The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 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.

"No Party" Arguments.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, in contending for the abolition of all party distinctions, asks the following significant questions, which we will endeavor to answer:—

"Did Washington govern by party? Was it not the distinguishing merit of his administration that he would have nothing to do with party? Did Monroe continue a partisan? Do not men still look back to the halcyon days between 1816 and 1824, when the lines of party had melted away, and one common sentiment of patriotism and brotherhood united the whole Union?"

Those who have even partially examined the history of the administration of General Washington, well know, that he entered upon the discharge of his duties as President, fully understanding the nature of the struggle which terminated in the form of government that we now live under. He presided over that great collection of giant intellects which had been engaged in the strife. He well knew that radical differences had existed, in relation to the kind of government that ought to be formed. He knew that the great leader of one of the parties which divided the convention, had proposed a military government, with himself at its head. That another great leader, was satisfied with nothing which would not "give to the rich and the well-born, a principal share in the government;" and that another—"the noblest Roman of them all," though he was not a member of the Convention—contended for popular rights, for a government of the people. The government was considered only *an experiment*, of the success of which even he was doubtful. Under such a state of circumstances, is it to be wondered at, that he should have selected, to aid him in conducting the affairs of the new government the powerful minds which had so manfully contended in the body which gave it existence? Is it a wonder that he should have frankly admitted his reason for doing this—that, as the scheme was yet untried, he might be better able to conduct the operations of the government, in such a manner as would give to the country the best proofs of its merits? But, notwithstanding this, the intelligent reader of the history of those times will find that the spirit of party did not slumber. He will find that the cabinet of Washington was not *a unit*. He will find that great measures were carried, or defeated, in those cabinet councils, not always in accordance with the views of either of the great leaders, or of those of the President himself. He will find that, because the institutions of the country were young, it was deemed best by the head of our government to effect *compromises* with others, and make admissions on his own part, not always in accordance with his own opinions. That which may have been deemed admissable, however, in infancy, is not always to be tolerated in mature age; and compromises which may have been made among great leaders, in the outset of our existence as a nation, are not to be safely taken as precedents, since we have learned that enlightened men know how to govern themselves, without the agency of a standing army, or the settled rule of "the rich and well-born."

Had the administration of JAMES MONROE continued to be *partisan*, we think that many of the abuses which sprung up under our government, and which afterwards required such powerful efforts by the Democracy to overcome them, would have been unknown. But we are not disposed to arraign that administration; or to bring its acts in review; only so far as is necessary for our guidance in future. We are compelled to recognise it as having sanctioned a scheme of internal improvements by the general government, which, if persevered in, would have led almost, if not entirely, to the extinction of State sovereignty; and to the identical form of government which the old Federal party desired: and this state of things alone ought to be warning enough, to thinking men, of the evils of a *no party* administration. It this, however, is not enough to satisfy a *no party* man, we too would refer to "the halcyon days between 1816 and 1824," when all kinds of business was paralised; when, after an enormous inflation of the paper bubble, the *great regulator* wound up and produced the *explosion* of all the State Banks which could be brought within its influence; when a general crash was heard over the whole country; when all but the swindling operators in broken banks were ruined, or thrown upon their utmost resources to save themselves; when the wheat of our farmers commanded but 25 and 31 cents a bushel; when their corn could with difficulty be sold for 12½ cents; when the whole west was under contribution to pay the fees of attornies, and sheriffs, and other officers of the courts. These were truly "HALCYON" days; and were really brought about by the *no party* principles which had too generally prevailed since the close of the war of 1812.

We would not do injustice to the administration of Mr. Monroe, by asserting that these evils originated with it. We know they did not; but, had a man of more nerve been at the head of our government, many of them would have been foreseen and averted. Tell us not of *such* "halcyon days" as those from 1816 till 1824, nor those later "halcyon days" which occurred between 1834 and 1841.

It may be, that such seasons are unavoidable; but they are certainly by no means desirable. We believe that their occurrence may be avoided; and we as firmly believe that the political doctrines contended for by Thomas Jefferson, and afterwards so nobly asserted and maintained by Andrew Jackson and his political associates, are the only true basis upon which to rest a hope to avoid them.—These are—a rigid accountability on the part of the officers of the government; strict economy in the public expenditures; an entire separation of the government from all connection with the business of banking; the enactment of revenue laws having a reference only to the necessary expenditures of the government; and a resort to the constitutional currency of gold and silver, in all transactions between the government and individuals. An adherence to these wise and prudent principles, on the part of the general government, and their adoption by the independent state governments, as far as they can do so, will lead to the uprooting of many of those evils in our country, which are looked upon by some as inevitable, and by others as incidental to our form of government. The wisest statesmen of our country—as well in its early days as more recently—strongly urged that some of them should be adopted, as the settled policy of both our general and state governments; and others have been dictated by our own experience as a people. Unless they shall become a part of our settled policy, we must look forward to periods of depression in business; times of general failure among mercantile men; first, an expansion; and then an explosion; and always an uncertain state of affairs for any given period.

More about that Letter.

The editor of the Post persists in the authenticity of the forged letter attributed to Gen. Irwin. Would the editor as a lawyer rely [on,] or even receive such evidence in a court of law? As a christian and a gentleman would he like to be condemned upon such evidence? A letter appears—nobody knows where or when, written without respect even for the commonnest rules of composition—and yet is traced to a man whom we all know to be as much above the low intrigue of base motives, as his enemies are beneath the level of all manly action, when they thus stretch truth, justice and fairness to convict a political opponent of an offence of which he is as innocent as the best of his traducers. The letter itself is a thousand times less offensive than such conduct.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

We will answer the editor of the Gazette in all fairness. As a lawyer, we would in any case, of a similar kind, not only rely upon, but be willing to receive, just such evidence, as that which has been produced to convict Gen. Irvin, the candidate of the Federal party for Governor of this State, of having written a letter "*without respect even for the commonnest rules of composition.*" And now what is the nature of this evidence? A letter is published in several newspapers of our State, over the name of the gentleman referred to. We have already seen it referred to in the papers of other States—not only on account of the gross violation of the most common rules of composition; but for the pharisaical parade of benevolence made by the writer. We have thought that it may have been the result of some mistake—that Gen. Irvin was not the writer. We refrain from giving it a place in our paper, until we have heard something on the subject from his friends. They in time pronounce it a *forgery*. A considerable length of time elapses, and the charge of forgery is repelled, by an editor who stands unimpeached for integrity, who declares it to be a genuine production; that there can be no mistake about it—for he has in his possession *the original letter, in the handwriting of Gen. James Irvin!* To rebut this, the Gazette and its co-workers declare, that the strongest proof which can be presented, that the letter *is* a forgery, is derived from the date of the letter itself;—there having been "no general, Presidential, or any other election, in this State, in November, 1839;" and we are called, upon "*more mature* deliberation, to pronounce the letter what it is, a forgery."

Believing that our contemporary, who stated that he had the original letter in his possession, was less likely to be mistaken than one who tried merely to *argue* the letter into a forgery, we presented our views a second time on the subject; declaring our entire willingness to pronounce the letter a forgery, whenever Gen Irvin's friends should produce any proof that it was not genuine. The proof is not produced; but in lieu of it, arguments are resorted to, going to show that, even if it is genuine, there is nothing contained in it, of which the writer need to be ashamed! The Gazette, however, goes farther than this; and unequivocally asserts "nobody knows when or where" this letter was written; and this, after a respectable authority has been produced, who proves that he "has the original letter in his possession."

But our testimony does not stop here. The Gazette has denied that there was any "general, Presidential, or any other election, in this State, in 1839." We have produced authority to show that *there was an election* in this State in 1839; that it was a special election, to fill a vacancy by the death of Gen. Potter, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives; that this gentleman had been chosen to represent the district in which Gen. Irvin lives; that at the special election in November, 1839, Gen. Irvin was again defeated; and we now go a little farther, and inform the editor of the Gazette that the election referred to, was held *on the 21st day of November*, in that year; and he will see that the letter of Gen. Irvin, which he admits is written "without respect for the commonest rules of composition," bears date on the 16th of that month.

Will the editor of the Gazette still persist in pronouncing this letter a forgery; or will he come out, with that degree of magnanimity which he expected of us, and own that he has been mistaken; that, "upon more mature deliberation," he is satisfied the letter is GENUINE; and, even if he cannot relinquish his hold upon Gen. Irvin, prove, by his admission, that he will not deny the truth. It would be asking of him too much, to insist on his adherence to the sentiments contained in the above paragraph which we have quoted; but we have a right to expect that he will acknowledge the authenticity of the letter.

Words of Encouragement to Democrats.

The following is an extract of a letter, addressed to the editor, by one of the most distinguished Democrats in Pennsylvania, dated

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20, 1847.

"The '*Ruin*' has not come yet, and will not, so long as democratic measures are preserved. Without a National Bank we have cheap exchanges; experience has shown it to be as injurious to the business and interests of society, as it was dangerous to the liberties of the country. With a *Revenue Tariff*, we have increased revenue, and the highest prosperity to all the great interests of our country: agriculture, commerce and manufactures. With a constitutional treasury, we have a wholesome check upon over issues by the banks, and a nearer approximation to a specie basis, than they would give us, if left to themselves, and with the additional stimulus to expansion,—the deposites of the public funds. In all this, and much more, which I have not time to state, but which is known to you and the public, the measures of the present administration have been, in an eminent degree, successful and productive of prosperity.

Our own State too, has worried through her financial difficulties, and her credit now stands on a sure basis. Our democratic Chief Magistrate, Gov. SHUNK, has encouraged the most rigid economy in expenditures, and his administration has been marked by the characteristics of integrity and ability. He has boldly and manfully placed himself on the side of the people, against irresponsible corporations. His vetoes in relation to that subject entitle him to the thanks of every true Pennsylvanian.

The people every where are satisfied that the affairs of state have been administered with the highest integrity and capacity, and I much mistake the signs of the times, if his majority does not run up to 20,000. He ought to secure it, not only because he merits it, but because such approbation encourages men to discharge their duty faithfully. If honest men and [illegible] measures are not sustained, where is [illegible] encouragement to do good? Yours [illegible]

The Mexican Clergy.—So much has been said about the position and sentiments of this rich and influential body, that we think it not out of place to give the results of our own observations when in their capital and among them. The Bishops and higher grade of clergy are generally eminent for their learning, purity of private character, and devotion to the interests of the church. The revenues are large and so are the demands upon them, for their vast church possessions, of which we hear so much, are the funds of a great number of charitable and educational establishments. It is for this reason the mass always rise to defend the church property when it is attacked by the government. The Monks and Friars are not of the same moral grade with the Curates and Secular Clergy, who have the charge of congregations; and on the cloistered orders, if anywhere, must fall the principal reproach of idle and irregular lives. Some of the stories told by travelers, of Priests with families, of gambling, drunkenness, &c., may be true: by far the greater part are wilful falsehoods: It may be witty, but certainly, it is neither honest nor manly, for a traveler to repay the most generous hospitality by publishing vulgar surmises on the habits of a kind host as positive facts. The heads of the Mexican clergy undoubtedly wish for peace, as it is evident to them that the war brings nothing but misery and disgrace upon the great body of the nation. The country Priests, less acquainted than those of the capital with the corrupt oppressions of their soldier despots, would still hold out for the integrity of Mexico, if they saw a ray of hope. They are generally good, peaceful, home abiding men, and will finally preach submission to the American power, when they are convinced that it will tend to the happiness and tranquility of their flocks. All the moral force and the respectability of the country, side with the clergy, and oppose the military, who have reduced the country to its present state; and it will soon be seen that this force will array itself in favor of a stable government under the Stars of the Union.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CONSECRATION OF A HEBREW SYNAGOGUE.—The New York papers give a full account of the consecration of the new Jewish Synagogue in that city on the 20th ult:

Yesterday being Tamuz the 11th, 5607, at three in the afternoon, says the Tribune, the service began with an introductory symphony by the orchestra, which consisted of the members of the Philharmonic Society, and an opening chorus by the Choir—delightful, holy music—the airs that David played—the songs that David sung—the galleries filled with lovely, happy looking women, the daughters of Israel, many of them worthy to be the Rebecca of another Ivanhoe, whenever America can find a Walter Scott; or to exhibit the heroism of an Esther should a Haman find his way to power in the land of Washington. We are glad that the Hebrews have equal rights here, and still more pleased that they appear worthy of the high honor such rights confer.

Throughout the service, the whole congregation, ministers and people, keep their hats on.—Rev. Mr. Isaacs, pastor of the New congregation, preached a very good discouse, and with sufficient earnestness and energy too; part of it was in Hebrew, and part in good vernacular English—but he kept his hat on, and so did his hearers theirs! When the sacred laws were taken by the ministers and trustees, and born from the vestry to the vestibule, and thence under a canopy, into the Synagogue, and toward the ark of the Covenant, a sacred receptacle, at the upper end of the edifice, with doors and curtains, all who took part in the ceremonial kept their hats on. The ladies have the galleries to themselves—the orchestra had a temporary gallery—and the gentlemen occupy the body of the Synagogue. The seats indicate a high sense of equality before the God of Israel; they have no doors, locks, nor latches, but like those of the continental Catholic churches, seem to be equally at the service of poor and rich.

A procession, its members in suitable costumes, and bearing the sacred symbols of their faith, walked slowly round the Synagogue seven times, and the choir and ministers chanted the 30th, 100th, 29th, and 150th psalms in Hebrew, beautifully—the sun lighting up the congregation on the one hand with lively tints of the colors of the stained glass, and the Manhattan company, with their gas, shedding a lesser lustre at the same time, probably, in illustration of the littleness of men's inventions when compared with the works of the great Creator.

Love in Boyhood and Manhood.—The love of a boy differs from that of a man in this—it is the wanton enjoyment of a present imperious feeling, from which all serious consideration of the future is excluded. It is mere blind activity of newly-awakened emotions. Hence the rashness of early loves. The boy wants to love; almost any woman will suffice. Hence he is violent, capricious, inconstant, because he only seeks an excitement; he tries his young wings. The tender feeling of protection, which enters so largely into the love of a man,—the serious thoughts of the duties he owes to the girl who gives up her life to him, and to the children she may bear him—these, and the thousand minute but powerful influences which affect the man, are unknown to the boy.

Sun Stroke.—We met a gentleman yesterday morning, at the Broadway Hotel, who informed us that a man named J. Bryse died on Saturday, a few miles back of Newport, from the effects of a sun stroke. He met Mr. Abram Telford at Newport, of whom he contemplated purchasing some land, lying in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and he was on his way there, in company with Mr. T. to look at it, when the calamity occurred. Mr. B. was a practising physician in Allegheny town opposite Pittsburgh, had acquired quite a lumberman property there, and was a man of excellent character, both in his domestic and public relations. He left a small family behind, to whom we presume his remains will be sent. This incident should be a warning to our citizens, not to expose themselves during the extreme warm weather.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, July 19th.*

Propeller Sarah Sands.—This vessel arrived yesterday morning with 116 passengers. She sailed from Liverpool June 15th, and it appears that on the 20th an obstruction which had before retarded the progress of the ship at length entirely precluded the operation of her machinery, and the commander determined to return to Cork to repair. The ship accordingly put about, and on the 22nd, at midnight, she arrived in the Cove of Cork, after a homeward run of 500 miles, and having penetrated across the Atlantic as far to the westward as 21 deg. longitude. Having completed the necessary repairs, she sailed from Cork for New York on the 29th ult.—*Journal of Commerce, July 20.*

Marriage.—Miss Mercer, whose brother shot he seducer and escaped conviction, was lately married in Philadelphia to Henry W. Klapp, a writer of some celebrity there. So say the Philadelphia papers.

From the N. O. Com. Times, July 12.

HAVANA.—By the arrival here, on Saturday, of the brig Selina, Capt. Brown, from Havana, the 1st inst., we have received files of papers to date of the departure.

The U. S schr Onkahye left Havana, for the Gulf, on the 30th ult., and the British sloop of war Thunder on a cruise, on the 17th ult.

THE LATE DIFFICULTY AT HAVANA.—The two officers who refused to pay the fine imposed on them by the authorities, for an alleged breach of the sanatory regulations, Lieut. Twigs, aid de-camp to General Twiggs, and Lieut. J. H. Jones, of the Marines, came passengers by the Selina. It appears that these officers, after consulting with the American Consul, paid the fine, $200 each, under protest, and were released, being anxious to be on the theatre of war. We think they have been rather hardly used, since they really did obtain permision to land, on touching at the Moro.

A raft, from Canada, 900 feet in length, 39 feet in width, and drawing 3 feet water, was towed into Buffalo a few days since. The raft was composed of spars and pine saw-logs, upon which was 170,000 feet of sawed pine timber.—*Albany Statesman.*

Specie by the Steamer.—Up to this noon, $176,923 had been entered at the Custom House, as imported by the Britannia. This is probably nearly all that she has brought.—*Boston Traveller July 19th.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—We publish below the Report of Prof. STEPHENS. We commend his statements to the attention of the few sceptics who are yet in the city.

MR. EDITOR:—In the "*Post*" of this morning, a Report appears, signed by two members of the Committee, appointed by the audience assembled at the Odeon, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th inst, to conduct experiments on Clairvoyance with a girl named Martha Loomis, whose extraordinary power of perception, while in the mesmeric sleep, has been the subject of frequent exhibition in this city, for the last two or three weeks. The undersigned, was also a member of the Committee on that occasion, and as his signature does not appear on the Report above alluded to, he has been requested to make a separate statement by way of explanation.

It may be well to premise, that, my opinion as to the result of the experiments on Saturday afternoon, does not differ essentially from that expressed in the Report; in fact, that portion of the Report, with some modifications, was written by myself, as will appear below; and had Messrs. M'Donald and Dilworth been able to hand me their statement before sending it to press, I should have waived my objections and avoided the necessity of this article. The first time I had witnessed one of these exhibitions, was on the occasion when a black veil of glazed cotton cloth was to be superadded to the usual bandage of raw cotton over the eyes of the subject; and, acting as one of the Committee, used my best endeavors to make the bandaging satisfactory not only to myself, but to every one present. The girl described objects that evening, both near and distant, sufficiently well to convince me that she possesses a power of perception independent of the ordinary use of the senses. And here my connexion with the matter would have ended, had it not been discovered on the following day by certain persons, that objects could be discovered through a veil of glazed muslin, when held before the naked eye; and of course, the additional difficulty of seeing at the same time through a substratum of leather and cotton, close packed, and bound by cords passing across the middle of the forehead, under the base of the nose, and directly over the eyes, was by those persons, if not by Miss MARTHA, easily *overlooked*. Being present on the next evening that the clairvoyant subject was exhibited, and serving again on the committee of examiners, I will state that we took the greatest care to make the bandaging satisfactory to all, though to the painful inconvenience of the subject. A kid glove was placed over each eye, crossing each other on the bridge of the nose, and extending from near the roots of the hair to the part of the cheek below the nose. On these were placed two wads of cotton, each about the size of a cocoa nut, and confined tightly by four cords, one across the forehead, two across the eyes, and one under the nose. Bandaged in this manner, her perception of objects was clearer than on the preceding evening. No veil was added, and the possibility of practicing deception seemed to be removed. Sceptical gentlemen of my acquaintance handed me slips of printed paper requesting me not to let her take them in her hand, nor to place them below her eyes. I approached her from behind, and as soon as I had bro't them above the crown of her head she read them correctly. She described the dress of many persons in the audience; in one case, the figure on a vest, which could not be discerned by the naked eye from the place where she was sitting. Still, many witnesses declared themselves not convinced. By this time, the incredulity of certain minds in face of a demonstration, became to me a subject quite as interesting as clairvoyance itself. Sticking plasters were next to be applied to the eyes. Three nights in succession, experiments failed. Two facts had been established, the one as clearly as the other, viz: that this girl sometimes possesses the power of clairvoyance when in the mesmeric sleep, and that sometimes she does not. I ought here to remark, that Mr. Gibon, one of the gentlemen who have this girl under their charge, always commenced their exhibitions with the statement, that he possessed no certain power of inducing a state of clairvoyance in his subject; that sometimes he failed, but often succeeded, and that it was only in this occasional success that he asked belief. On Saturday, afternoon, the 17th inst, having been called into the hall, I again assisted in conducting the experiments. The manner in which the eyes were secured, is taken from the Report in the Post.

"Miss Martha's eyes were closed in the following manner. Four strips of Isinglass plaster were placed up and down across the closed lids; over these, a ½ inch strip was applied, extending from the outer to the inner corner of each eye, covering the whole orbit. After this, a large piece was put on, covering the entire ball; around the edges of which, small strips were passed, so as effectually to exclude every possibility of seeing. When this operation was completed, she requested that a handkerchief might be tied over her eyes to screen them from the light, which appeared to give her pain."

With her eyes thus sealed and blindfolded, Miss Martha's attention was called to various articles held up in different parts of the hall, by persons in the audience. Her perception of objects at first was very indistinct, apparently not clearer than at the commencement of the experiments on the three preceding evenings above alluded to. She seemed painfully excited by the apprehension of failure. The Committee, however, encouged her by carefully noticing every successful effort. In a few minutes her vision evidently brightened, she became confident of her powers, and from this time, for upwards of an hour, she continued to describe with accuracy a great variety of objects presented to her. We would be careful to mention that during the course of these experiments, the handkerchief was raised four times from her eyes, and the plasters were always found to present the same appearance as when first applied. And also, that Miss Martha gave some of the most satisfactory proofs of her singular powers while Mr. Gibon was in the audience, and no one on the stage with her, except ourselves. Many slips of paper, torn at random from handbills, or newspapers, by the Committee, and gentlemen of their acquaintance, were handed to her and read. In many cases I was strict to observe that she did not attempt to employ the sense of touch. She generally brought the paper directly over the top of the head, in which position she read the words thereon contained, with unvarying accuracy.

In the early part of the experiments she slowly spelled the words, letter by letter; commencing with the last and ending with the first, afterwards she read with greater ease. Several impromtu tests were presented by individuals in the audience and successfully answered. For instance, a gentleman noiselessly placed himself standing in a chair in front of the platform, with a bonnet on his head and a parasol in his hand, she soon described his person, position, and dress, with accuracy.

When pictures were presented, she did not describe them with minuteness, but correctly as to the size and general appearance, even when held at a distance. She had a correct perception of color When requested by a member of the committee to tell the color of a leaf contained in a magazine, she answered with perfect correctness, "it is straw color." This, as most other objects, was only brought near the top of the head. A slip of blank paper was handed her as if to read; bringing it near the top of her head, she exclaimed, "Why, doctor, this is white, only the edge is dirty," and so it was. A gentleman handed her his watch, giving her to understand the hands had been placed wrong, though in fact they had not been moved. She told the time exact to a minute, "20 minutes of six." It is unnecessary to go farther into a detail. Suffice it to say, that I am fully satisfied that no system of deception or collusion can have been practised so as to have influenced the success of many of these experiments; nor see any reason to doubt that this girl possesses the extraordinary powers claimed for her by those who have her in charge. L. STEPHENS

Accident at the Fire.—A man who was working on the Duquesne Engine at the fire in Birmingham, was either knocked down or accidentally fell from where he was standing, and received a blow from one of the levers of the engine, which so severely injured him as to render it necessary to carry him home on a litter.—*Gazette.*

Married,

At Washington, Pa., on the 28th of May last, by the Rev. Mr. Callender, SAMUEL G. PEPPARD, Esq., of Cadiz, Ohio, to Miss SARAH O. LYTLE, of Washington county, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On the 22d, proposals were received for the construction of fifteen miles of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, commencing within the city of Pittsburgh, and extending eastward through the village of East Liberty and Wilkensburgh to a point on Turtle creek, about one mile below the junction of Turtle and Brush creeks.

From this point eastward, extensive surveys are in progress, but the route is yet undecided through Westmoreland county.

The number of bidders at the letting, was very large, embracing an unusual number of competent and experienced contractors, and the competition was exceedingly close. The President of the Company, S. V. Merrick, Esq., and a Committee of the Directors, Messrs. Toland, Magee and Wright, were in attendance, and after a careful and laborious investigation, declared the following list of successful competitors:

SECTS. Nos.	1, 4, 9, 10—	Joseph Hunt.
" "	2, 11, 13—	J. Rehrar.
" "	3,	Collins, Reeside & Co.
" "	5,	Stewart, M'Farland & Stewart.
" "	6,	Lum & Wallace.
" "	7, 8—	Nestor, Karns & Co.
" "	12,	Rehrar, Black, Irvin & Co.
" "	14,	Sterrett, Humbird & Co.
" "	15,	C. Cherry.

We are pleased to learn, that the work has been let on very favorable terms, and that its cost will be much less than the estimates either of the present or former Engineers.

COL. CRAIG.—Lieut. Col. Henry K. Craig has been appointed to the command of the U. S. Arsenal, near this city. Col. Craig, who is a native of Pittsburgh, is a gentleman of most unassuming deportment and amiable manners. As a soldier, by his professional skill, he was rewarded with the friendship of Gen. Taylor, who always spoke in high terms of him in his despatches. Col. Craig had charge of the Ordnance Department; and we learn, was in the Staff of Gen. Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey. He has been, since the commencement of the war, in active service, under a tropical sun; and the government has placed him now in a delightful command, where he will have the needful repose, after his arduous services in the field.

WILLIAM B. MCCLURE, ESQ.—A friend handed us the following article, taken from a Carlisle paper, in which an address by Mr. McClure, of our city, delivered before the "General Union Philosophical Society," of Dickenson College, is spoken of in fair terms, and we dare say not too flattering, Mr. McClure is always successful on such occasions. We trust the address may be published:

"The Annual Oration before the General Union Philosophical Society was delivered on Wednesday evening, by William B. McClure, Esq., of Pittsburgh. In a beautiful and touching exordium, the Orator alluded to the manifold associations that were awakened in his mind by re-visiting the place of his nativity. The well remembered haunts of boyhood, its plays and sports, its holidays and "skirmishes" were called vividly in language so striking and yet so simple as to delight all hearts. The speaker then proceeded to his subject, and dwelt with great force of thought and felicity of illustration upon the incentives to intellectual cultivation in this country, and to the causes which so often induce its neglect To those who have not heard Mr. McClure, it is impossible to convey any just idea of his style. His biting sarcasm might have made us believe him cynical, had it not alternated with the kindest thoughts, clothed in the blandest language. His bright flashes of wit and abounding humor might have induced the belief that he only sought to amuse his auditory, had not profound truth and wise rules of practice formed the staple of his discourse. For an hour and a half he kept his hearers in gratified and unbroken attention,—unbroken, at least, save by bursts of merriment (which even the weeping philosopher could not have repressed) when some sudden turn of wit fell from the versatile speaker. Seldom have we known more home truths to be told even by the plainest and most honest preacher; yet, sooth to say, seldom have we known a preacher that could cause an audience to take home truths in such good part. If to be didactic without being dull, to be practical without being prosing, to be wise without being wearisome, and to be severe without being sour, is to be eloquent,—then was Mr. McClure's oration a most eloquent one. Never have we known an address on a similar occasion to give more general satisfaction.

☞ The Telegraph has an article in favor of cheap houses for the working classes. We are in favor of a cheap house, that will hold comfortably and agreeably, two or three thousand people. This would be economical and practicable. Such buildings are talked of in England, and companies are forming in London for their erection.

SMOKE CONSUMER.—We have been asked what has been done with the proposition made by a scientific gentleman. a few weeks ago, to abate the smoke nuisance. We can not answer, positively; but believe the scheme was laughed at by the sage councilmen. It is wonderful "what men do, not knowing what they do." The success of a plan that would rid the city of the smoke nuisance, would add millions to its wealth. That such a plan can be made practicable, we do not doubt. The encouragement of the city authorities is all that is required.

We should like to hear of some definite action by the City Councils on the question. The names of those who have opposed the scheme should be made known to the public before the next municipal election.

Destructive Fire.—Quite a destructive fire broke out in the extensive Tack Factory of Messrs. Campbell & Chess, in Birmingham, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night which destroyed the factory (worth $5,000 insured $3,000,) together with a frame dwelling, barber shop, shoemaker's shop, and office beloning to Mr Chess, valued at $3,200—no insurance. We have not learned how the fire originated. The engines from this and Allegheny City were promptly on the ground, and did everything in their power to stay the ravages of the fire—although compelled to force water from the river.—*Dispatch.*

—By some accident, an account of the above fire was not set, and consequently did not appear in yesterday's paper.

FEDERAL NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of Mercer county have placed in nomination for the Assembly Robert Black and William Leech. In Washington county, George V. Lawrence and John Meloy. In Cambria county, G. W. Kern.

☞ Mrs. Mowatt, the actress, left in the Caledonia, on Friday last, for England.

"THE MAIL."—This is the title of a new Literary and scientific paper which has just been started in New York. It is published weekly; is large and filled with interesting and instructive matter Calwell, Post office buildings, is the agent.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A house at the Point was struck by lightning during the storm. The inmates were more shocked than hurt.

☞ A large assortment of books will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction, this evening at early gas light.

☞ Mrs. Lewis is engaged at the National Theatre, in Cincinnati. We have heard that the "French Spy" will be produced during her engagement.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23d, 5h. P. M.

U. S. STEAMER PRINCETON.

The steamer Princeton, commander Engle, sailed this morning on a cruize tor the Mediterranean.

The Jury in the case of Pickering, Van Horn, Emmons, and Murphy, charged with the murder of Jacob Anderson, have been out since yesterday evening, without agreeing upon a verdict.

John Haggerty was executed to-day for the murder of the Fordney family. He prayed with his religious advisers, Rev. Messrs. Keenan and Mayer.

The drop fell at 10h. 14m. A. M.; and he was cut down at 1h. 30m. P. M.

LATEST FROM MEXICO!

The steamer Palmetto, which sailed for Vera Cruz on the 9th, has arrived at New Orleans.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Scott since the 1st.

The Picayune says, the opinion which had been expressed, that the momentous news at the capital on the 5th, was a hoax, is now confirmed.

The result of the expedition from Alvarado against Parebaranta, was not successful.

The Mexican Gen. Guenta had given positive orders to take no prisoners, but to put to death not only Americans, but every Mexican he could catch who had rendered any services to our countrymen.

Gen. Pierce, with the New England troops, had not yet left Vera Cruz.

There was no news of importance at either Tampico or Brazos Santiago, on the 8th.

Some prisoners have arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, who state that there were about thirty others, who attempted to escape, but were retaken, and three were shot in the pursuit.

De Russy's expedition had failed.

The Picayune gives extensive gleanings from Mexican papers of June 20th.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 23, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Demand increasing, but not much coming in. Prices on the advance. Sales Western at $5,50@5,72; sales fresh ground Western at $5,37@5,75.

CORNMEAL—Sales are quoted at $3,25.

RYE FLOUR—Quoted at $3,50.

WHEAT—Not much in market, and sales at $1,15@1,22.

CORN—Sales prime Yellow at 67c; receipts light.

COFFEE—Sales of 450 sacks Laguyra, from a Matanzas cargo, and 600 sks. Domingo at 5@5¾.

WHISKEY—Sales at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and no change.

COTTON—Inactive; no change.

STOCKS—Increased activity, with an upward tendency.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 23, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Sales Howard street at $5,50@5,68; 600 bbls. City Mills at $5,75. Prices on the advance.

WHEAT—Sales prime Red at $1,15.

CORN—Prime Yellow selling at 67c.

PROVISIONS—No change, and market quiet.

TOBACCO—No sales, and market quiet.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

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

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3 FEET IN THE CHANNEL—AT A STAND.

ARRIVED.
Swatara, Cox, St. Louis.
Danube, Cock, Louisville.
Hudson, Poe, Wheeling.
Arrow Line, Miller, Beaver
Arena, Goff, Beaver
Arrow, Atkinson, Beaver
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.
Highland, Parkinson, ——
Friendship, Davis, Wheeling.
Arena, Goff, Beaver.
Arrow Line, Miller, Beaver
Arrow, Atkinson, Beaver

OFFICE OF THE POST,
SATURDAY MORNING, July 24, 1847.

ASHES—Sales 2 tons of Pearlash at 6¾ ℔ lb.

FLOUR—A pretty heavy business was transacted yesterday. Sales 300 bbls. of fresh ground flour at $4,06¼ ℔ bbl.; 1100 bbls. from store (second hands) at $4,00 ℔ bbl.; various smaller lots, dray loads, &c., at $4,00 ℔ bbl.

OIL—Sale 10 bbls. Tanner's Oil, as $14 ℔ bbl.

SUGAR—Sales 10 hhds. at 7 7-10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales 50 bbls. Rectified at 23c ℔ gal.

RAISINS—Sales 6 bxs. at $2,25 ℔ box.

GRAIN—There were no sales of grain of any description reported to us yesterday.

LUMBER—The sales of Lumber are strictly confined to the Yards. None afloat, nor on the beach. The supply is fully adequate until Fall freshets; when a further supply will be needed. We notice one fact in relation to Lumber: There is not a city in the Union—where the trade is so large, both in consumption and shipment—in which the article is so low, and sold from Yards at as small profit. Lumber, to the amount of millions of feet, that has been washed on the beach at $7,50 to $8 for Common, and $10 for Clear, is selling for $10 and $20 from the Yards. After deducting expenses,—hauling, piling, yard rent, waste, interest of money, &c.,—it must be conceded that the consumer has a decided advantage. From the increased demand from abroad, and present inadequate prices, compared with other products, we anticipate an advance.

SHINGLES—Very scarce. Sales at $2,62½@2,75 for Common.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The amount of goods imported and entered at the Custom House, in the city of New York, exclusive of those sent to the warehouse, and the amount of duties paid during the week ending on the 16th inst., compared with the same period last year, were as follows:

	1846.	1847.	Increase.
Free goods	112,482	136,463	24,981
Dutiable goods	930,920	2,226,418	1,287,538
Total mdze	$1,051,402	2,362,921	1,312,519
Specie	3,980	48,461	44,481
Cash received	539,612	575,357	245,345

The value of the imports sent to the warehouse during the same time, and the duties that are due upon it, are as follows:

Merchandise warehoused	$197,648
Duties due	62,387
Increase of dutiable merchandise	6,175,186
Increase of duties received and due	397,732

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1847.

To the Editor of the Daily Morning Post:

DEAR SIR—My attention was directed this morning by a friend, to an article contained in the editorial department of your paper of to-day, referring to the subject of Magnetism and Clairvoyance. You say that you have received at least a half a score of communications in reference to myself and the science referred to—that you decline giving publicity to the communications (for a time at least,) hoping that I may send you a communication or contribution on the subject referred to.

I have, during the day, given your article some little thought and consideration—and as a consequence, how authorize you to say to those inquisitive friends of ours, that they may expect quite early during the ensuing week, a short communication, at least, from me on the subject to which their attention has been directed, that I will define my position, &c.

I am, in much haste, yours, &c.,
CHAS. B. TAYLOR

RATES OF DISCOUNT:

CORRECTED DAILY BY
ALLEN KRAMER, EXCHANGE BROKER
CORNER OF THIRD AND WOOD STREETS.

PENNSYLVANIA.			
Pittsburgh Banks	par	State Bk. and Branches	¾
Philadelphia Banks	par	Cincinnati Banks	¾
Germantown	par	Circleville (Lawrence)	¾
Chester county	par	Columbus Bank	¾
Delaware county	par	Xenia	¾
Montgomery county	par	Massillon	¾
Northumberland Co.	par	Sandusky	¾
Col. Bank & Bridge Co	par	Geauga	¾
Reading	par	Norwalk	¾
Lancaster	par	New Lisbon	¾
Doylestown	par	Wooster	¾
Easton	par	Marietta	¾
Bucks county	par	Chillicothe	¾
Pottsville	par	Cleveland	¾
Washington	¾	Sciota	¾
Brownsville	¾	Lancaster	8
York	¾	Hamilton	10
Chambersburg	¾	Canton	20
Gettysburg	¾	Urbana	50
Middletown	¾	Granville	50