From the London Literary Gazette.

THE FAREWELL.

Farewell! for I have schooled my heart
At last to say farewell to thee!
Now I can bear to look on death—
Its bitterness is past to me.

There was a time I should have wept
To look upon my altered brow—
The lip, whence red and smile are fled—
But I am glad to see them now!

The faded brow, the pallid lip,
Proclaim what soon my fate will be;
And welcome is their tale of death,
For I have said farewell to thee!

When first we met, I saw thee all
A girl's imagining could feign;
I did not dream of loving thee,
Still less of being loved again.

I felt it not, till round my heart
Link after link the chain was wove;
Then burst at once upon my brain
The maddening thought—I love! I love!

We then were parting, others wept,
But I let not one tear drop fall;
And when each kind farewell was said,
Mine was the coldest of them all.

But mine the ear that strained to hear
Thy latest step; and mine the eye
That watched thy distant shape, when none
But me its shadow could descry.

And when the circle in its mirth
Had quite forgot farewell and thee,
I went to my own room, and wept
The tears I would not let them see.

And time passed on; but not with time
Did thoughts of thee and thine depart;
The lesson of forgetfulness
Was what I could not teach my heart.

We met again, and woman's pride
Nerved me to what I had to bear;
I would not, though my heart had broke,
Have let thee find thine image there.

I felt thine eyes gazing on mine;
I felt my hand within thine hold;
I heard my name breathed by thy voice,
And I was calm, and I was cold.

And then I heard you had a bride—
I know not how, I know not when—
For still my brain swims round to think
On all, all that I suffered then!

I knew the day, the very hour,
That you were wed, and heard your vow,
I heard the wedding bells—oh, God!
Mine ears ring with them even now!

I may not say that you were false,
I never had one vow from thee,
But I have often seen thine eye
Look as it loved to look on me.

And when you spoke to me, your voice
Would always take a softer turn;
And surely that last night your cheek
Was almost pallid as my own.

But this is worse than vain—Farewell!
Of heaven now I only crave
For thee of all life's happiness.
And for myself an early grave!

From the Lancaster Tribune, June 15.

We don't wish to take from old Frank the word "honest," but what do the Records of his life prove? Besides many similar ones, we have no doubt a bill and receipt something like the following has been filed away among the public papers:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
To Frances R. Shunk, Dr.

To five days services as Clerk during the Session of the Legislature of 1843, at $30 per day, ... $150.00.

Received payment in full, FRS. R. SHUNK.

This is a regular Joab stab, for, under the pretence of a desire to think Mr. SHUNK *honest*, as he truly is, if ever a public officer was, a malicious innendo is trumped up along with it, to prove that he is *dishonest*. Now the whole truth is, that there is no such bill on record any where. There never was, and never could be, because for the services rendered there was no charge made, either on the Commonwealth, the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, or Major ANDREWS, then Clerk of the House.

The whole story, without varnish or superfluous words, is as follows:

In 1843, after Governor PORTER had removed Governor SHUNK from the office of Secretary, Maj ANDREWS, then Clerk of the House of Representatives, was taken ill. No one was at hand acceptable to all parties and qualified to take his place—the then speaker waited on Mr. SHUNK, requesting him to do so—he consented—and acted some 10 or 12 days. ANDREWS got well, and no one heard any thing more of the transaction, it being a private one, until quite as much to the surprise of Mr. SHUNK as any one else, the House, as a mark of the high estimation in which they held his services, unanimously voted him $150.

That is the whole tale, and we think it needs no comment. Indeed we know that every member of all political parties in the House voted for the resolution.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Wisconsin Sentinel and Gazette, May 31.

We notice a good many discrepant statements going the rounds of the press relative to the appearance of the wheat crop in the Territory and in Illinois. So far as Wisconsin is concerned we are persuaded that the yield of wheat will be abundant, unless something shall occur, between this and harvest, to injure the crop. In Illinois it has been stated that the crop was almost entirely cut off; but it would appear from the Aurora Beacon (Kane County,) that this is an exaggeration.—Within the last few weeks wheat in that region has come forward astonishingly, and many farmers who supposed that their crops had been almost wholly destroyed, now anticipate an average yield. Indeed, the Beacon thinks that a good deal more wheat has been *editorially* killed than "winter killed." From Michigan on the east and Iowa on the west of us, we have good accounts of the wheat crop. The surplus exported from this Territory during the last season, in wheat flour, was, as near as we can get at the figures, 350,000 bushels.—There can be little doubt that the exports of wheat and flour from Wisconsin for the present year will reach a million of bushels. This does not include the amounts sent down the Mississippi from the western portions of the Territory.

General Pillow.—From the Washington correspondent of the New York Globe, June 12:—"It is said by those who are cognizant of the facts, that the recent assaults upon the military capacity of General Pillow, have their origin in the ambition of Colonel Haskell, to secure a seat in Congress. With the single exception of Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, every signer of the address recently put forth by the officers of the second Tennessee regiment, is a violent opponent of the Administration. We are told that a Court of Inquiry will be demanded in the case of General Pillow, when probably it will appear that this appointment is fully equal to any other that has been made.

Fight between a Frog and a Robin.—A letter to the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, tells this story:—"Whilst sitting near a small pond last month, cooling myself after a hard tramp through an ugly meadow, after snipe (shooting nothing), my attention was attracted by a robin hopping about in the grass near the edge of the water, and whilst making a calculation of how many such birds it would take to make a pot pie, a large frog of the bloodynoun species, pounced on him like a cock on a berry, seized him by the head, and plunged into the water with him, when issued one of the toughest kind of fights, under and on top—round and round—first one, and then t'other. I did not know which to bet on; the odds were rather in favor of the Frog, until Robin hooked him in the eyes with his left claw, when he left go and bolted, leaving the field to his opponent, who did not remain long enough for me to congratulate him, feeling, probably, somewat chop-fallen at being so near sucked in."

FAIR WEATHER FRIENDS.—'I weeded my friends,' said an old eccentric friend, 'by hanging a piece of stair carpet out of my first floor window, with a broker's announcement fixed. Gad! it had the desired effect. I soon saw who were my friends. It was like firing a gun near a pigeon house: they all forsook the building at the first report, and I have not had occasion to use the extra flaps of my dining table.'

The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1847.

War upon the Germans.

There is a Dutchman, boasting the burning name of *Bakeoven*, who is very severe on us in a cabbage leaf of his, upon which he prints locofoco news for distribution. As it is his nature to keep hot, he is welcome to make use of our shadow for fuel. If he could occasionally throw it on his paper, he would add something to its value, for the shadow of wit or of truth, if we are told true, it has never had yet. Keep firing up, good Stew Pot.

[Pittsburgh American.

Such is a specimen of the manner in which a portion of the very best of the citizens of our country are assailed by "Whig" presses. It is not enough that the Gazette, (the organ of all the refined and aristocratic portion of the Federal party in this section of the State,) shall throw its sneers at them,—that a distinguished man, an Ex-President of the United States shall be held up to scorn and ridicule by the leading Whig organ of Pittsburgh, because he was a descendant from the good old German stock who have made New York what she is—the Empire State of our glorious confederacy. It is not enough that the religion of these quiet, industrious and honest citizens shall be assailed by leading Whig editors. These things are not sufficient, in order to show the utter contempt and scorn in which they are held by that party. But, as if to show that they are beneath any consideration from any portion of society—the American must be employed, to do dirty work, which no other paper in the city would do; and make a gross and wanton attack upon a worthy and altogether meritorious citizen.

Mr. BAKOFEN, the gentlemen alluded to in the paragraph which we have quoted, is, happily, too well known here for his many good qualities, and his steady business habits, to be injured by such attacks as this. He is a quiet man, who minds his own business, and meddles not with that of other people—and this is the great secret of success among the Germans—and were it not that such attacks as these are designed to have a political effect, in certain quarters, we would not in any manner notice them. We notice them at any time, only to show how far our German and Irish fellow citizens are likely to receive the sympathy and consideration of the Federal leaders; which is just so long as they think they can use them to advance their own ends. They are well aware that the great mass of our adopted citizens, of every country, are against them; that they will vote for *Honest old Frank Shunk*, as he is familiarly termed,—and this is the reason why they are held up to the scorn and contempt of the community. But this will not do their party any good. They will find that there are persons "native, to the manor born," who are as warmly interested in their welfare, and who as highly prize these citizens, and will as fearlessly assert and defend their rights, at all times, as they could themselves wish; even though it should be against all the leaders of Federalism in the country.

Butler County.

The Democracy of Butler County will hold their primary meetings, this day, in the town of Butler, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a County Convention, to be held on Monday next. We have no doubt the County Convention will select a strong ticket to be submitted to the people for their votes at the October election.

☞ We learn from the Brownsville Herald, a fine new steamboat called the DAUNT, has just been completed at our neighboring city, to run in the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade. She is said to be as fine a boat as has ever been built on the Monongahela; and is very handsomely fitted up for travellers. She was built by Messrs. Pringle & Johnson, and her engines by Mr. Snowden, of that place. "Her keel is 157 feet long, and she is 4 feet 9 inches deep; deck 16½ feet in length and 25 feet beam; propelling power, three 26 inch boilers 20 feet long, and two 16 inch cylinders of 5 feet stroke. She is only 18 inches draught, and will carry about 300 tons of freight." She was to leave Brownsville on yesterday.

☞ It is said that Ex-President TYLER has avowed his preference for Gen. TAYLOR as the next President. The Whigs need be in "a strait" no longer. They are willing to take Gen. Taylor without knowing any thing about his political principles, and their only difficulty is about a candidate for Vice President. The old song would not require to be materially altered to suit for a *second term!* Let us see—it was

"For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van!"

For 1848 they could have it read,

With Taylor—(that PASS)—and Tyler—alas!
We've surely mistaken our man!

☞ The Drug Store of Mr. D. N. Robinson, of Brownsville, was broken into on the night of the 15th inst., and robbed of about $60 in gold and silver. The thieves are thought to be experienced operators; as they first made a hole in the door, large enough to admit the arm of a man, and finding they could not then effect an entrance, bored round the staples of the lock, when they accomplished their purpose.

☞ We are pleased to learn that our late talented, fearless and faithful co-laborer in the cause of the Democracy, CHARLES H. BROUGH, of Cincinnati, since he has taken "to arms" is as popular among his fellow soldiers as he was with his brother editors. He has been chosen Colonel of the new Ohio Regiment. We anticipate for him as bright a career in defeating the *native* Mexicans, as he has heretofore passed, in contending against the *Mexican* "Whigs!"

☞ It gives us pleasure to learn, from the Democrat, that the old and beautiful city of Louisville, is rapidly improving. One hundred and ninety-eight new brick buildings, and eighty-eight frames, are just now being built, or finished—covering, in width, as the editor states—more than one mile of the city. The business of the city, generally, is also very flourishing.

REV. M'ELROY, late Chaplain in the Army in Mexico, (perhaps more familiarly known as *Priest McElroy*) arrived in this city on Thursday, and will preach in St. Paul's Church to-morrow. Notwithstanding he has been assailed by some sectarian opponents in this country, we have reason to believe that Rev. M'Elroy is an amiable man and a sincere Christian minister.

Farming by Steam.—The leading article of the London Agricultural Gazette, May 8, is on the employment of steam in Farming, to which the Editors are favorable, considering it more docile and less costly than either man or horse. Every hundred acres plowing involves the passing over 1000 linear miles, by 500 consumers of food.—They calculate the saving by steam *on every plowing* at $1 per acre, or $100,000,000 on as many acres.

Westmoreland County.

Our friends in good old Democratic Westmoreland have lately had a grand rally, and have acquited themselves nobly, as they always do.—A Convention of Delegates from the different Townships and boroughs in the county, assembled at the Court House, in Greensburgh, on Tuesday the 22d instant, for the purpose of forming a Ticket to be submitted to the people at the Election in October next.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Unity township, as President, and JOHN SNODGRASS, of Salem, and WILLIAM JACK, of Mountpleasant, as Secretaries.

On a ballot for candidates, the following gentlemen were nominated; and the Convention unanimously resolved to sustain "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket;" viz

For Assembly.—JOHN FAUSOLD, of Mountpleasant; HARRISON P. LAIRD, of Greensburgh; and JOHN F. M'CULLOUGH, of Allegheny.

For Commissioner.—JAMES SHIELDS, Sr. of Salem.

For Auditor.—THOMAS LATTA, of Mountpleasant.

For Treasurer.—SIMON DETAR, of Greensburg

For Trustees.—JOHN FULLWOOD, of Hempfield, and JACOB WELTY, of Greensburg.

It is only necessary to say that, whenever the Democray of Westmoreland will it, they can elect their ticket.

A number of spirited and patriotic resolutions were adopted, sustaining the course of the national administration in relation to the war; indentifying the anti-war Whigs with the Federalists of 1812; in honor of the Volunteers now in Mexico, and those who have returned from the field of battle; complimentary to Gen. BOWMAN, for his disinterested exertions in organizing the Pennsylvania Volunteers; and commending the appointment of Judge BURRELL, by Governor Shunk. In addition, the following resolutions were also unanimously and most enthusiastically approved by the Convention:—

"Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the integrity and ability of HONEST OLD SHUNK. That his course on all questions, meets with our unqualified approbation; and that we hereby pledge ourselves, that the "Star of the West" shall give him at least two thousand of a majority in October next.

Resolved, That Morris Longstreth, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, possessing as he does all the requisites for the office,—ample ability, and pureness of heart—is eminently worthy of, and shall receive the undivided support of the Democracy of Westmoreland.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in James K. Polk's opinion in reference to the tariff, as expressed by him in his letter to John K. Kane of pennsylvania. We believe the tariff law of '42 to have been unjust, unequal, and partial in its operations, and have renewed confidence in the tariff of 46. The passage of unequal laws, under whatever form or pretext, has a tendency to fetch away the rights of freemen. The inevitable tendency of which will be, to reduce the people of the new world to the serf-like condition of those of the old—where the wealthy manufacturers, bankers and brokers are both the voters and law-makers.

The Committee announced the following gentlemen as a Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year, viz: Francis Dougherty, James Baird, Ephraim L. Lloyd, Solomon Suter, Wm. M Person, John M. Laird, H. C. Marchand, Alex. M Kinney, Henry M Bride, James Clark, James Christman, John Lloyd, F. Brenneman, Joseph I. Weddle, John Snodgrass, A. Boyd, F. B. M Grew, William Johnston, O. H. P. Blackburn, David Shaw.

John Snodgrass Alex M'Kinney, William Jack, (Mountpleasant,) and Henry D. Foster, were elected Delegates to represent Westmoreland county in the next 4th of March Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to select Delegates to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Democratic National Convention

Wm R. Hunter, John A. Hays, and Ephraim L. Lloyd, were appointed to confer with a similar Committee from Somerset county, in relation to the Delegate to represent the Senatorial District in the fourth of March Convention.

For the Morning Post.

MR EDITOR—As the committee on appeals from the assessment of Water Tax are to meet on Monday, I would call their attention to a matter of some interest to a large number of our citizens—those who have heretofore kept houses of public entertainment. At the last session of our Legislature, a law was passed, submitting the question of licensing public houses to the voters of the respective districts. If the Court are of opinion that that law is constitutional, and proceed to carry out its provisions, they will of course grant no licenses in the city, because there was a majority against license in every ward; consequently, those who have heretofore been engaged in this business must give up their occupation, and turn their attention to something else. They have all been assessed, however, as the consumers of water in their line of business, for a year ending the first of April next. Now, a question will arise, as to whether they can be made pay for that which they do not use; or whether the City Councils have a right to assess them for an occupation which the laws of the State have taken away from them.

For one, I think the committee would save much trouble by adjourning over to such time as they can see the action of the Court in relation to the matter, and regulate their course accordingly; because if the Court decide against the licensing of public houses, the collection of these taxes will be resisted; and as the law says in cases of contract, there must always be a consideration, a quid pro quo, they will be resisted effectually. The persons assessed will refuse to pay, and then they must be summoned to answer an action of debt; and for the reasons above mentioned, they will put the city into the costs. It will not do to say that under the ordinances or laws in relation to this matter, that the collector, in the event of refusal to pay, has a right to levy and sell for the taxes. If he would attempt it, he would find those ordinances but a poor protection to him in invading rights which are guarantied to the citizen by the constitution. Here, then, is a matter in which the city is concerned to the amount of some three thousand dollars, depending upon the way in which the Court shall dispose of the license question. If the decision is against licenses, there must be that much of a deficiency from the assessment for this year. Should not the committee wait the action of the Court, and then call Councils together to make up the deficiency. JUSTICE.

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 withstand its curative powers. In 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,

ROBERT KERR, Secretary.
ap29

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Latest from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1847, 6h. P. M.

By the arrival of the steamer Mary Kingsland at New Orleans, accounts have been received from Vera Cruz to the 9th, and Brazos Santiago to the 13th inst.

The train (of which we gave an account yesterday,) was attacked when only 20 miles from the city by a band of 1800 Guerillas, who charged upon the head of the train. The troops under Col. M'Intosh gallantly met their charge, and repulsed them; when they again formed, and opened a fire upon several points at once. M'Intosh then formed the wagon train, and entrenched his men behind the wagons, where he determined to wait the arrival of additional forces from the city, which would arrive very soon.

Every thing was quiet on the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 25, 7 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Has been taken freely. Sales 3000 bbls. Howard street at $6,50, and 2000 bbls. at $6,56. City Mills, sales at $6,75.

CORNMEAL—No change—sales at $1,50.

WHEAT—Sales at $1,31 for prime Red.

CORN—Sales White prime quality at 85c. and Yellow 85@86c.

WHISKEY—Sales at 34½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm demand; sales Mess Pork at $17; Mess Beef, Western packed, $10@10,50; Bacon, some sales.

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 25, 9 o'clock, P M.

FLOUR—Not much done. Genesee is dull at $7@7,25. Sales of Ohio at $6,75@7,00; and Southern at $7,25, but dull.

GRAIN—Market bare; White Corn deliverable in July, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is held at $16. and Prime at $13,50—no sales; Hams 9@10½; Sides, 10c.; Shoulders, 7@8c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 25, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Inactive again. Small sales at $7.

CORNMEAL—Sales at $1,25@1,31.

WHEAT—Good White sold for $1,60; Red 1,50.

CORN—Active; sales at 95 for Yellow.

COTTON—Firm; not much doing.

Pension Agent.

We find it announced in the Washington Union of the 23d, received last night, that our fellow citizen, JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Esq., has beep appointed by the President, Pension Agent for this vicinity.

For the Morning Post.

THE GRADE OF GRANT AND FIFTH STREETS.

MR HARPER:—We are pleased to see that your correspondent "Justice" has taken the right view of Smithfield street, when he acknowledges it to be one of the best graded streets in the city. Hence the wisdom of Councils to let it remain as it is. If "Justice" had a number of houses, and one of them much the best, would he consider it wisdom to make such alterations on the good one, as would bring it equal to the rest? But such is the force of his argument, regarding the raising of Smithfield street. Our Councils are, by "Justice," called upon to take an "enlarged view of the city, and act accordingly." We are of the opinion that that branch of our Council who passed an ordinance to lower Grant street ten feet, have complied with this requisition; they bear in mind that our citizens in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, have a deep an interest in the prosperity of our city, as those who live in any of the other wards; and their convenience and interests should not be overlooked; and we are of the opinion that justice to them—as well as to all others who travel to and from our Court House—demands that Grant street, at Fifth, should be brought down ten feet, at least. But it is said, by "Justice," that, though the "Common Council passed an ordinance to lower Grant street at Fifth, ten feet, that does not prove the justice of the act." What a compliment is here paid to our members of Council—men chosen by the people, and solemnly sworn into office—that these men, in their official actions, have no sense of justice. We think there are but few, if any, of our Councilmen, who, in their private or official actions, are not governed by a sense of justice. But we are called upon "to count the cost." This has been done already by the "Old Citizen." And, first, we shall consider the danger to the Court House. Suppose that ten feet was taken off Fifth street, at Grant, would the north wall of the Court House be as low as the south side? We believe it would not be as low: hence there is no danger of the Court House being injured by carrying into effect the action of the Common Council. It should be remembered that the foundation of the Court House and Jail is level, and the most danger or cost that can be apprehended is, that a part of the outer wall may have to be taken down, and a part underpinned. But there can be no danger apprehended by any sane man, of the Court House being demolished by the proposed change of grade. Next, we are told that the Catholic Church is in danger of coming down. "Justice" and the "Old Citizen" both forget that that Church is built upon a rock, and cannot fall. Moreover, if reference is had to the numerous petitions lately presented to our Hon. Councils, it will be seen that as strong adherents to the Catholic faith, and as good members in the Catholic Church as the "Old Citizen," respectfully petition Councils to lower Grant street, at Fifth, thirteen feet; and these do not live on Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield: hence the vile slander, in our opinion, of the "Old Citizen," who says that only ten or twelve, who live on Fifth street, ask for this change of grade. If he was as conversant with the names of the petitioners for ten or thirteen feet being taken off Grant, at Fifth, as he is with the actions of the Committee of St. Paul's Church, he would see that our most respectable citizens from Ferry street, and all over the city, even out to the Colony, that is beyond the Eighth Ward, see the propriety of reducing the grade ten or thirteen feet, at Grant and Fifth streets, and have signed petitions to that effect. It may be said that a protection wall is necessary, if the grade is lowered. That is necessary at the present grade: hence we see that all the additional expense is a few perches more of a protection wall; and that will be a small matter among so many rich men. The Cathedral, as all our citizens know, stands at least thirty feet back of the street; hence there is no danger of it coming down. And as for excavation, we find it is not their intention to grade their lot any lower than it now is; and when the whole matter is impartially wighed, we find that the exaggerated amount of the "Old Citizen" must dwindle down, at most, to a very few hundred dollars.

The next objection is the destruction of Avery's buildings, which Thomas Fairman and two others, under oath, estimated the real estate and buildings at ten thousand dollars. We think all the injury that Mr. Avery's buildings will sustain is, that he will be under the necessity of lowering his pavement, and putting a few more steps to his front doors; but the "Old Citizen," eager to make his sum look large, puts this down at fifteen thousand dollars. But, sir, it may be that we are erring in not making allowance for the old man, who made these calculations. We might go on and show that every item to which he has referred, is egregiously exaggerated; and to us it is astonishing that the "Old Citizen," (and it may be that he considers himself respectable,) would attempt to draw so largely on the public ignorance, as to expect the most ignorant to believe such statements, which are destitute of even the shadow of plausibility. We are, of the opinion of many others, that if Fifth street, from Ross to Smithfield, was paved at the present time, before one year would elapse, our citizens generally would strongly urge, for their own convenience and the city's good, the reduction of Grant, at Fifth, ten feet at least. Our County Commissioners petitioned to this effect; and would have continued so to do, had it not been for the influence that some of our jaundiced-eyed individuals exerted over them. But our honorable Councils are not to be deterred from carrying out the will of the citizens by such visionary calculators. SEVENTH WARD.

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.

4½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Messenger, Linford, Cincinnati
Wyoming, Hays, St Louis
Trenton, Woodward, St Louis
Hibernia, Smith, Wheeling
Wellsville, Catlett, Wellsville.
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

Wellsville, Catlett, Wellsville
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver.
Clipper No. 2, Crooks, Cincinnati.
North Carolina, Devinny, S. Louis.
Friendship, Davis, Cincinnati.
Hibernia, Smith, Wheeling

OFFICE OF THE POST,
SATURDAY MORNING, June 26, 1847.

FLOUR—There are scarcely any movements in the market worthy of reporting. The most extensive operators are doing nothing at all. Most of the Flour that arrives is stored away, as the holders wish to get more than $5,00 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are unwilling to pay even that; unless for small lots of extra brand. Sales yesterday of 150 bbls. at $5,00 ⅌ bbl.; 50 bbls. at $4,50@4,75.

OATS—Sales 199 bu. at 27½c.; and 30 bu. at 28c. ⅌ bu. Retails from store at 31¼ ⅌ bu.

HAY—Sales of good timothy at $9@10 ⅌ ton

BACON—Sales 3000 lbs. Sides (country cured) at 8c. ⅌ lb.

GLASS—Window Glass is becoming very scarce in market, and there has been an advance in price. Sales of 50 boxes 8x10 at $3,00 per box, and 25 boxes 10x12, at the same price. There is a prospect of a still further advance.

Business generally is dull, and prices remain without change.

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 "

GREAT SUCCESS!

Third night of the celebrated LEHMAN FAMILY.

Saturday Evening, June 26, 1847,
Will be performed the Drama of
THERESE!

Carwin, ... MR. OXLEY.
Therese, ... MISS PORTER.

Pas Styrian, by M'lles JULIA and FLORA LEHMAN.

Grand Pas De Deux, by M'lle ADELAIDE and MONS. SCHMIDT LEHMAN.

To conclude with a Comic Ballet Pantomime, in one act, with new tricks, transformations, &c., entitled

MOISSONNEURS! Or, The Corn Threshers!
(In which the whole LEHMAN FAMILY appear.)

Doors open at 1 past 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 1 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.

Peremptory Sale

OF splendid Household and Kitchen Furniture, Feather Beds and Bedding, Carpeting, China and Queensware, Kitchen utensils, &c. at Auction, BY JAMES M'KENNA.

Will be sold, on Monday next, June 20th; at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the household furniture, feather beds, bedding, china and queensware, kitchen utensils, &c. of J. G. Sturgeon, dec'd., late Military Store Keeper, at his late residence, *Allegheny Arsenal, Lawrenceville;* all the articles are nearly new, being in use only about three months, and have been kept in the neatest and best of order, and are well worthy the attention of housekeepers, comprising in part the following, viz:

2 hair seat mahogany sofas, cane seat chairs, walnut frame, cane seat rocking settee, new pattern; mahogany dressing bureaus, marble tops; mahogany, walnut and cherry bureaus; mahogany centre tables, mahogany wash stands, marble tops; common stands and chairs; patent bedsteads; fine ingrain carpeting, all wool, a superior article; Brussels and oil cloth hearth rugs; feather beds and bedding; mattresses; looking glasses; 1 handsome gilt chandalier; 1 china tea sett; 1 porcelain dinner sett, together with a large variety of kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms at sale. JAMES M'KENNA,
je26 Auctioneer.

SHAWLS. A. A. MASON, No 62 Market st., has just received a large assortment of rich Shawls, comprising silk, cashmere, mous de laine, Canton crape, berage, linen; net, and other Shawls.
je26

Raw Whiskey.

275 Bbls., (Proof,) for sale by
JACOB WEAVER,
je26 No. 16, Market st., corner Front.

GERMAN WINES—A great variety of White Wines, in Glass and Wood. For sale at the Wine Store of
JACOB WEAVER,
je26 No. 16 Market st., cor Front.

ALSO, a very superior article of German White Wine, on draught, for sale at an unusually low price.
JACOB WEAVER,
je26 No. 16 Market st. cor Front.

FRENCH WINES,
Of every description, price and quality: Bordeaux, Marcelites, Muscats, put up in France, Clarets, &c., some eighty varieties, for sale in original packages or otherwise, at the Wine Store of
JACOB WEAVER,
je26 No. 16 Market st., cor Front.

Kirwin's Letters.

LETTERS to the Rev. John Hughes, Roman Catholic Bishop of New York. By Kirwin. Price 12½ cents; for sale by
ELLIOTT & ENGLISH,
je26 No. 56 Market st.

Valuable Poetical Works.

THE Book of British Poets;
The Poets and Poetry of Europe;
" Poets and Poetry of America;
Hewitt, Milman and Keats' Poetical Works;
Milton, Gray, Beattie and Collins' do.
Coleridge, Shelly and Keats' do.
Goldsmith's do.
Lord Byron's Works, (Illustrated;)
Campbell's Poetical Works;
Percival's " do;
Mrs. Hemans' do;
Miss Landon's do;
Kirke White's do;
Burton, Burns, Bloomfield,
Hood's and Hogg's Poems, for sale by
ELLIOTT & ENGLISH,
je26 56 Market st.

More New Goods:

A. MASON, 62 Market street, has just received: 75 pieces rich French Lawns, 20 pa. French Printed Cambric, 15 pa. new styles Ginghams, 25 pa. Linen Ginghams, 7 cases of Parasols and Parasoletts; also, Shawls, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Summer stuffs, &c. je25

Dry Peaches.

25 BUSHELS Dry Peaches; for sale low, to close consignment, by
GEO. COCHRAN,
je25 No. 26 Wood st.

Lanorma Segars.

25,000 Lanorma Segars, a prime article, just received and for sale cheaper than any other establishment in the city, by
J. M'ALLISTER,
je25* No. 25, Fifth st., bet. Wood and Market.

MAHOGANY and Rosewood Veneers and Chair plank, a large assortment, received and for sale at
F. BLUME'S,
je25 112 Wood st.

Grates and Wagon Boxes at Auction.

ON Monday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts., will be sold,
42 Grates, assorted sizes;
3,000 lbs. Wagon Boxes, do;
1 oven and boiler, and sundry other castings.
je26 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.
(American copy.)

Brown Lawns!

A. A. MASON, No. 62 Market st., has received 29 pieces new style Brown Lawns. je26

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1848.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
JUNE 22, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 2d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States—

Five thousand four hundred barrels of navy beef, and four thousand eight hundred barrels of navy pork:

Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds nett weight of beef or pork; no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective navy yards, as follows:

	Barrels Beef.	*Barrels Pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,800	1,600
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,800	1,600
At Gosport, Va.	1,800	1,600
	5,400	4,800

Said beef and pork must be delivered, one-half between the first day of January, 1848, and the first day of April, 1848; and the other half between the 15th day of April, 1848, and the 15th day of June, 1848, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Offers must be made for each half separately and distinctly—that is, for the half delivered between the 1st of January and the 1st of April, and for the half delivered between the 15th of April and the 15th of June, 1848. Payment for the first half to be made within thirty days after delivery; and for the second half in thirty days after the 15th June, 1848.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1847, and the first day of February, 1848, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, nett weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters; and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel and half barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The pork must be packed from corn fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1847, and the first day of February, 1848, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, jowls, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, and lard; and all refuse pieces; and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the beef and the pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it.

One-fourth the quantity of beef, and one-fourth the quantity of pork, must be packed in half barrels, and contain one hundred pounds nett weight of each, as the case may be; and, in estimating the price, two half barrels are to be considered as one barrel.

The barrels and half barrels must be made of the best seasoned white oak, or white ash staves and heading; if of the former, to be not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; if of the latter, to be not less than an inch thick for barrels, and three-fourths of an inch for half barrels, and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.

Each barrel and half barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef" or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards aforesaid; and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of their respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods. And in case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver the aforesaid beef and pork within the time specified, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall have the right to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiencies, and any excess of cost shall be charged to and paid by the contractors. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contracts as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and for which the same shall have been presented at the navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contracts. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others will be further notified, and as early as practicable a contract and bond will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract and bond must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846, a copy of which is subjoined) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States' District Judge, United States' District Attorney, Navy Agent, or some officer of the General Government, or individual known to the Bureau, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under