For the Morning Post.

THE BEGGAR GIRL.

[She was picking up grains of coffee. I asked every thing which could bring, and thus profine, plain gold ring.] "Oh! sir, (said she,) her why she did feelings by talking about sell cure additions; peg my bread, or gather shreds; do not, sir, keep the last gift of my poor departing mother."—*New York Globe.*

Yes, stricken one—keep, keep that ring;
Cherish it as a holy thing.
Thou ne'er, on earth, mayst find another
To love thee as did love thy mother.

Preserve it thine, in toil and care—
Though thou mayst much of anguish bear:
For while such mem'ry clings to thee
Thou canst not guilty, wretched be.

Though penury assail thee now—
Though grief may cloud thy gentle brow—
Let nought of earth the mem'ry smother
Of her, thy dear departed mother.

For holy thoughts of her will save
Thy soul from sin; and help thee brave
The storms of sorrow, pain and strife,
That darken, oft, poor human life.

And though stern want should still assail,
Oh! let not that lov'd mem'ry fail:—
Her spirit still will hover near,
Thy trusting loneliness to cheer.

Be thine the strong, abiding hope,
That lifts the stricken spirit up;
Be thine the resolution strong
T' abstain from sin, from shame, from wrong.

And, when thy course on earth shall end,
Again thou'lt meet that truest friend,
Where lov'd ones there are none to sever;
Where will be love and joy forever.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1847. LORENZO.

For the Morning Post.

GENERAL LEWIS CASS.

MR. HARPER:—Impressed with the belief that the following pages will prove interesting to many of your readers, I send them to you. They form the concluding part of a manuscript "Life of Gen. Cass," the publication of which has been delayed, owing to peculiar considerations affecting the writer. They are sent to you, (with the request that you will publish them,) rather to show, that, among the many who have "done the State some service," and who are held in memory by the People, this sterling specimen of Western Democracy is not among those least regarded, nor least deserving of honor. If your readers receive any gratification from their perusal, I will be pleased; and may favor you, on some future occasion, with other extracts. Very respectfully,

Your friend, L. E.

In reviewing the events connected with the life of General CASS, we find that he has in war contended against our savage foes; and that he has also been one of the most successful ambassadors in negotiating with them for peace. By his gallantry in making the first onset against British arms, in our second struggle for independence, at the river Aux Canards in Canada, he showed that he could with a good grace wield the sword; while, as Governor of Michigan, as the presiding officer of the War Department, and more especially as Minister Plenipotentiary to France, he has proved that the pen, in his hand, is an equally powerful, if not more powerful instrument. At the Sault St. Marie, by an act of the most intrepid daring, he asserted the honor of his country's flag, and exposed his life to imminent peril; telling the exasperated savages, that no flag but that of his country must wave in a hostile manner upon her soil; and, in the same expedition on which this feat was performed, he was found foremost in practising acts of kindness and generosity towards the distressed objects who fell in his way; while, as Minister to France, (without any instructions from his government upon a point of vital importance to his country, and altogether new in national jurisprudence,) he unhesitatingly, and immediately took that course, which none, perhaps, but an American Ambassador, may have dared to take, at once calculated to assert his country's rights, and his country's honor; and to thwart the designs of a government, which, with an eye that never slumbers, and a vigilance that is never relaxed, watches our movements as a people; and seeks by all means in her power, to subvert our institutions. Seeing, at a glance, the tendency of the proposed treaty between England and other powers of Europe, if adopted, he displayed a degree of moral courage, seldom exceeded by any man; an attribute which has never failed him, in all his intercourse with civilized or savage man. He threw himself at once before the French court, as an American citizen, and assumed, as such, the responsibility of warning the French nation through the Press, and the French Sovereign, of the position in which this treaty would place them and him towards the people of this country. His powerful arguments, to show the enormity of the doctrines which would be sanctioned by its adoption, convinced the French government and people, and the treaty was not ratified by France.

In the Legislative Halls of his country, he has shown, that, though his position on all matters of vital interest is not to be questioned, he can at the same time, so contend for and support the measures, to carry out which his party are pledged to the people, as to *command* only the respect of his opponents; while he receives the unbounded confidence of his political associates.

In conducting the passage of a northwest canoe through the rapids of the Maumee, the Wabash, the Ohio, and the Mississippi; in directing our army through the bogs and morasses of the unbroken West; in conducting diplomatic correspondence with the veteran negociators of the most polished court of Europe; or in laying down the course in which the ship of state should be steered, there is no man in the Union, who can be more implicitly relied on, with certainty of having honor conferred upon his country, and the highest encomiums passed upon himself. In the fields of battle, of agriculture, or of polite literature; in the wide ranges of philosophy, of history, or of politics; in the camp, at the court, or by the firesides, in the log-cabin of the western pioneer, the wigwam of the Indian, or the splendid hall of regal wealth, General CASS is equally "at home." He has studied man in every station and condition of life, and knows how to appreciate his race. And, consequently, whether it be the plain, unpretending farmer or mechanic; the learned and gifted student; or the subtle and calculating diplomatist and politician; all will find in him a worthy and estimable companion—a man for his fellow man, is frank and communicative as an associate, is yet watchful and guarded, when the [illegible] for those traits of character [illegible] always manifested, in the per[illegible] committed to him [illegible] youth, com[illegible] wis[illegible] of age experience. In none of the important trusts committed to him has he ever failed; but, on the contrary, he has executed every trust, in a manner beyond the most sanguine expectations of all his friends. He has manifested courage indomitable, industry unceasing; labor untiring; and firmness unshaken;—with magnanimity of soul, and modesty of pretension, highly cultivated literary taste, and refinement of thought and of feeling, unsurpassed by any man. And, as it respects many of these qualities, how could it be otherwise? He is emphatically, though a man for his country, *a western man.* And, had he possessed less of natural ability than was manifested in his early life, the very fact of his having commenced his career in the West, while it was in its infancy, would have gone far to make him a man—in all the essentials of greatness, truly great. Her mighty, and even as yet but partially developed resources; her mighty efforts; and her still-more mighty achievements; her mighty rivers; her freedom from those restraints but too well calculated to fetter the human mind in older communities; her necessities, requiring that all the greatest faculties of man should be brought into requisition; her unquestioned and unquestionable patriotism; the manly independence of thought and of action, which pre eminently characterize her population—all these considerations are in themselves calculated to mature greatness in man, if his mind possesses but the germ of that attribute.

In speaking of General CASS as a western man, however, I would not be understood as intimating that there is the least tincture of *exclusiveness*, or sectional feeling, in his character. No act of his life would justify any man in coming to such a conclusion. The pulsations of his heart beat for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. And, though the wilds of Ohio, of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, have been the academies in which he has gained much of his wisdom; yet the recollections of his early studies at Exeter, "in the old Granite State," are far from being the least pleasing to his mind. He there obtained a considerable portion of that education which has enabled him to rise to a height from which he is not likely to be brought down; and he can enjoy the retrospect with more pleasure, from the conviction that, in all the stations which he has filled, the approval of an honest conscience, and the applause of his countrymen, has been his steady and his best reward.

It is one of the happiest results of the operations of our form of government, that merit is sure, ultimately, of meeting an abundant reward. Poverty may throw around the young men of our land her chilling influences; envy and detraction may pursue the generous, the magnanimous, and the brave; calumny may poison the atmosphere in which virtue seeks, peacefully, to exist; and "the green-eyed monster" may fix her horrid gaze upon the pure in thought, and in action; but, amid all trials, the heroic spirit will rise; and, combatting all these "gorgons dire," will finally triumph. Indeed, the good and the great cannot hope to pass through life, without having hurled at them many poisoned arrows. They may strike; they may wound and rankle for a time; but let the motto be "Onward and upward," and, by steady perseverance in an honorable course, the goal will, finally, be reached; at which, if the darts of foes should, perchance, overtake us, they will fail to do material harm.

General CASS, though one of the best of men in his private and social relations, has his enemies. But let us hope, at least, that they are not enemies of such character, as to be indisposed to extend to him that measure of justice, which they would wish to have awarded to themselves. In the various public stations which he has filled, he has of course been thrown into contact with many men, whose views of their own interests, were not, perhaps, quite so limited, as those which they took of the interests of their country. We are, almost all of us, perhaps, disposed to think, at times, that the public good does not require that degree of rigid economy and watchfulness, which a man would extend to his own affairs; and that, where there are so many to bear a comparatively unimportant loss, it is better that the mass should lose, than we should suffer. But every man who, shall think soberly of this matter, will at once admit, that the public officer who can, for a moment, allow the consideration of a private injury, however great, to outweigh an injury inflicted upon the body politic, is totally unworthy of the place he may fill; or of any other responsible station in life. An injury inflicted upon an individual, is, it is true, an injury perpetrated upon the body politic; but it is for the body politic to afford a remedy for that injury—not the men appointed as its agents, unless in cases where the discretion has been given to a public officer, to provide remedies, where it was supposed injuries might be inflicted. Let any one then, who feels himself aggrieved by any act in the official life of General CASS, honestly ask himself how an honest man should act, in the discharge of either a public or private duty—in the mean time divesting the matter, as much as possible, of all selfish coloring—and he will scarcely find room to *condemn*, even though he may be unwilling to bestow *praise* upon a public officer, who has never faltered when the path of duty was before him; who has never withheld from any man, that which was rightfully his due, and who is distinguished for his private acts of kindness and benevolence.

But some may, perhaps, inquire—If General CASS is so great a man as some contend he is, why has he not been more generally known among the People? This question, founded in error, is easily answered. It *presumes* that General CASS *is not* known—that he is not *well known.*—This is not the case. In the Western States, you will scarcely find a school-boy, who has not some knowledge of the man who has *done more* than any man now living, to make the West what she now is;—in its political influence; its truly republican freedom, and simplicity of manners, and of character; its spirit of devotion to the Union; its lofty and magnanimous bearing, on all national questions, its obstinate "resistance to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." No man has done more to elevate the moral character of the People, by precept, as well as the influence of an irreproachable life. No one has labored more faithfully and industriously, to widen the fields of literature and science, in that vast tract of country. No one has so fully stood before the country, and the world, at once the faithful representative of Western freedom, frankness, and independence, and the equally faithful representative of the highest literary taste and native refinement of his whole country. Among the more intelligent and well-informed portion of the people, over the whole of our extended country, General CASS is not a man unknown. The magnitude of his public services, and his many contributions to the stock of our national literature, have made his name more familiar among the people, with whom he has always been thoroughly identified, than many would suppose—particularly those whose inclinations or opportunities, have not permitted them to know the history of the Western portion of the country: for that history, and that of his country during the same period, is the history of his life.

But some may not be well acquainted with General CASS, from the fact, (which is undeniable,) that his name has not been the rallying point for those who have *failed* to get offices, and those who *wish* to get offices. Those who aspire to be party leaders have not rallied round him. And, indeed, he is not the man for those. He is too thoroughly imbued with the principle which so distinctly marked the career of Mr. Jefferson—of consulting *first*, the interests of his country; acting for the people; and holding himself uncommitted to any sectional cliques whatever. His modesty has, heretofore, kept him from taking that place in his party, for which his commanding talents, and his truly Jeffersonian principles, so eminently qualified him. Unobtrusive and unpretending, he has for more than forty years been ardently and faithfully serving his country; and the retired position which he has, during nearly all that time, filled, has resulted in causing his name to be less extensively circulated, than that of many who have neither served so long, so faithfully, nor with so much honor to themselves, and their country. But the time HAS COME, which has placed him in his true position. He has, in battling for the People—for his country's rights, and his country's honor, during the recent sessions of Congress,—been placed at the head of the Democratic party; and has fully sustained himself; faithfully representing the masses of our countrymen; and thoroughly identified himself, in all the great measures of the session, with them, their views, and their interests.

Though General CASS has enjoyed the confidence of every democratic administration of our government, *but one* Chief Magistrate of the Union seems to have appreciated his talents and character, to the extent to which they should have been appreciated. He did more than any single individual in the country to sustain Mr. Madison, and the Democratic party, after the unfortunate surrender of Hull, in 1812; and this was well known, and acknowledged at the time; and yet he was permitted to remain in a comparatively obscure position, until the powerful and discriminating mind of Jackson was called to guide our national affairs. But, like the slumbering lion, he was only gathering more strength for the great emergencies in which he was to be called to act. And most nobly did he act in those emergencies. Yes, to the immortal Jackson belongs the praise of having sought for, and procured, the most sound, vigorous, and sturdy specimen of Western Democracy, to assist him in breaking the worse than iron fetters with which the insidious spirit of old Federalism had so long been striving to bind our government.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SENATE—ALEX. BLACK.
ASSEMBLY.—JAMES B. SAWYER.
J. H. M'ELHENNY.
JOSEPH COOPER.
JAMES S. LONG.
TREASURER.—JOHN C. DAVITT.
COMMISSIONER.—R. DONALDSON.
AUDITOR.—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

Gen. Irvin's Letter Again!

The federal papers of this city assert, on the authority of the Harrisburgh Telegraph, that Gen Irvin's letter, dated November 16, 1839, is *a forgery.* Fenn undertakes to prove the letter is a forgery by asserting that "there was no general, Presidential, or any other election in this State, in November, 1839."

Now, mark how easily a few simple facts will overthrow the *proof* of the Harrisburgh federal paper.

A gentleman of intelligence and respectability, who formerly resided in Centre county, called upon us yesterday, and narrated the following facts: In 1838, the election for Congressman was held in the district composed of the counties of Centre, Huntington, Mifflin and Clinton. Gen. James Irvin was the Federal, and William W. Potter the Democratic candidate; the latter was elected, but died sometime in the fall of 1839. A special election was ordered in 1839, which was held in November of that year. Irvin again became the federal candidate, and Gen. George M'Cullough was the democratic candidate, who was elected. When a deluge of hard cider swept over the country, Irvin was elected over Gen. A. P. Wilson, in 1840, and after taking his seat, voted for the infamous Bankrupt Law, and all the other obnoxious measures of the hard cider Congress.

The above facts clearly show that the Harrisburgh Telegraph's trumped up charge of "forgery" is all moonshine. An election *was held* in November, 1839, in Centre county, and Gen. Irvin was a candidate for Congress at said election. The Telegraph must hunt up some better evidence of "forgery" than that alluded to above.

There can be no doubt but that the letter in question is genuine. The time, place, and circumstances under which it was published all warrant this belief. The editor of the Centre Democrat, published at Bellefont, the home of Gen. Irvin, has the original letter in his possession, and he avers that the published letter is a true copy of the original manuscript, *verbatum et literatum.* General Irvin and his friends in Centre county, have not dared to assert that the letter is a forgery; and notwithstanding the beautiful document has been published right under their eyes, they remain silent as the grave, thereby virtually admitting that the letter is genuine.

What now, has the *Harrisburgh Telegraph* got to say? What will the North American say? and what will the Pittsburgh Gazette say? All of these papers have asserted that there was no election in Centre county in November, 1839.—Now, that we have presented them with the facts, we presume, if they are inclined to be honest, that they will at once, candidly acknowledge that there has been no forgery committed.

We publish, by general request, the brilliant electioneering effusion of Gen. Irvin. Without doubt, it is the most singular production of the age in which we live:

MILESBURGH IRON WORKS, Nov. 16, 1839.

Respected Sir, I take the liberty of dropping you a few lines respecting the Election, requesting of you as a personal favor to exert yourself as much as possible, as every thing depends upon our activity. Our prospects appear good, if our friends only turn out—we will give them such a hearing as they never have met with before in Centre county. I trust you will spend Monday and tuesday in quietly calling upon our friends and notifying them to set aside all business and go to the Election on Wednesday, and show to the world, that the people of this district still pay some regard to moral character, &c., in the choice of their public officer—I presume you are aware that although I am not a member of your society, that I have friendly feelings towards it, and at all times have when called upon, contributed to the erection of meeting houses, &c. and not long since unsolicited offered Mr. Henderson a lot of ground near Waddle's for the erection of a Meeting House. Any thing that you can do for me will be considered as a particular favor by Your friend,

JAMES IRVIN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

LETTINGS WEST OF HARRISBURGH.—From a private letter received by one of our citizens, we are pleased to learn that eighteen sections of the Pennsylvania Railroad were let to the following gentlemen, on the 15th inst:

Sec. No.	1.	Murray & Duffy.
" "	2.	J. M'Mahan.
" "	3.	do. do.
" "	4.	Gamble & Olliver.
" "	5.	Riley, Kerns & Gaynor.
" "	6.	Barren, Tastin & Duffy.
" "	7.	George Blattenberger.
" "	8.	Barren, Tusten & Co.
" "	9.	Lane Schofield.
" "	10.	Church & Co.
" "	11.	Schuyler, M'Reynolds & Co.
" "	12.	do. do. do.
" "	13.	Drum & Anderson.
" "	14.	Gamble & Olliver.
" "	15.	Garret & Garber.
" "	16.	Gilsen & Co.
" "	17.	Miller, Moore & Elliott.
" "	18.	Jackson M'Faddin.

The sections vary from ¾ to 1½ miles in length, making altogether 18 miles now under contract, terminating at the junction on the Juniata river. On section 6, a superb bridge, (probably on the wire suspension plan,) will be constructed over the Susquehanna river. We learn that the lettings were given out on the most favorable terms.

This day, as our readers are aware, 15 sections east of this city, will be given out to the lowest and best bidders, and the work will be commenced immediately. It is to be hoped that our citizens will now have greater inducements to subscribe liberally to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is their duty as well as their interest to do so.

☞ The only ground, upon which we can base the wonderful love manifested for General Taylor by the Federalists, in certain quarters, is that of a hope of gain in the approaching elections. In Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, important elections are yet to take place. The Federal papers in all these States, backed by Mr. Clay, have denounced the war, and all who have aided in sustaining it. But Gen. Taylor, they tell us, is a Whig! and has won "golden opinions from all classes of men." Therefore, if they can make a show of love for him, (who has been one of the foremost in sustaining the war,) they think they can dupe the people; and finally wipe out the stain of their toryism. But they cannot do it. There are too many Boston Chronotypes, Xenia Torch Lights, Tom Corwins, and Horace Greelys among them, to permit their escape from the doom which awaits them. Their toryism sticks closer to them than did the poisoned shirt of Nessus.

☞ Mr. MORREAD, the Federal candidate for Congress, in the District where Mr. Clay lives, will not avow himself in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, although he is challenged on the subject, every where, by his opponent. He will commit himself to no man who does not avow himself a Whig!

☞ The Louisville Democrat, in referring to the Journal, of that city, says—Can the editor (PRENTICE) walk the streets and look an honest man in the face without blushing? He blush! A full blooded Mexican Whig blush! Ask can the leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin? That which would make one like him blush, would cause a hungry horse to leave his oats in utter disgust.

SHIP FEVER IN CANADA—Melancholy accounts of sickness among the immigrants in Canada continue to reach us. The Montreal Pilot presents the following said picture of suffering and death.

"There are at the present moment 48 nuns sick from the exposure, fatigue, and the attacks of the disease. All the gray nuns in attendance, 2 of the sisters of charity, 5 physicians, and 8 students, now lie sick; to which gloomy and sickening record we must add the number of 1386 persons, of all ages and sexes, lingering on beds of wretchedness and corruption, in many cases without an attendant to offer a drop of water or even attend, to those decent formalities which the sad solemnities of death require."

And still the immigrants are coming by thousands. An Emigrant Agent in Canada has received lists of emegrants who sailed between the 1st and 19th June for America, to the number of 9,000!

Annexation in Africa.—A number of the kings and head men of the country surrounding the Maryland African colony at Cape Palmas, have voluntarily placed themselves and their people under the jurisdiction of the colony. The event affords a gratifying proof of the wholesome influence which the colonists have acquired over the native tribes in their neighborhood.—*Baltimore Sun.*

American Consulates.—The following are said to be the actual fees of the most lucrative consulates in the gift of the President. Liverpool, $9,905; Havre, $3,061; Rio de Janeiro, $5,332; Havana, $1,781; Oahu, $3,300; Hull, $2,525; Glasgow, $2,105.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa.—At the commencement, July 8th, the degree of A. B. was conferred on fifteen persons.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Joseph Salkeld, of Connecticut; and William N. Johnson, of Germantown, Pa.—The degree of L. L. D. upon Major Henry Bewerton, Superintendant of the United States' Military Academy, West Point; and upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, Md.

Intelligence from Cuba.—We have received by the Childe Harold, Capt. Rich, files of Havanna papers to the 29th ult.

The Superior Executive Junta of finance of the Island of Cuba have resolved to prolong for six months further, that is to say, from the 18th of the present month of July to the 18th of January, 1848, the freedom of duty on corn and corn meal imported into that Island, at the same ports designated in the ordinance of January last, granting the above mentioned privilege of freedom of duty on said articles.—[*N Y. Herald.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing on the 17th instant, says—"The dome of the Capitol, at the present moment, presents rather a singular appearance; a temporary platform has been raised some fifty feet above its top, and the men engaged in the work appear in no enviable position to those on *terra firma* below. All these "fixings" are preparatory to the erection of the great lantern which is to illuminate the whole city. The pole which is to support it, appears to be very strong and durable, and will stand some hundred feet above the dome. The lantern is very large and handsomely constructed. Our citizens are anxious to see this affair in operation.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—The contract for grading and masonry on fifteen miles of the route from this city eastward, will be given out to day.

The Revenue.

We have procured from the Treasury, says the Union, an official letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a communication from the Hon. Mr. Adams, of Miss., which letter, with the table annexed, are given below. It appears that the actual augmentation of receipts for duties for the first seven months and ten days under the Tariff of 1846, as compared with the same time under the Tariff of 1842, exceeds one million of dollars; and that, adding the duties on the warehoused goods, the total increase is nearly one million and a half of dollars. It appears also that the rate of augmentation is progressing, and that Mr. Walker's estimate will *be more than realized by the result.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1847.

Sir: The gross receipts from customs from the 1st of December, 1846, to the 10th July, 1847, under the Tariff of 1846, compared with the same period of the previous year under the Tariff of 1842, exhibits an increase of the Tariff of 1846 of one million and four thousand dollars. This is exclusive of the duties accrued on goods in warehouse under the new warehousing law, which is nearly half a million, and will make the total augmentation of duties accrued during the first seven months and ten days of the Tariff of 1846, compared with the same time under the Tariff of 1846, about one million and a half dollars.

Since my last letter to you, we have received returns for the month of June, and the first ten days of July, which would seem to indicate that the augmentation of revenue is still progressing.

I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. S ADAMS, Pontotoc, Miss.

Comparative statement of gross receipts from Customs at the ports of the United States, during the months of December, 1845 and 1846, and January to July 10, 1846 and 1847, under the respective Tariffs of 1842 and 1846.

	1845–'6	1846–'7
December,	$2,100,320	$2,405,325
January,	2,216,260	2,619,211
February,	2,201,519	2,431,075
March,	4,108,556	3,137,106
April,	2,809,311	3,585,961
May,	2,086,517	2,333,477
June,	2,574,268	2,512,209
July 10,	714,266	988,819*
	$19,009,032	$20,013,286
		19,009,032
Excess of Tariff of 1846,		$1,004,254

* Not all the ports.

Treasury Department, July 16, 1847.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ By request, Mr. GIBON will lecture at Philo Hall this evening, on Magnetism and Clairvoyance. Miss MARTHA will read &c. with bandaged eyes. Other interesting experiments will be produced. A class of instruction will be formed. Admittance 25 cents.

We are glad that those who have not yet witnessed the wonderful experiments of Miss Martha will have an opportunity to-night. Let the Hall be crowded.

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The undersigned, take this method of publicly acknowledging our obligations, and returning our sincere thanks to the several Fire Companies of the city of Pittsburgh, who so promptly and energetically exerted themselves at the late fires in our vicinity; and who, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to contend, so successfully arrested the progress of the conflagration. We regard them as in a great measure, the guardians of our property.

James A. Irwin,	Samuel Wright,
Wm. M'Clure,	John Black,
Robert Wray,	H. Irwin,
Henry Bushyaeger,	E. Kennedy,
Thomas Dickson,	Thomas Hamilton,
Robert Holmes,	Robert Armstrong,
Aaron Blanchard,	William Peacock,
Walter Dunn,	David Warden,
J. M. M Roberts,	D. M'Cleary,
John Brickle,	Thomas M'Cullough,
John Rowe,	William Woods,
Alex. Black,	James C. Cummins,
Deni l M'Donaugh,	William S. Thompson,
C. Haney,	John Hughes,
Robert H. Miller,	Joseph Robinson,
Charles Rowan,	Thomas M'Kee,
A. M. Hartupee,	L. Harper.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1847.

(City papers will please copy)

On the 12th instant, while Professor ALDICH of Washington College, (Pa.) was engaged in making some experiments with the compound hydro oxygen blowpipe, the flame passed back into the tube, causing the gasses to ignite, and producing an explosion of the vessel containing them; several fragments of which struck Mr. A., stunning him and badly wounding his head and face. He was rendered incapable of attending to his duties for several days.

☞ A young 'un—we don't know his name—who belongs to the upper end of the city, was jilted by his lady-love on Tues lay evening. He couldn't stand it, so he couldn't; and he got laudanum and swallowed the quantity required to afford relief in such cases. The dose was about to perform its office, when some friends interfered and forced down an emetic. Thus was the life of a good fellow saved; who will live, we hope, to love again; and may he be successful the next time he risks his heart.

DOGS.—Being up late the other night, "as is our custom," we found the air musical with the howling of dogs. Our roller boy, who traversed Smith's arithmetic, while at school, insisted that there was a full band of them, numbering six hundred and fifty. This is his calculation, not ours. But there were surely a few dogs, and we are confident we heard a great noise. Now, what is the use of these worthless animals in a city? We like a good dog—and who does not?—but we observe in our travels through the streets, but few worth the bones they pick. They are an intolerable nuisance; which is more than we would dare to say of hogs, against which, city ordinances have so often been hurled. Dogs are not fit companions for men; nor suitable play-things for children. Then where is their use—in a city, we mean. We ask protection from such serenades as they afford; and we dare say, many good citizens, older and more deserving than we claim to be, pray for the same favor. Will the city fathers hear us? If they will grant us our petition, we promise to say nothing more about the stagnant water in the basin—until the people in that neighborhood begin to complain again.

BREAD.—If our city authorities would follow the example of their Philadelphia brethren, mentioned in the annexed paragraph, they would confer a great benefit on the people:—

ASSIZE OF BREAD.—*A Good Move.*—We notice that the Common Council of Philadelphia have taken up the subject of establishing a uniform *weight of bread*—and corresponding prices—a movement which must prove of benefit to the poor, and one which seems to be loudly called for, by the existing state of things. An examination has been instituted at some of the established bakeries of that city—and the result will undoubtedly prove advantageous to consumers.

ELOPEMENTS.—There have been no less than three of these interesting affairs during the past ten days, in our city. No deaths have been the result; no wounds inflicted, save to the feelings of pas and mas.

☞ The fire last night was in the upper part of Birmingham. We did not hear particulars.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Interesting from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 6h. 15m. P. M.

The New Orleans Picayune extra of the 13th instant, was received at Baltimore on yesterday evening; and, from the negligence of one of the Clerks in the Post Office, was not forwarded until this morning, when it came in the mail.

The Picayune had received files of Mexican papers, up to June 29th.

El Republicano gives information relative to the American prisoners, from which it appears that they have left the capital, and are at Huejulla, where 180 American prisoners of war had been detained by the government. Gen. Garay has sent the necessary means for supplying them with food. We have looked in vain into the preceding numbers of this paper for a notice of their departure from the capital; and the above small notice is all that we can find on the subject. The summonses for Congress to assemble, we found in almost every paper. No quorum had assembled as late as the 29th. El Republicano publishes daily the list of members. There have several times been very nearly a quorum, and there is doubtless a sufficient number of members in the city to form one. Seventy-one members are required, and sixty-six were present on the 25th.

The papers of the city appeared to expect that the American army would move from Puebla by the end of June. They say not a word of their numbers, or of their own means of defence. Of our army in particular they show a perfect acquaintance; and of the wishes of Santa Anna.

We see no allusion to the fact which was heretofore stated, that Gen. Scott had given them till the 30th of June to consider on Mr. Buchanan's letter, before pushing on to the capital.

El Republicano says that our army is too insignificant to advance, but hopes that it may be so, as that will afford a good opportunity for testing the fidelity of those Mexicans who have pledged themselves to defend the capital till death; which reads much like a sneer.

On the 25th, there were rumors, which El Republicano calls very alarming, in circulation at the capital. It was said that the Mexican Government had acceded to the mediation of England and that the English Secretary had been down to Puebla, and returned on the 20th; that the object of his business was to negotiate with Gen. Scott a treaty of peace; and that the terms of the treaty would be, the surrender of the Californias to the United States; the recognition of the independence of Texas; and the acknowledgment of the line of 36 degrees as the northern boundary between Mexico and the United States. This line would give Santa Fe, and more than two-thirds of New Mexico, to the United States.

Santa Anna celebrated his birth-day banquet in the palace. This gave rise to considerable censure by the press. The Mexican troops at Matahuela, were suffering much from sickness.

Gen. Rincon has been restored to the command which he resigned at the time of the resignation of Gen. Bravo.

Santo Anna issued a decree on the 10th, giving pardon for all political offences.

On the 9th, the blockade of Mazatlan was represented as being strictly kept up by the Cyane, Independence and Eliza.

El Republicano demands that Santa Anna shall release Gen. Arista, and censures him for having him imprisoned without a trial. Fifty officers had been promoted by the Government for good conduct at Buena Vista.

El Rizonado calls the earnest attention of the government to the immense contraband trade carried on from the ports of San Sebastian and Mazatlan. Immense quantities of bullion are taken to each place from Zacatecas, and clandestinely sent on board English vessels of war. The English ship Gaysfort is charged with having received large sums on board.

El Republicano gives the vote of the several States at the Presidential election on the 15th of May, and states that the 81st article of the Constitution provides that, to make an election valid, three fourths of the States were required to vote; that at the late election only fifteen votes were cast being less than three fourths; and that the election therefore failed.

Still Later.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 6h. 30m. P. M.

Lieut. ROBERTS arrived at the City of Washington on Monday evening, with despatches from the Gulf Squadron. He left Anton Lizardo on the evening of the 4th instant. The contents of the dispatches are not known.

The steam ship Mississippi took fire, from the spontaneous combustion of coal, which was extinguished with great exertions by her crew, without having done any material injury.

Commodore Perry was still at Tobasco with his naval forces. He had marched into the interior, and around a superior force of the enemy.

Latest Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 8h. 18 m. P. M.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. Letters have been received at New Orleans of the 20th June, from Major Gaines, stating that prisoners of the rank and file to the number of 170 had been released and sent to Tampico. The officers were still in the city of Mexico; but Maj. Gaines had received assurances from Gen. Scott, that, immediately on his arrival in the vicinity of Mexico, he would make a peremptory demand for them.

Gen. Scott had exerted himself in vain to secure the release of Maj. Gaines. He says that all Gen. Scott's measures preparatory to moving onwards had been made and nearly completed. He had forces sufficient to accomplish his object effectually; and Maj. G. had positive information of his readiness to move on the capital in three or four days from the date of his letter on the 26th ult.

The steamer Galveston was discharging her cargo of mules at Vera Cruz, and would sail about the 10th for New Orleans. She was expected to reach there on the 14th.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 21, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of fresh Western at $5.25; market very firm.

CORNMEAL—Sales at $3,25.

RYE FLOUR—Sales at $3,50.

WHEAT—Prime White $1,20. Prime Red, $1,13.

CORN—Prime Yellow 75c.; more sellers than buyers.

OATS—Sales at 39@41c.

RYE—Not much doing. Sales at 75c.

COTTON—Little doing; market quiet; the news by steamer will increase former prices.

PROVISIONS—Some inquiry, but no sales.

GROCERIES—No change.

WHISKEY—Firm at 25c.

BACON—Steady, with no change.

NEW YORK MARKET.

July 21, 8 o'clock P. M.

FLOUR—Sales Gennessee at $5 25; Western $5 00@$5 12½; increasing demand.

WHEAT—Sales prime White are quoted at $1,25.

CORN—Sales western mixed at 50 c.; prime yellow 50@52.

OATS—Sales at 38@39.

RYE—Sales at 70@78 c.

PORK—Prime western is selling at $16 00; western No. 1 at $14 75.

BACON—Western sides in demand at 6½ c.

MESS BEEF—Sales prime western at $9; western No. 1 at $12 00.

LARD—Sales Western in kegs at 10½@10¾; market active.

MOLASSES—Market active; firm prices.

EXCHANGE—On London 5⅝; market full and dull.

FREIGHTS—No change, and inactive.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 21, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Howard street is held at $5,25; no sales.

GRAIN—Supply limited. Wheat, prime White $1,11; Corn, not much coming in.

PROVISIONS—Inactive, and no change.

SUGAR—Sales of Porto Rico at 5½@5¾.

No change in other articles.

STOCKS—No change.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JULY.
Jos. Pennock, Jno. McFaden, F. Lorenz.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

2½ FEET IN THE CHANNEL—FALLING.

ARRIVED.
Arrow Line, Miller, Beaver
Arena, Goff, Beaver
Arrow, Atkinson, Beaver
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.
Arena, Goff, Beaver.
Dover, Reno, Cincinnati
Hudson, Poe, Wheeling
Arrow Line, Miller, Beaver
Arrow, Atkinson, Beaver
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY MORNING, July 22, 1847.

ASHES—Sales brisk at the following rates.—Scorchings 4¼; Potash 4¾; 10 casks Saleratus at 6¾ c; 4 casks Pearlash at 6¾ c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts light yesterday. Sales of several wagon loads at $4 00@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—Sales 50 bus. at 80 c ℔ bus.

WOOL—A good deal arriving, and dealers report a slight advance in common Wool. Sales at 23@24 c. ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Sales at 5½ c. ℔ lb for W. R. yesterday.

RICE—Scarce, and sales at 6¼ ℔ lb.

RIO—Regular sales of Rio at 8@8¼ c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR—Sales N. O. at 7¼@8 c. ℔ lb; and brown Havana Sugar 7@7¼ c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales of bbls, at 35@36 c. ℔ gal.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the 3d 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th June, 1847.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£23,676,545	Gov. Debt,	£11,015,100
		Other Secur's	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion....	8,227,545
		Silver Bullion	1,449,000
	£23,676,545		£23,676,545

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital....	£14,553,000	Gov. Securities (including Dead-Weight Annuity).....	£11,707,217
Rest.....	3,463,990	Other Securities.....	18,315,772
Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, & Dividend Accts).	9,796,647	Notes.....	6,625,380
Other Deposits.....	7,920,700	Gold and Silver Coin...	849,860
Seven Day & other Bills..	764,036		
	£36,498,379		£36,498,379

Dated the 1st day of July, 1847.

BREAD STUFFS.

The following statement gives the aggregates of Flour, Meal and Grain, from the United States to Great Britain, &c., from the 1st of September last, which we have carefully compiled from the best sources of information at our command, and we believe will be found substantially correct:

Exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, to latest dates, from 1st September last.