their performances by the press in other cities, where they have been, we venture to pronounce them performers of a high order. The next we can say is to ask our friends to call in and see them this evening.

New York Judicial Election.

OFFICIAL RESULT.—The Albany Argus, of the 18th, publishes complete returns of the votes for Appeal Judges and Clerk, throughout the State. The footings are as follows:

Democrats.		*Whigs.*	
G. C. Bronson	141,986	†Whittlesey	137,353
C. H. Ruggles	140,662	†Jordan	128,600
†A. Gardiner	141,814	Noxon	126,672
F. G. Jewett	137,173	Reynolds	125,729

Average Dem. majority, 13,895.

CLERK OF APPEALS.

Chas. S. Benton	137,923	Lamport	130,829

Benton's majority, 7,094.

Those with a † were renominated by the Anti-Renters. It will be observed that Bronson, who received the largest number of votes, was not on their ticket. Of the Supreme Court Judges, 10 are Whigs, and 22 Democrats; the Whigs being marked with a * as follows:

Dist.		
1.	John W. Edmonds, Elisha P. Hurlbut,	Samuel Jones, Henry P. Edwards,
2.	Nathan B. Morse, Selah B. Strong,	Wm. T. M'Coun, Seward Barculo.
3.	Amasa J. Parker, Ira Harris,*	William B. Wright, Malbone Watson,
4.	Daniel Cady,* John Willard,	Alonzo C. Paige, Augustus C. Hand.
5.	Philo Gridley, Wm. F. Allen,	Daniel Pratt, Charles Gray,
6.	Hiram Gray, E. B. Morehouse,	Wm. H Shankland, Charles Mason,
7.	Samuel L. Selden, John Maynard,*	T. A. Johnson,* Henry Welles,*
8.	Jas. G. Hoyt,* Rich. P. Marvin,*	James Mullett,* Seth E. Sill,*

THE SMOKE CONSUMER.—We hope our citizens will not refuse to avail themselves of the benefits of this very important discovery. Its expense seems to be the only objection. We doubt not improvements will be made, which will so much reduce the cost as to render it practicable to introduce it into every kitchen in the city. The benefit of such a *reform* would be incalculable. To get rid of the smoke which now infests our citizens, and renders our city (in other respects one of the prettiest in the world,) a terror to travellers, would, in our estimation, add more to its wealth and population than half a dozen railroads.

Col. Thompson, the discoverer and patentee, is now here, and will make a proposition to test its utility in the Water Works. Of course, the councils will readily accede to his request, and grant the privilege, and furnish the funds necessary. We enter our protest against any neglect or want of attention on the part of our city fathers to this most excellent "public improvement." Let them take the first step, so as to illustrate the value of the plan, and then the citizens will follow, and Pittsburgh will be made a clean and beautiful city.

☞ The editors of the Telegraph and Chronicle have buried the hatchet and are now smoking the pipe of peace. After the excitement has died away, we shall enquire what the quarrel was about, and who was most hurt in the savage rencounter.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO.—It is said that Hon Amos Kendall contemplates retiring from the Presidency of the Magnetic Telegraph Company. George S. Hart of Philadelphia is spoken of as his successor.

☞ Lieut. HANDS of the Virginia Regiment Volunteers, left Pittsburgh via. Harrisburgh for Baltimore, for his residence in St. George, Va., his health slowly improving.

SPECIE.—The Steamer Cambria brought out $600,000 in gold and silver. The Tariff of 1846 is producing this awful state of affairs.

THE IRON WORKS at Elkton, Md, are soon to be put in operation. The brothers Parke, of Parksburgh, in this State, are the proprietors.—*Phil. Bul.*

☞ This ruinous locofoco free trade Tariff is breaking up every Iron Establishment in the country! Awful!

Very Ungallant.—A young lady of Princeton, of highly respectable connections has been sued for slander, by one of the college students.

Married.

On Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., by Rev. David R. Kerr, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE, to Miss ISABELLA W. FERGUSON, both of this city.

For the Morning Post.

THE GRADE OF FIFTH STREET.

MR. HARPER:—As much has been said, and the public attention excited for the past year, on the subject of the grade on Fifth street, at its junction with Grant, I presume it will not be out of place at this time, to give a history of events as they transpired from time to time during the last 20 years, believing as I do, that the public, as well as our City Councils, want only to be correctly informed to enable them to judge correctly and impartially in a matter of such vast importance to a large body of our fellow-citizens. Indeed, the subject is of the highest importance to every property owner in our city, and therefore should be looked upon by each individual as relating to himself personally.

If I am correct in my opinion in relation to the duties of our representatives in the Councils, I believe they should be regarded in the light of legislators for the convenience, comfort and protection of the citizens in the free and uninterrupted protection and enjoyment of their property, and seriously to injure one portion of our citizens by the destruction of their property for the convenience and benefit of another portion, however great or small, without at least counting the cost and consequences, and making suitable provisions for remuneration to the injured, either through the public fund, or by the petitioners who ask for or are to be benefitted by such change. I am fully persuaded that there is no situation in which a man may be placed, either in public or private life, in which he can justify or palliate an immoral and unjust act.

I shall therefore proceed to give a history of facts and circumstances connected with the grade of Fifth street for past years, leaving the subject to our citizens and City Councils to draw such conclusions as to them may seem just and equitable in the premises.

In 1827, the ground on which St. Paul's Cathedral now stands, was purchased by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Catholic congregation, from the Hon. Harmar Denny, and during that year arrangements were made by providing the necessary funds, entering into contracts, &c., for the early commencement of the building in the spring of 1828; but in the spring of that year it was deemed advisable by the Building Committee, for the future safety and permanency of the Cathedral, to petition the Councils for a permanent grade for Fifth and Grant streets, &c. Therefore, on reference to the proceedings of Common Council, the following entries at large will fully appear:

Page 417: "Monday, April 14th, 1828, the memorial of the Building Committee and contractors of the Catholic Church, together with a communication from the Recording Regulator, were received and read, and a resolution passed and sent to the Select Council, and concurred in by that body, authorizing the Recording Regulator to engage the services of David Coon and Robert Hilands, to enable him to carry into effect certain resolutions of Councils."

Here it may be observed that at that early period such was considered the importance of grades to our streets, that our Councils authorised the employment of two additional and experienced surveyors; and on reference to the original papers, marked 1828, on file in the paper case of the Common Council, the original memorial and communication can be seen.

Page 424: "May 26th, 1828, a joint Committee was appointed by both branches of Council, on the subject of the grade and regulation of Cherry alley, Grant street and Grant's hill, and the resolution relative to the appointment of said Committee concurred in by the Select Council, and was composed of Messrs. Ross and Liggitt from the Select, and Messrs. Way, Millar and Scott from the Common Council."

Pages 431–2: "Monday, August 11th, 1828, the clerk of the Select Council presented the following resolution adopted by that body, viz:

"*Resolved*, That Grant street, at its intersection with Fifth, be reduced six feet, and from that height be regulated and graduated by a uniform descent from Fifth street northwardly; Grant street shall be graduated by an uniform descent to the top of the bridge over the canal at Seventh street; Fourth street shall be regulated and graduated by an uniform descent from Grant street to Smithfield; Sixth street shall be graduated by an uniform descent from Grant street to Smithfield; Strawberry alley, by an uniform descent from Grant street to Smithfield; and Seventh street, by an uniform descent from the top of the canal bridge to Smithfield street."

"This resolution having been read, was, on motion of Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Arthurs, amended by striking out the word 'six' in the second line from the top, and inserting 'ten,' so as to read 'that Grant street at its intersection with Fifth street, be reduced ten feet.' The resolution as amended was sent to the Select Council—returned, not concurred in; so the original resolution was not adhered to by that body."

Page 435: "Monday, September 29th, 1828, the clerk of Select Council reported the concurrence of that body in the amendment of this Council, to the resolution adopted by them on the 11th of August, on the subject of grading Grant's hill, &c."

Thus it will be seen that the Building Committee and contractors were detained and prevented from proceeding with the erection of the cathedral, from the spring to the fall of the year 1828, when, in perfect good faith, and confidently relying on the stability and permanency of the action of Councils, (for good faith and confidence ought to be reposed by our citizens in their legislative bodies, and the Councils, it will be admitted, undoubtedly should deserve the confidence of their fellow citizens,) proceeded with the work, and incurred the cost of *twelve hundred dollars* in the excavation of the hill to the grade assigned by Councils, and the sum of *one hundred and fifty dollars* in executing the foundation below. Thus incurring the expense of $1350 in complying with the resolution of Councils—and thus in open day, and in the view of the public, the building progressed towards completion until the 4th of May, 1834 when the congregation took possession, and have used it ever since. From the frequent reports of the Building Committee, made to the congregation from time to time, the whole sum expended amounted to about $44,000.

Again, in the year 1835, notwithstanding the good faith and confidence reposed in the Councils, in the month of March an ordinance was passed by Councils, still further lowering the grade of Fifth street, which reduces it before the main door, to fifteen feet below the sill. But this second guide was adopted, as was stated at the time, by a respectable member of Council, with the express understanding that the Councils would hold themselves responsible for any damage or additional expense incurred in the erection of protection walls around the church—but this pledge is no official act of the body, as no record can be found to that effect! Consequently, by the annual change of Councilmen, the pledge is lost sight of. By the second grade the cathedral was so much endangered as to place lives of the congregation in jeopardy, and after a careful examination of the nature of the earth in front of the tower by the most skillful engineers of the country, and by their advice the tower was partly taken down, with the view of rebuilding it from the grade as adopted by ordinance of March, 1828. But, sir, as much as confidence has been abused by Councils, and as much as they have harrassed their fellow citizens worshipping in the cathedral; still a *third grade* is petitioned for by some ten or a dozen property owners between Smithfield and Wood streets on Fifth, with the object in view of increasing the value of their property without regard to the injury sustained by their neighbors, and with such tenacity do they cling to self interests, that they have without hesitation, asserted in one of their petitions that the managers of the church had taken down the tower with the intention of rebuilding it from any grade Councils might adopt—and it is exceedingly to be regretted that a certain member of the Common Council should so far lose sight of truth and candor as to assert before that Council "that it was a mere matter of dollars and cents with the congregation, as they wanted to be paid for their building, which they intended to take down, being entirely too small to contain its members—that there were 3000 children belonging to it, and which were sufficient to fill it themselves." This assertion has been made in the face of a remonstrance of fifteen feet in length, signed in double columns by our citizens, and the many remonstrances presented by the managers of the church, and in addition, it is well known that the children have a church for their own exclusive use, in the second story of the brick school house, which is 80 feet in length by 40 in width, and when it is further known that the cathedral is already so large that a sermon is but distinctly heard over the vast dimensions.

The unceasing efforts of the property owners who are to be benefited by the destruction of property, so far succeeded, as to procure the passage of an ordinance in Common Councils, providing for a third grade of Fifth street at Grant, of *ten* feet. This ordinance was arrested in the Select Council, acting as a conservative body, and composed of members of more sound reflection and experience; and a substitute passed by that body, providing for a more moderate grade; which is a reduction of *four feet* off Fifth street at Grant, and raising Smithfield street *two and a half or three feet*. Here then we find the matter as it now stands between the two branches of our City Councils.

Thus, sir, stands the history of the grading of Fifth street; and for my part, I would say, that should the public interest or convenience require serious injury to be done to individual property, why, by all means, take it, destroy it, but it would not be unreasonable or unjust to say, pay for it—it is no more than common honesty and justice to do so. Again, sir, it is much to be regretted from the actions and expressions of some of the petitions, that the latter is all they fear, viz: that the injured might obtain renumeration.

But, sir, let us examine for a moment, what would be the result, if the *ten* foot grade should be adopted. Why, sir, whilst it would greatly increase the value of property of petitioners, which is at present of insignificant value, it would seriously injure, if not totally destroy the following property to wit:

First, The row of brick buildings erected by Charles Avery, in good faith, according to the grade, given by ordinance of March, 1836, and valued at about	$15,000
Second, The Methodist Meeting-House and two brick dwellings erected agreeable to the same ordinance, and valued at about	$15,000
Third, The Cathedral erected agreeable to the ordinance of 1828, at a cost of $44,000, add to this $3,000 for additional excavtion in grading church lot, to suit the proposed grade,	$47,000
Fourth, Additional excavation of the old basin lot of the city,	$2,000
Fifth, The serious injury, or probable destruction, of county buildings, (Court House and Jail,) which cost	$500,000
Total,	$579,000

Here then we have property valued at five hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, placed in jeopardy, if not ruined, for the accommodation of ten or a dozen owners of property of very trifling value on Fifth street, between Smithfield and Wood streets. But, say those modest petitioners, it is impossible to ascend Fifth street with a heavy load of building materials, iron, castings, blooms, machinery, &c. Really, sir, to a mind not warped by self-interest, it can at once be discovered that from the 6th, 7th and 8th Wards, brick and stone, the heaviest materials for building, descend to all the other Wards of the city without a hill to obstruct the way; and as for the conveyance of iron, castings, blooms, machinery, &c., it is not at all probable that rolling mills, iron works, &c., will ever be erected at any great distance from our navigable waters, as all such works are usually located on the banks of our rivers, to avoid the expense of hauling. Adieu for the present.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

For the Morning Post.

JAMES B. SAWYER, ESQ.

This young Gentleman, has been named in connection with the nomination as a candidate for the Legislature. There is not in the county a more amiable, or one deserving the favors of the people of Allegheny, than this Gentleman. Mr. S. is a Lawyer of much capacity and business qualifications; his moral character is unexceptionable, and if a member of the Assembly, he would devote his whole time and give his undivided attention to the duties thereof. I trust the Democratic Convention, which I am informed will meet on next Wednesday, 30th inst., will place this worthy young man on the ticket. I feel confident that he will pole a strong vote; for he is willing and ready to take the stump, with any of the *Whig aspirants*. Then let us have men, who can meet and defeat the enemies of popular rights, and our county will stand redeemed, from the disgrace of Whiggery now and forever."

"CLINTON."

Horticultural Exhibition.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, the following fruits, vegetables and flowers, were exhibited before the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society.

Gooseberries; of the largest size, comprising Tweedside 4 inches in circumference, weight 13 dwts each, Chestnut, Wandering Girl, Rangeral, Independent, Husbandman, and fair Maid of France.

Two bunches of Rhubarb of a new variety, and excellent quality, one yard in length after being trimmed.

Strasburgh Onions, 8½ inches in circumference, by William Martin.

Gooseberries; Young Wonderful, White Ostrich, White Imperial, White Eagle, New London, Ajax, Roaring Lion, and Crown Bob, all of large size and fine appearance by Joshua Robinson.

Black Tartarian Cherries, very fine; also, cut flowers.

Roses: Moss—White, Red and Luxembourg; *Prairie Roses,* Queen and Superba; *Garden Roses;* Rasa Champney ana, Belle Amiable, Ranunculiflora, Wells, Cabbage, China, Triomphe de Luxembourg, White Globe Hip, York and Lancaster, Hybrid Provence, Madame Laffay, White Damask, double White Sweet Brivand Russelliana, *Peonies;* Edalis Humeir, fragrans and Whitleyi.

Hydrangea Japonica, Cacti Epephyllum, Mayfly Unica, Rosea, Albo, Hoya and Carnosa; also, an elegant Nymphea, or Water Lilly, by Joseph S. Cunningham, gardener to C. F. Spang, Esq.

Cut Flowers: Roses, of twenty sorts, (some of recent importation,) and Pelargoniums. The display of flowers was fine, many of the Roses being of the most beautiful and rare varieties.

Alexander Speer exhibited a new patent Plough, which, after having been carefully examined, was pronounced, by competent judges, as a superior article, and a great improvement upon previous constructions.

Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.—The Great American Remedy still holds sway over multitudes of complaints, its course is onward and to conquer, no disease can witstand its curative properties, no instance has ever yet occurred in which the administration of this article has been of no avail. The effect is always to be depended upon, for it always does follow, and always to a greater or less degree. Let all invalids, all who are in ill health, call upon the agent and get a pamphlet—read the testimony in many and various diseases cured by this celebrated remedy. See advertisement.

☞ For sale by W. Jackson, Agent, corner of Wood and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh.

IRISH RELIEF.

Farmers and others bringing produce for the starving poor of Ireland, will please inform *Michael Allen*, Esq., on Water street, who will attend to the same and give storage in his spacious warehouse to all donations offered for the relief of the *poor of Ireland.* By the Committee,

ap29 ROBERT KERR, Secretary.

CHRISTIE'S Galvanic Remedies for all kinds of nervous affections they have been used with entire success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; gout, tic dolereux, bronchitis, vertigo, nervous or sick headache, indigestion, paralysis, palsy, epilepsy, fits, convulsions, cramp, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, general debility, &c. In cases of dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs—they have been found equally successful.

These applications are in the form of Rings and Magnetic Fluid, Bands, Bracelets, Belts, &c.

☞ See advertisement for further particulars on the outside of this sheet.

For sale at the only agency, 57 Market street.

Old Rye Whiskey.

92 BBLS. Old Monongahela; (eight lots, some very fine and old, in store and for sale by
JACOB WEAVER,
je24 16 Market st., cor. Front.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE.
J. Carothers, Wm. A. Hill, N. B. Craig.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

5 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Hibernia, Smith, Wheeling.
Sunbeam, Cochran, Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania, Gray, Cincinnati.
Ben Rush, Robinson, Louisville.
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

New England, No. 2, Dean, Cincinnati.
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling.
Avalanche, Williams, St. Louis.
Hibernia, Smith, Wheeling.
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY MORNING, June 24, 1847.

Yesterday was quite warm, and business was not so brisk as on Tuesday. The rivers are at a good stand for navigation. The present rise in the Allegheny is bringing down light rafts that were aground above, and also many boats loaded with metal.

FLOUR—The receipts continue light, and the market is very dull. The only transaction we heard of was the sale of 1000 bbls. at $5,00 ℔ bbl. Prime family flour is retailing from stores at $5,37½@5,50 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—There has been a decline in the price of Wheat. Sales at 90c. ℔ bu. and dull.

CORN—Sales 200 bu. at 50c. ℔ bu. Very little doing.

OATS—A sale of 100 bu. at 28c ℔ bu.

BARLEY—Not much coming in. Sales to breweries at 42@43c. ℔ bu.

RYE—Market dull. We hear of sales of 150 bu. at 45c. ℔ bu.

ALE—There is still a brisk demand for Ale, and stocks on hand are very good. Regular sales at $7@9, including the cask.

WOOL—A good deal arrived yesterday, but mostly of the lower grades. Sales 2000 lbs common at 23c ℔ lb. The dealers are very busy packing and shipping to the east.

FEATHERS—Prime Feathers are becoming scarce in market, and will readily bring 30c ℔ lb. We hear of sales of various small lots at 27@30c. ℔ lb as in quality.

LUMBER—There is but little Lumber afloat, but rafts are now looked for, in consequence of the rise in the Allegheny. Sales of 100 M. boards for shipment to St. Louis. Considerable sales of poplar from boats and rafts at $8,50@$9. No Shingles afloat; prices at yards $2,50@$2,75.

GROCERIES—Market quiet, and small sales at last quotations.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER, C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER, W. M. FOSTER.

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 37½ cents.
Pit, 25 " | Gallery, 20 "

The celebrated LEHMAN FAMILY has been engaged for five nights only, and will appear this evening

Thursday Evening, June 24, 1847,
Will be performed the Comedetta called
THE DUMB BELLE.

Pas Styrien, by M'lles JULIA and FLORA LEHMANN.

Grand Pas De Deux, from the Ballad of Gizelle, by M'lle ADELAIDE and Mons. SCHMIDT LEHMANN.

Comic Song, "Steam Arm," by MR. LEWIS.

To conclude with (1st time in this city,) the laughable Ballet Pantomime, with new and startling effects, entitled

FANCHETTE! Or, The Father Outwitted.
(In which the whole LEHMANN FAMILY appear.)

Doors open at ¼ past 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ¼ before 8.

The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number of seats may be secured.

☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

LARGE sale of valuable new and second hand Books, in every department of Literature, comprising Theology, History, Travels and Voyages, Poetry, Fiction, &c., many of which are London editions, at Auction,

BY JAMES M'KENNA,

Will be sold by Catalogue, at the Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood st., three doors from 5th, on Saturday evening next, June 26th, at early gas light, a large and valuable collection of Books, suitable for 4th of July presents.

Also, 1 Gold Patent Lever Watch, Gold Pens, &c.
je24 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

1800 Yds. Damaged Bleached Sheeting AT AUCTION.

THIS morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts., will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, 3 Cases good quality 5-4 Waltham Bleached Sheetings, damaged by water on the Canal.
je24 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

OLD COUNYRYMEN

Read and Judge for Yourselves!

A LONDON Letter in the Boston *Traveller*, of the 18th May, says:

"Every person who can get money enough to leave the country is doing so. All the ships bound to the United States or Canada, are crowded. Any price is paid for a passage across the Atlantic; and too often the crowds of suffering Irish embark in frail ships, which prove their coffins. The recent dreadful shipwreck of the Exmouth is a case in point. She had two hundred and fifty emigrants, was only 320 tons burthen, and not fit for any voyage. The consequence was, she was lost in the gale of the 27th, a terrific gale, (which your correspondent witnessed;) all on board with the exception of three persons perished. When parties in America send money to their friends in Ireland to pay for their passage to the United States, they should always go to the well-known house of Messrs. Harnden & Co., at New York or Boston, who not only have kind and faithful agents at Liverpool, and the seaports of Ireland, but they always give emigrants a passage in first class American packet ships, where they are properly accommodated, and if sick or short of provisions, they are kindly attended to."

MESSRS HARNDEN & CO.'S PASSAGE AND REMITTANCE OFFICE, Fifth street, one door below Wood.
JOSHUA ROBINSON,
je24-1wd4tw European Agent.

Carpet Chain, &c.

ON hand, a good supply of purple and yellow carpet chain; 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12 and 10x14 window sash and glass to suit, when wanted, 200 wooden bowls, assorted sizes; Louisville lime.
ISAAC HARRIS, Agent & Com.
je23-4t Merchant, Fifth, near Wood st.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Stacy & Perry Baker, of the borough of M'Keesport, under the firm of Stacy & Baker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL STACY,
PERRY BAKER.
M'Keesport, June 21, 1847.

The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, at his new House, 173 Market street, where all persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.
je23-3tw* PERRY BAKER.

To Discharged Volunteers and Regulars.

THE undersigned has been furnished by an experienced and responsible agency in Washington city, with the necessary forms and instructions for procuring *Bounty Land Warrants, Treasury Scrip, Pensions, &c.* He is also authorized to purchase Bounty Land, Warrants, for *cash*, at a liberal *advance* above the Government commutation.
R. MORROW,
Alderman, 5th street, Pittsburgh.