☞ The following very pretty morsel is from the Roxburghe ballads—a collection of old poetry, which is now exciting some attention in England:

Pretty comparison wittily grounded
Which by scornful maidens may best be expounded.

"Like to a ring without a finger,
Or like a bell without a ringer,
Or like a horse that's never ridden,
Or like a feast and no guest bidden,
Or like a well without a bucket,
Or like a rose and no one pluck it—

Just such as those,
May she be said,
That time doth lose,
And dyes a maid.

The ring if worne
The finger decketh,
The bell if rung
Good musicke maketh,
The horse doth ease
If he be ridden,
The feast doth please
If guests be bidden
The bucket drawes
The water for thee,
The rose when pluckt
Is then most worthy.
So is the maiden
In mine eyes,
Who loves and marryes
Ere she dies."

SEWING GIRLS.

"Sowing Girls get good husbands—sometimes."
KATE.

So they do, Miss Kate, but they oftener die of broken hearts, or consumption, as it is called. Let me tell you a story of a pretty little dress-maker that I knew years ago, and who lived in the village where I was born.

She was, when I first saw her, a delicate girl of sixteen. Her eyes and hair were dark as night; her cheek revealed the rose-bud, and her lips were full and red. Indeed, she was very beautiful, and many a proud and high-born girl envied the village dress maker.

The young gentlemen were bold in their expressions of admiration—stared at her when she modestly entered the country church, and were officious in their attentions to her, when none of the aristocracy were near. They were the sons and brothers of her employers, so she quietly listened to their flattery, and received their attentions—but none reached her heart.

At last (I know not how it came about,) she loved—loved one, too, who was all unworthy.—She had never read of man's treachery in novels; never heard of it in real life; and when James H. ——called her his "sweet love," and told her how dear she was to his heart, she believed him, and loved him with all the depth and fondness of a pure young heart.

One Saturday evening, as Mary sat humming a tune, and cheerfully finishing a dress for a lady, her lover entered the room. She smiling welcomed him, and with a sweet, happy voice she said:

"You will excuse me if I do not put aside my work, will you not? for the dress must be finished in an hour."

"Oh yes," said he, and he drew his chair close to her side, "but dear Mary, do not take any more sewing. I do not love to have you dim your bright eyes with work. Come live with me, and let me take care of you."

His voice grew husky, and he hesitated a moment, as if ashamed at his own baseness, then he said:

"You know I cannot marry you. My father would disown me if I did; but I cannot live without you, sweet one," and he threw his arm about her slender waist.

The poor girl shrunk away, as if from the touch of a deadly serpent. Her cheek blanched, her eyes were wild, and for a few moments she was speechless. Then with words of scorn, (may they ring in his dying ear,) she bade him leave her forever.

How those few words of his had changed the appearance of the world to that young girl. Before he came in, she was cheerful and happy; the world about her was bright and beautiful—the future full of hope and joy. Only a few moments had passed away—she sat in the same room—the unfinished work was still in her lap—but her heart was now broken and desolate. The world had suddenly grown hateful, and the darkness and gloom of night shrouded her future.

She sat motionless in the chair where he had left her, until she was aroused by a knock at the door. She opened it, and a servant enquired if Mrs. L——'s dress was done.

"No!" said Mary, and she was startled at the sound of her own voice. "I have not been well this evening. Can you come again in half an hour?"

The servant turned away, and Mary was again alone. There were no tears in her eyes, and she took up the dress, and mechanically commenced sewing, but in a few moments the same servant returned, and said:

"I told Mrs. L——how pale and sick you looked, and she says you must not finish the dress to-night—she does not wish to wear it to-morrow. There is a basket of fruit she sent you."

Mary sank down in her chair; the kindness had touched her heart, and tears, wholesome tears, burst from her eyes.

Days and weeks passed on. Those who employed Mary noticed that her step grew languid, and that the song with which she used to beguile her hours of toil, was hushed, but no one knew the cause.

Her health gradually failed. One afternoon, while her head was resting on the bosom of the kind-hearted Mrs. L——, word came that James H——begged earnestly to see her. The name had power, even then, to rouse her from her lethargy, and a slight flush came into her cheek, as she softly whispered:

"Tell him I am dying—that I forgive him, but I cannot, indeed, I cannot see him."

Mary died that night. In the quiet churchyard of C——she lies buried, and the sighing of the wind, through the lone willow near her grave, is her only requiem.

A Sunday Scene.—Yesterday, a German boy led his aged and blind father from the Wharf up State street to the Capitol Park. From their appearance, it was evident they had just arrived from the Fatherland, and were seeking a home in this country, to which all exiles flee. Sorrowing and infirm, the parent suffered his cheerful son to guide his tottering steps. Time had dealt severely and frostily with the one,—the other seemed only to touch to invigorate and adorn. The blossom of the Spring with the ripened fruit of the Autumn. Under the shade of the tree, the boy seated the old man on the railing, and wiping the moisture from his face, sat down. He then took a well-worn book from his pocket, and as the venerable man drew nearer to the youth, he read to him the Word of Life from the New Testament. Alone, far from their native land, and far from their kindred, those exiles worshipped God, in His own Temple.

The numerous bells were then inviting the citizens to Church. A fashionable audience was collected in a fashionable house of worship. Wealth and beauty were there. The matron and the maid condescended to devote a few moments of a Sabbath morning to slander or to sleep. Does the listening cashier tremble for his security or for his soul? Can the meek and devout man in the pulpit bring his hearers to realize the folly of this world or think of the next? Does the man of half a million, with whited neckcloth and cadaverous cheek, who boasts of saving all that he pinches—does he realize the source or destination of his wealth?—are not his descendents already chewing the scanty crust of penury and want?—when winter chills, and the rude winds pierce their tender frames, as the miser counts his warm and sordid treasure, or laughs mechanically at an unappreciated jest, are they not destitute of a garment that he is too pennurious to bestow?

From these reflections we turned again to the Pilgrims in the Park. They were kneeling on the turf, with their faces resting upon the railing.—The exiled Patriarch, with one hand raised toward Heaven, and the other resting on the head of his boy, was at prayer!—*Albany Evening Journal.*

☞ The electric current, according to the calculation made by Professor Wheatstone two or three years ago, travels as near as can be estimated, at the rate of 288,000 miles per second, or, if we multiply that large number by 60, at 17,280,000 miles per minute.

☞ A Teachers' State Convention was convened at Rochester, N. Y., on the 4th inst.

THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

FROM DEAN SWIFT.

When a true genius appeareth in the world, you may know him by this infallible sign, that the dunces are all in confederacy against him.

I am apt to think that, in the day of judgment, there will be small allowance given to the wise for their want of morals, or to the ignorant for their want of faith, because both are without excuse. This renders the advantages equal of ignorance and knowledge. But some scruples in the wise, and some vices in the ignorant, will perhaps be forgiven, upon the strength of temptation to each.

It is in disputes as in armies, where the weaker side setteth up false lights, and maketh a great noise, that the enemy may believe them to be more numerous and strong than they really are.

I have known some men possessed of good qualities, which were very serviceable to others, but useless to themselves; like a sun dial on the front of a house, to inform the neighbors and passengers, but not the owners within.

If a man would register all his opinions, upon love, politics, religion, learning, &c., beginning from his youth, and so go on to old age, what a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions would appear at last.

The reason why so few marriages are happy is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy impute all their success to prudence and merit.

Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices: so climbing is performed in the same posture with creeping.

Censure is the tax a man payeth to the public for being eminent.

Resuscitation of the Drowned.—The vulgar method of rolling drowned persons on barrels, and various other equally absurd methods of restoring suspended animation, no doubt, more frequently kills than cures. Dr. Mott of the American Shipwreck Society, gives the following directions which cannot be too extensively promulgated:—

"As soon as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcible downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without intermission until a pair of common bellows can be procured; when obtained introduce the nozzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief, close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly on the projecting part of the neck, called Adam's Apple, and use the bellows actively.—Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs—to imitate natural breathing. Continue this an hour at least, unless signs of natural breathing come on. Wrap the body in warm blankets, and place it near the fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart artificial heat, if possible. Avoid all friction, until respiration shall be in some degree established."

The Hog's Life.—The natural term of the hog's life is little known, for the plain reason that every man's hand is raised against him, as if he were *hostis humani generis*, a pirate and an outlaw! But it is related by Rev. Gilbert White on this subject, that a neighbor of his kept a half-bred Bantam sow, "who was as thick as she was long, and whose belly swept the ground, until she was seventeen, when she showed some tokens of age, by the decay of her teeth and the decline of her fertility, and was then fattened and killed." For ten years she produced two litters annually, of about ten, and once above twenty at a litter. At a moderate computation, she was allowed to have been the mother of some three hundred pigs!

☞ Amidst the insincere and hypocritical shoutings of the anti-war Whigs for a renowned hero of the Mexican war, the people must be careful not to lose sight of the odious *principles* of that party, not be induced to stray from the Democratic land marks by their professions of "no-partyism." Let our adopted citizens, in particular, remember, that one of the first principles of Maryland whiggery, was to dishonor and degrade them, by an infamous Stamp Act, established for the two-fold purpose of defacing their evidences of citizenship, and embarassing and *restricting* them in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Though the good fruits of Democratic measures have "scotched the old snake," it is not yet killed—but it will bite them as severely as ever, the moment it becomes confirmed in power.—*Balt. Repub.*

☞ On the visitor's book at St. Helena, the following lines were inscribed, over the signature "Britisher:"

BONEY was a gentleman! a soldier brave and true,
But WELLINGTON did wop him at the field of Waterloo!

The next day an American visited the place, and wrote this reply immediately under them, over the signature of "A Yanke:"

But braver still, and better far, and tougher than shoe
Was WASHINGTON! a cove wot could have wopp'd 'em both together.

☞ Donations to the A. B. C. F. Missions the last month, $12,774 62. Total from August 1st, 1846 to June 30th, 1847, $187,589 07.

Donations to the American Baptist Board, for three months ending June 30th, $24,170.

Donations to the Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions, during the past year, $22,692; and to their Board of Foreign Missions, $30,425. The churches in the state of New York contributed to these two boards $15,258, and Massachusetts $5,208.

The Free Church of Scotland has contributed during the year ending March 31st, for religious purposes, upwards of $1,500,000.

☞ The Whigs, when closely pressed for a declaration of their present principles, evade an answer by pointing to their past acts for those principles. We have glanced over those acts, and find that one of their principles, as developed by those acts, was to tax the people's tea and coffee *in time of peace*, and to insist on retaining a high tax upon the people's salt, sugar and iron—all of which articles are actual and indispensable necessaries of life. We find it to be another principle of theirs, to oppose taxing tea and coffee *in time of war*,—not because they had in reality become *opposed* to such a tax—but only to dry up the resources needed by their government to carry on the war, which Mexico and Whiggery combined, in their madness and folly, *forced* us to undertake.—Will the people of Maryland sanction such principles as these with their votes.—*Baltimore Republican.*

☞ The following passionate lines are from the Knickerbocker:

Was I a court plaster, I would be
A patch upon her lip:
To spend a life of ecstacy,
And sip, and sip, and sip!
Was I a pair of spectacles,
How dearly I would prize
A situation on her nose,
To look her in the eyes!

Fresh Shad in July.—The Springfield Republican says:—Some fifty or sixty shad have been caught in the upper fish place in this town the past week, and of as good quality as any we have had this year.

False Prophets.—A Whig paper in Massachusetts has the following candid acknowledgment of the utter falsity of the Federal predictions in relation to the modification of the tariff:

"Contrary to expectation, the country has not as yet felt those embarrassments in its business affairs, which many predicted as the natural consequences of the free trade policy of the present administration."

Downfall of the Mosques.—A short time ago the minaret of the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, at Constantinople, was struck by lightning. The whole tower fell, and in so doing crushed two persons. Three times this year have mosques been struck by lightning in Constantinople. The same thing has occurred to the imperial residence of Tcherahan, the gate of Adrianople, and the artillery barracks near Tera. All this has caused very great alarm among the people, who, being very superstitious, see in it the presage of misfortunes for the Ottoman empire.

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 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,
JAMES COOPER,
JAMES S. LONG.
TREASURER—JOHN C. DAVITT.
COMMISSIONER—R. DONALDSON.
AUDITOR—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

A Home Market.—The iron workers and their families consume over $15,000,000 worth of the mechanical and agricultural products of the country. Is this of no benefit to our farmers and mechanics? Would our wheat growers, shoemakers, tailors, &c., be better off if these iron-workers were in England? This, too, is the consumption of but a single class of men. At the East, our Cotton manufacturers provide a rich home market for the Farmers, and wherever manufacturers are prosperous, the farmers find good markets and prompt pay for their productions. We need not demonstrate a fact like this to the farmers in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh It is made palpable every day, and almost evry hour of the day.
{*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Our neighbor seems to have a most peculiar fancy for the interests of the manufacturers. All his facts and arguments seem to be derived from statistics connected with them. We cannot see why the fact of a man being engaged in the manufacture of iron, or cotton and woollen goods, or salt, or glass, or any other commodity, gives him any importance above his fellow men who labor honestly for a subsistence;—and the great mass of the people of our country do labor. Now supposing the $15,000,000 he speaks of *are* consumed by the iron-workers and their families. What are we to infer from this? That, unless these men were working in iron, they would not expend any thing; and, consequently, all this amount would be lost to the farmer and the mechanic? Such would seem to be the substance of the argument of the *Gazette*; and yet a more shallow conclusion could not be arrived at. We are not willing to believe that our neighbor designed to come to such a conclusion; and yet, if he did not wish to lead his readers to this point, why the very significant question—"Would our wheat growers, shoemakers, tailors, &c., be better off if these iron-workers were in England?" It seems to us that he might as well have asked whether, if all the people of our country were in Europe, the country would be as populous? For the fact of there being so many engaged in iron works, cotton and woollen manufactures, and the various other employments, is only incidentally connected with the population of the country. These people would not be thus engaged, if they could not from this source obtain the comforts of life; and for these comforts they but exchange their labor for that of others—the farmer with the blacksmith, carpenter, &c., &c., and these again with others; each giving that which he has for that which he wants.

What would the farmer do with his grain, and the mechanic with his wares, *if the people* were not here to use them; and yet the people being here, they must have clothes to wear, and articles, the product of the mechanic and manufacturer, in order to make them comfortable, whether they are engaged in the manufacture of iron or not—or, indeed, if they have no employment: for they must be supplied with food—thus affording a market for the produce of the farmer. Thus, it will be seen that all such arguments as that resorted to by the *Gazette* destroy themselves. Each man, woman, and child, in our country, adds to the consumption of the produce of the farmer and the workmanship of the mechanic, whether there is employment for each or not; and, employed or unemployed, each is dependent on the other.—Therefore our laws should be framed with a special reference to the good of the whole; and not for the aggrandizement of any particular class—all such legislation operating as a burthen on the mass of the community.

The Catholics.—The Gazette.

We copy the following from the Gazette of yesterday. It is in reply to our article of the 10th instant; and we give our neighbor the full benefit of his reply—

We have no connection with the Roman Catholic Church.—*Post.*

"Certainly not. The spirit of the Catholic church teaches men not to malign and slander their neighbors,—not to "wear the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," and the Post does all this and worse than this, for the paltry purpose of believing the Gazette and courting the Catholics. Shame, shame upon such political clap,—the mingling of politics with religious creeds, and bringing religion to a lowly worldly level, without even elevating the politics of your party.

Our creed in regard to sects is that written in the Constitution of the country. We are for the freest toleration. The Right of Petition, the Freedom of Speech, and a prohibition upon Congress against making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or preventing the free exercise hereof, are happily blended in one and the same article, and are the fruits of the "second, sober thought" of those to whom was committed the labor of revising and amending the original Constitution. We respect every man's religious faith, and regard it as a matter between his God and his conscience,—but what sort of an idea of God or conscience can a man have who would lay one man's sins at the door of another, who would make one man responsible for the opinions of another, who would put words into another man's mouth, and make him responsible for every extract which by accident found its way into his columns.—There is neither Christianity nor courtesy in such conduct, and every Catholic who respects himself or his creed will be ashamed of such a volunteer, speaking *ex cathedra* for his church. Perhaps the editor of the Post is ambitious of reviving the ceremony of Canonization, and of being himself a Saint. We commend to him first, however, more charity and more fairness, and something of that Christian courtesy of doing unto others as he would have others do unto him."

We subscribe most heartily to the statement, that "the spirit of the Catholic church, teaches men not to malign and slander their neighbors." Such is the *spirit* of that religion taught by Him who "spoke as never man spoke," whether its professor be a member of the Roman Catholic, the Episcopalian, the Methodist, or the Presbyterian church; and that *spirit* moreover will prompt men to *respect* the opinions of those who are humbly striving to gain the same blissful gaol; even though all may not think alike respecting the precise manner in which the hair should be shorn; the cut of the coat; or the *forms* of address to the Supreme Head of the Church.

"OUR CREED, in regard to sects, is that written in the Constitution of the country. WE are for *the freest* toleration." But *our* ideas of toleration forbid us to insert in our paper either long articles—holding up to ridicule and contempt, and misrepresenting and grossly slandering, the professors of the Christian religion of any sect,—or short ones, conveying little innendoes, none the less cutting, severe and ungenerous, because they are *small*.

The Constitution of our country secures to every man *freedom* in the enjoyment of his religious opinions; and in the exercise of his religious faith; and we are not among the number of those who would make the Constitution a dead letter, by producing a state of public opinion directly the reverse of the spirit, both of true religion and our glorious Constitution. *Our* ideas of toleration prompt us to assail none of our fellow-citizens, directly or indirectly, on account of their profession of religious faith—believing, as we do, that mere modes of faith amount to but little, unless the soul of man aspires after the good and the perfect; and we are led to recognize *all* as the children of light, who seek to do good to their fellow-men.

But, says the editor of the Gazette, "we respect every man's religious faith, and regard it as a matter between his God and his conscience." *Our* ideas of respect for another forbid us to make such attacks upon a *respected* object, as we have frequently had occasion to notice,—both of a direct and indirect character,—in the columns of that paper. The Gazette is the organ of the old fashioned, invulnerable "Whigs," of the Hamiltonian stamp. That portion of the party is composed of the more wealthy and aristocratic among the citizens of our country; and, from some cause, which we are not able to penetrate, are not to be found among the worshippers of God in Catholic Churches. A knowledge of these facts has led us to notice articles in that paper, which, had they appeared in quarters that we esteem less entitled to consideration, would have passed unnoticed. We have been led to think—as well from the course of the Gazette, as from what has been done under the sanction of the "Whig" party, where they have had the power,—that there is a deep-rooted prejudice prevailing in that party against our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. The Gazette may continue to disavow any such hostility; but, so long as articles of the kind to which we have alluded continue to appear in its columns; so long as its party shall sustain the acts which it has so unequivocally sustained, in relation to the Catholics, we shall continue to hold it up to the community, as aiding in the movement to stigmatize and oppress that portion of our countrymen, who worship God after the forms of the Roman Catholic Church.—Our duty to the free institutions of our country, as the conductor of a Democratic press; our duty as a citizen of this free Republic; our ideas of duty as members of an intelligent community; all prompt us to this course; and we know of no consideration which can divert us from it.

Our ambition has never prompted to the hope that we could practice those virtues of the Christian, which would lead to the transmission of our names to mankind as exemplars of that holy faith. We know and feel too sensibly our own weakness, to permit such an idea for an instant to have a resting place in our mind; but we have ever striven and will ever strive to manifest "that Christian courtesy of doing to others as we would have others do to us." Among the duties of the editor of the public press, there is none, perhaps, more important, than that of striving to give a right direction to public opinion. We trust that we feel the importance and the responsibility of our station, to an extent that will forbid us from contending for any doctrine, or supporting any policy, which we do not conscientiously believe to be true. Feeling thus, we trust we will not be considered as going beyond our province, when we seek to expose error, and to condemn it, in others—while we leave others equally free to point out those which we may commit. Our vindication of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens may, therefore, be *ex cathedra*; but it can scarcely be looked upon as either uncalled-for or unnecessary.

STEUBENVILLE AND WHEELING.—Quite an interesting controversy is now going on between the *Herald* at Steubenville, and the *Times* at Wheeling, relative to the railroad prospects of those places. Here is the last article of the Times man:

"Steubenville has taken to talking about rail roads. That is right. We expect in a few days to hear a rail road agitated between Carrollton and Waynesburgh. Why should there not be? It matters little whether there is anything done on the road or not. Still a road from the Tuscarawas to Steubenville would be of use. It would bring into Steubenville, the boys who wanted to go fishing in the Ohio, the vegetables for market, and carry out the cotton yarns and Weekly Herald."

The "green-eyed monster," JEALOUSY, is too visible in the extract! For years past Steubenville has been increasing in wealth, population and business, while the villiage of Wheeling has been "advancing backwards." The grass is said to be growing in the streets and if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should not be taken there soon, the town will be for rent. Huzza for Steubenville!

☞ An office of the Telegraph will be opened at Wellsville this week. It is for the purpose of connecting with Cleveland, without furnishing separate wires. We presume it will only be attended to at given hours.—*Wheeeling Times.*

There is more petty Jealousy for you! We would not be surprised to learn that the revenues of the Wellsville office exceeds those of the office in the little village in Virginia, opposite Zane's island. Wellsville is a real go-ahead place, and is filled with an enterprising and intelligent population.

PIRATES OFF THE DELAWARE.—The New York papers learn from Capt. Small, of the schooner King Philip, at that port, from Trinidad de Cuba, that, on the 3d inst, lat., 37 43, long. 74 30, he boarded the ship Chesapeake, from Philadelphia to Baltimore. The captain of the Chesapeake informed him, that on the afternoon of the second, he spoke a barque, name not recollected. The captain informed him that a row boat with eight or ten men in her, took from him his chronometer, all the watches on board, and every thing valuable they could find, and left the crew tied. A vessel came along shortly after her, and liberated the crew, when they proceeded on their voyage.

Defalcation.—We learn that one of the officers of the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg, has absconded, carrying off some 13,000 dollars of the funds of the Bank. He is said to be a man of high standing in the community, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

☞ A Taylor meeting was called in Detroit the other day, but the editor of the Advertiser advised the faithful feds not to attend, alledging that it was a locofoco scheme!

Pitcairn's Island.—This remarkable island was visited on the 20th of February, by the British government brig Spy. The officers went ashore and were received by George Adams, the son of the celebrated John Adams, the founder of the colony They met with a cordial welcome, and after partaking of a repast in Adams' old cottage, the party returned on board the Spy. Forty-six whalers, mostly American, had called during the year 1846.

☞ It is stated (says the Pennsylvanian,) that Gen. JACKSON left behind him a carefully written document, in which he gives his opinion of the military character of all the generals who served or commanded in Florida during the seven years' war with the Seminoles. This must include Generals Scott, Gaines, Jesup, Taylor, Worth and Clinch. It is to be published.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
August 11, 4 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of Howard st. at $6; some sales City Mills at $6 Demand falling off
WHEAT—Sales Prime White at $1,28@1,31; sales Prime Red at $1,22@1,25.
CORN—Moderate sales Prime White at 67@70.
OATS—Sales at 35@37c.
RYE—Sales at 69@71.
GROCERIES—Firm, without change; plenty in market.
WHISKEY—Sales at 26c.
BEEF CATTLE—Average sales at $2,93 ℔ 100 lbs. gross.
KILLED HOGS—Sales at $6,25@6,50 ℔ 100 lbs.
MESS PORK—Sales Prime Western at $16.
PRIME PORK—Sales Western at $17. Dull.
MESS BEEF—Sales Western No. 1 at $14,50.
PRIME BEEF—Sales Western at $10,37.
LARD—Regular sales at 10½@10¾. Market active, and prices firm.
BACON—Good demand, without change.
PROVISIONS—Increased demand.
COTTON—Nothing doing.
RYE FLOUR—Sales at $4,31@4,43.

NEW YORK MARKET.
August 11, 4 o'clock P. M.

FLOUR—Sales Genesee at $5,87½; Western at $5,68; market quiet.
CORN—Sales White (not strictly Prime) at 69; Prime Yellow at 71@73c.
OATS—Moderate sales at 46@49c.; other sales at 52@53.
WHISKEY—Sales at 28c.
MESS PORK—Sales Western No. 1 at $15,75; $16 asked
PRIME PORK—Moderate sales at $12,25.
MESS BEEF—Sales Western No. 1 at $13.
LARD—Advance; sales at 11½@12¾.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
August 11, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Moderate sales at previous prices.
CORNMEAL—Sales at $3,25.
CORN—Sales at 75@78c. Market dull.
COTTON—Firm; but few sales.
OATS—New Southern at 44c.
MOLASSES—An advance of 2c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and Corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST.
Jas. May, Geo. Weyman. Jas. Marshall.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.
Fairmount, Poe, St. Louis.
Danube, Cock, Cincinnati.
Swallow, Wilson, Louisville.
Friendship, Davis, Cincinnati.
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Louis McLean, Bennet, Brownsville
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver

DEPARTED.
Genesee, Hunter, St. Louis.
Ben Rush, Robinson, Louisville.
American, Gharkey, Cincinnati.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Louis McLean, Bennett, Brownsville
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, 1847.

FLOUR—Sales late on Tuesday evening, not before reported, of 350 bbls. at $4,60; 400 bbls. at $4,55. Yesterday there was a better feeling in the market, although there were no heavy transactions to report. Sales 40 bbls. at river at $4,70, and several smaller lots at $4,70@4,75. Retailing from store at $4,75@4,87½.

CORN—Sales 800 bu. at 40c.

ASHES.—Sales of Pots and Scorchings at 4@4¼ c.; Pearls 6¼@6½ c. ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Retailing from store at 45@50 c. ℔ bus.

SALT.—Regular sales at 1 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS.—Sales of Lard Oil at 70 c. ℔ gal.; and Linseed at 62½c. ℔ gal.

SUGAR—Sales N. O. at 7¾@8¼ c. ℔ lb.; and brown Havana Sugar 7@7½c.; Porto Rico 7¼c. for good; Cuba, 7¼ for good.

MOLASSES—Sales small lots to the trade at 35 c. ℔ gallon; small lots at 36 c. ℔ gallon.

THE PITTSBURGH TRADE AND THE CROSS CUT CANAL.—Under the above caption, the last Cleveland *Plaindealer* contains the following interesting article, which we transfer to our colums with the greatest pleasure.

The staple articles of Pittsburgh manufacture are iron, nails and glass—they are too our staple articles of trade, at least one very large branch of the wholesale trade of this city is in these articles. Cleveland has constantly on hand all the different sizes and qualities that are to be found in Pittsburgh—and the prices are the same as there, only adding transportation. Cleveland is in fact a great mart for Pittsburgh manufactures. We have the large house of *Spang & Co.*—who keep constantly on hand an immense stock. W. A. Otis & Co., whose large and spacious warehouse is full of Pittsburgh goods—the iron and nails being mainly from the great New Castle works—though one of the largest establishments in the city—are almost exclusively in this trade.

Crangle & Bailey, and Lemuel Wick, and the numerous up-town hard-ware dealers, divide the balance—the two former establishments keeping on hand very large wholesale stocks. This trade depending upon the cross-cut, or Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. This cross-cut connects the Ohio canal at Beaver, 38 miles South, with the Ohio now at Beaver, 28 miles below Pittsburgh. This distance the canal boats are towed up and down by steamers. This cross-cut was completed in 1840. The first boat passed over the Ravenna Summit on the 3d of April of that year.

At once the trade in iron and nails commenced. Without the cross-cut the receipt of these articles at Cleveland by the canal amounted to only 48,659 lbs., or 24½ tons. In 1840 the receipts at once ran up to 2,134,213 lbs., or 1,067 tons.

Since the receipts have been as follows:

1841,	3,842,420 lbs.	or	1,921 tons
1842,	3,157,076 "	or	1,578 "
1843,	7,008,150 "	or	3,504 "
1844,	5,211,054 "	or	2,605 "
1845,	8,303,052 "	or	4,151 "
1846,	11,526,908 "	or	5,763 "

These figures tell better than words of this trade; its rise, growth, and extent.

Besides iron and nails there are other staples, as glass and cotton yarn.

We cannot conveniently find the figures showing the receipts as in the case of iron and nails. But last year we see that of glass and glass-ware 1,422,019 lbs. or 2,711 tons were received by the canal. As this is a trade that is as much dependent upon the facilities furnished by this canal as that of iron and nails, there is no reason for doubting that they have gone together.

The carrying trade on this canal keeps in employ two lines—the old line of which L. O. Mathews is agent and which runs daily, employing regularly some fifteen boats, and the line of which E. N. Parks & Co. are agents. The old line has frequently this season had two boats running daily. During the high freights—about a month since, such was the pressure on the Pennsylvania canal that some thousands of barrels of flour from Pittsburgh were brought by this canal direct to New York. This was then the quickest and the cheapest route—a fact that shows the great capacity of the New York over the Pennsylvania canals.

Until this year the way-business on this canal has been comparatively light. This year, during the very high prices, large quantities of grain, whose existence had not previously been suspected, were brought out, and transported this way to market.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—This distinguished colored man, who has travelled Great Britain and the Northern States, lecturing in defence of Anti-Slavery doctrines, addressed a crowded audience in Temperance Hall, Smithfield street, yesterday afternoon. He was welcomed by Mr. G. B. Vashon, in a very clever speech, barring the redundancy of words. Mr. Douglass is a very eloquent speaker, and exhibits intellectual greatness; and we doubt not he would do great good to those for whom he so zealously labors, were he to exercise a little more liberality towards those who do not entirely come up to his idea of right, in their opinions and conduct. The simple word "slaveholder" would convey Mr. D.'s idea quite as well as "man stealer," "thief," or "plunderer."

THE FLECK CASE—HABEAS CORPUS.—Yesterday morning, the Germans, who have been for two weeks imprisoned on a charge of murder, committed at the house of Fleck, Fifth ward, were brought before His Honor, Judge LOWRIE, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, sued out by Mr. Alden, Attorney for Defendants. Mr. Knox, appeared for Commonwealth, and stated that he had not been notified of the proceeding in time to prepare, and asked that the case be postponed until one o'clock in the afternoon, which was done.

At one o'clock the case was again taken up, and a number of witnesses examined on the part of the commonwealth, but nothing in relation to the rest was elected in addition to what has already been published. Three of the prisoners were discharged for the purpose of being called upon as witnesses, but their testimony did not strengthen the case for the prosecutor. After addresses by Mr. Knox, for Commonwealth, and Mr. Alden, for Defence, his Honor, Judge LOWRIE, decided that there was not sufficient testimony to justify him receiving bail for the appearance of the defendants, and therefore they were severally discharged.

PITTSBURGH COAL.—The people of Louisville are rejoicing on the arrival of large supplies of coal from our city. The poorer classes in that city are, it appears, very grievously imposed upon by coal speculators, during seasons of low water, as dealers put up the prices 25 to 50 per cent.—The Democrat says: This exaction falls almost exclusively on the poorer classes of the community, who are able only to buy by the single ton.—the wealthy always lay in their supply when it is lowest. Had the plan, suggested twelve or eighteen months since, of a *Fuel Mutual Saving's Society*, been adopted, this rise and fall in the price of coal would have been effectually restrained.

THE ECONOMY SOCIETY.—We are gathering materials for a history of this Association, from its first foundation till the present time. We hope to be able to show that the public are entirely mistaken in regard to its principles; and that no adequate idea has ever been entertained of the internal harmony and happiness that has reigned there. It is not true that it was a despotism; or that the members are ignorant A correct understanding of the system, and the success of the members of the society, in carrying it out, will prove something interesting to those who feel interested in experiments of the kind.

HON. WATER FORWARD, has been for some days at Economy, settling up the affair, since the decease of the revered Rapp. W. F. has been the attorney of the society for many years, and is beloved by all the members.

MISS DICKENS.—This distinguished colored lady, will be recollected, was last winter charged with the larceny of a dress. She escaped the clutches of the law by taking a trip to Beaver county, in which place she has been residing. Officer Bougher happened to discover her, on Thursday, and politely escorted her to this city, and she is now in Jail awaiting her trial.

A FALSE SWAIN IN A FIX.—On Tuesday night, officer Jewell arrested a colored man named Hill, on the complaint of his wife, for keeping company with "another woman." The case created great excitement in certain circles yesterday morning. The girl was discharged, and Mr. Hill, (the truant husband,) sent below for further hearing in the afternoon.

In the afternoon, Mr. H. was also discharged, there being no evidence to warrant the Mayor in committing him.

RETURNED.—Ass Bougher, of the Day Police, yesterday returned from a trip to the Falls and the western cities. We were glad to see him look so well, having evidently improved during his journey. We understand that he intends favoring the public with a paper he has prepared, entitled "A Visit to the Falls."

☞ A man was yesterday fined by the Mayor for selling stuffs in the Diamond in violation of city ordinance.

FOUNDLING.—Yesterday morning a colored man found a white child, about three months old, in a new house back of the jail, which he took to the Guardians of the Poor, who soon found a suitable nurse for it.

☞ Garrison and Douglass spoke last night.—We understand that Foster is also here.

☞ There was a fine audience at the Eagle Saloon last night.

☞ A Silver pitcher was presented to Lieut. HUNTER, at Trenton, on Thursday last. The compliment was well deserved.

EDMUND QUINCEY, Esq., has charge of Mr. Garrison's *Liberator* at Boston, during the editor's absence.

MR. CHARLES MOREHEAD, whig candidate for Congress in Lexington, Ky., district, says he is not for Taylor, or any one else that does not stand up to the whig doctrine—Tariff, Bank, Distribution, &c.

☞ The Trenton Iron company have purchased the Andover Iron mines, the iron of which is of the best quality for railroads, and 60 acres of land, for $6,000.—*Camden (N. J.) Phœnix.*

MASONIC NOTICE.

A stated meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, A. Y. M., will be held this (Thursday) evening, in the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Worshipful Master.
W. J. DAVITT, Sec'y.
Pittsburgh, August 12, A. L. 5847.

Unprecedented Novelties!
ANDREWS' EAGLE ICE CREAM SALOON!
Entirely new Performances every Evening.
MRS. SHARPE will perform a Solo on the Flute. MISS CLARA BRUCE will enact the amusing Yankee character of EBENEZER SQUASH, in male costume.
MR. KNEASS will preside at the Piano, and sing several new pieces.
Sentimental, Comic and Patriotic Songs by the troupe.
The celebrated MRS. PHILLIPS, and Mr. GEORGE HOLMAN are hourly expected. aug12

Pittsburgh Gas Works.
STOCKHOLDERS who wish to subscribe for new stock for the accumulated profits in said Company, are required by the ordinance of the 28th June, 1847, to return their certificates at the time of subscribing. aug12-tf

Large Sale of Books.
ON Friday the 13th, and Saturday the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Commercial Sales Rooms, cor. of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, a large collection of valuable miscellaneous Books, embracing standard works in various departments of literature and science.
Also, a quantity of blank books, letter and cap writing paper, gold and silver pens, pencils, &c.
JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
aug12

Ohio River Telegraph,
From Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and Louisville.
SUBSCRIBERS to the above stock, residing in or near the city, are requested to pay to Joshua Hanna, Agent of the Company, an instalment of 30 per cent. on the 10th inst. By order of the Company,
H. O'REILLY,
aug11 Contractor for continuation of said line.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
AT AUCTION.—Also, Feather Beds, Bedding, Carpeting, Double Barreled Fowling Piece, Horses,