SUNDAY.

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bud,
The endorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a Friend, and with his blood;
The couch of time, care's balm and lay;
The week were dark, but for thy light;
Thy torch doth show the way.
Sundays the pillars are
On which Heaven's palace arched lies:
The other days fill up the space
And hollow room with vanities.
They are the fruitful beds and borders
In God's rich garden; that is bare
Which parts their ranks and orders.
The Sundays of man's life,
Threaded together on Time's string,
Make bracelets to adorn the wife
Of the eternal glorious King.
On Sunday Heaven's gate stands ope;
Blessings are plentiful and free—
More plentiful than hope.

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 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.

Expenses of the War.

The Federal newspaper Editors of the United States, since the commencement of the war with Mexico, have steadily taken sides with the enemy and arrayed themselves against their own government. The course they have pursued is calculated, above all others, to postpone peace. They have falsely represented that the war was planned and commenced by the Executive, for the purpose of acquiring additional Slave territory—they have falsely asserted, too, that the war is carried on by the Protestants of this country, in order to overthrow the Catholic Religion in Mexico. These ridiculous fables,—although disbelieved, of course, by every person of sound judgment,—are intended to raise prejudices in the minds of a large class of people against the government of their country.

The latest and most absurd thing we find in the federal press, is an array of figures, pretending to be a calculation of the Expenses of the war with Mexico. Mr. Webster, after one of his wine dinners, put forth the great Munchausenism, that the expenses of the war were half a million of dollars each day! The *North American*, at Philadelphia, although not quite so reckless as "the godlike," asserts that "*a quarter of a million of dollars are spent every day*," in carrying on the war. It is a singular fact, that in the very face of such assertions, and while a "free trade Tariff" (as the federalists call it,) is in full operation, the government is not embarrassed in the least.

From an able article in a late number of the Washington *Union*, in reply to the *Intelligencer's* financiering in relation to the expenses of the war, we quote as follows. It is a triumphant refutation of the Monstrous falsehoods of the federal press:

Its expressions of "last year and this year" are calculated to mislead the reader. The year for which the appropriations are made and the accounts kept at the Treasury, is not the calendar years of 1846 and 1847, but the fiscal year from June 30th, 1845, to June 30th, 1847; and from June 30th, 1847, to June 30th, 1848. By *this year* then, is meant, not an appropriation as made in February last (of the short session) and expiring on the first of January next, but on the first of July next—nearly a twelvemonth hence. Thus, whatever be the appropriation made by the last Congress, it is understood to extend to the first July, 1848. The appropriations as quoted by the *National Intelligencer*, are probably copied from the statement prepared by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, (Mr. French,) in April last, which exhibited those appropriations as continuing "*for the year* ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and *forty eight*." Thus it appears that the last Congress have provided appropriations for the expenses of the war until the end of the first half year of 1848; *and, of course, the energy with which the war may be conducted, can be prosecuted without any further supplies from the next Congress.* The enemy ought to understand this state of things—both the enemy in Mexico, and the enemy of the war in our own country.

But the *National Intelligencer* falls into some extraordinary blunders about the expenses of this war. It charges, for instance, among the expenditures of the war, the contingent sum of three millions, which have never been drawn out of the treasury, and may never be; and for which, in any event, we shall obtain an ample indemnity.

But the great blunder of the *National Intelligencer* is in charging the *whole* appropriations for the army and navy, for two years, to the *expenses of the war.* This is so gross a "manœuvre," that we wonder any paper of its sagacity should have resorted to such a "stratagem." What shall become—as a candid man will naturally ask—of the *peace establishment* of these two arms of the public service? Surely the war is not to be charged with the costs of what would have necessarily accrued in case there had been no war! What, therefore, would have been the expenses of the peace establishment of the navy and the army? That average amount must be deducted from the amount of the appropriations made by Congress. Yet the *Intelligencer* makes no such deduction.

The naval appropriation for the year commencing 30th June, 1845, and ending 30th June. 1846, was.....$5,060,841 00
Same for 1846, '47.....6,000,000 00
Add $2,250,000 of the ten million appropriated by Congress.....2,250,000 00
Appropriation for the current fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1848..9,307,958 10

Out of this appropriation three store ships, four steamers, and eight small vessels for bomb-ketches and tenders, have been purchased; and there is on hand, unexpended, nearly two million of the appropriations for the year. The annual expense of the peace establishment of the navy is about six millions of dollars. Seven thousand five hundred men are allowed for the navy in peace. Ten thousand are now allowed by law during the war. But the difficulty of enlistments is such that there are not eight thousand men in the service, and, if this continues, the expenditure of the current year for the naval service, will leave nor two million of dollars unexpended at the end of the year.

The war operations of the navy are, of course, much less expensive than any inexperienced person might suppose. We hitherto have had no squadron in the Mediterranean to support, but the vessels have gone to the gulf. The impossibility of obtaining the allotted number of seamen, and, of fitting out more ships, has kept the expenses of the navy considerably below the appropriation, as we have stated. But most of these expenses are not thrown away. Most of the money has been laid out in vessels (which after the war may be sold at a reduced price,) in ordnance, stores, &c; which will always be valuable and available.—Making allowances for these considerations, we understand that it is the opinion of the most intelligent men of the service, that a million would cover all the expenses of the war for two years, properly so called.

The principle is equally true in its application to the army as it is to the navy. We must allow for its peace expenses, and deduct them from the amount of the appropriations. The following is a rough and gross calculation for this purpose.

Army expenses in 1845-'46, exclusive of Mexican hostilities in the latter part of the year, fortifications, &c., $5,391,200.

Appropriations for 1846-'47, $24,590,650.

Mr. French's statement shows $32,178,461, which includes an appropriation for *deficiency* of 1845-'46, and should not be taken into consideration in comparing the two years 1845-'46 and 1846-'47. It is probable, however, that a portion of those appropriations will appear in the expenditures of 1846-'47.

Here then we have nearly eleven millions to be deducted from the appropriations as charged by the *Intelligencer*, besides allowing for various articles realized in the public service which may be available to a considerable extent after the war, and besides deducting the $3,000,000, not one cent of which has been expended. We should remark, also, that with a given number of troops, the expense of the war in future time will not probably be as large as for the past. Many of the articles we have obtained are on hand, and the expense of purchasing them will be saved, especially in the heaviest item of military operations—transportation.

Let us not, then, be alarmed at the extravagant calculations of the Mexican Whigs. We may support our rights and our honor with all the energy which they require without endangering the credit of the treasury, or incurring a debt which our successors will not cheerfully pay. The honor we have gained—the spirit we have displayed—the glory which fills the world—the rights we have defended—will be chiefly purchased by the money which we have expended on the war.

But if our expenses are increased, so also have our resources. Not to speak of the money which we shall raise by duties in Mexico, and perhaps by contributions among her people, if they shall still obstinately decline peace—the duties in our own ports are flowing in with no penurious hand.

Take the following brilliant results, which we have had the opportunity of copying this day from the books of the Treasury:

Receipts into the treasury from customs, at Boston, from 2d to the 9th of August inclusive	$316,000
New York, from 2d to 12th of August, inclusive	1,570,000
	$1,886,000

Here are two ports only, one of whose receipts are for *nine days only*—the other (New York) for eleven days only. Of course we do not extend that estimate to all the ports in the United States.

L. HARPER, Esq., *Editor Morning Post*:

Respected Sir: Will you allow an old citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of Pittsburgh, an opportunity to advert to your remarks, respecting Rail Road communications. You say: "*We must have a Rail Road to the West, if for no other reason than that of "heading" Baltimore in her present movements.*" Your decision is correct. "WE MUST HAVE A RAIL ROAD TO THE WEST." But the reasons are so manifold, and persuasive from every other quarter, that the allusion to what you suppose the course and policy of Baltimore only impairs the strength of your first position. You presume that the intention and aim of Baltimore to reach the west at Wheeling, is fixed and settled, and that the cold shoulder is to be turned to Pittsburgh. I am delighted to assure you and this people, that all who believe this, labor under a great mistake. The indication or tendency from that quarter, towards Wheeling, is that of Mr. M'Lane, at present having "*a voice potential*," over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; but such is not the view or decision of the Merchants, or Capitalists, of Baltimore; and the headstrong proclivity or perverseness of Mr. M'Lane is not for a moment to be confounded with their clear and correct leaning in favor of Pittsburgh. I therefore regret that you should seem to dash cold water into the face of our anxious and energetic Baltimore friends, who are using every exertion to close with us and who will certainly succeed, in due time, as certain as they have the truth, the right, and all the materials of success on their side. Of the eventual connexion of Baltimore and Pittsburgh, by the Connellsville Charter, there is no moral or moral doubt. Let us hang on to that invaluable grant—secure it a operation by a compliance with its provisions, and we are safe. At this instant, clouded as they may seem, the prospects of an Eastern Rail Road, are more certain by this Route than any other. In that of the West we all concur, and only require an independent charter for it to go ahead. This the Legislature of Pennsylvania will give for the asking. DE WITT CLINTON.

☞ The foregoing communication comes to us from one of our oldest and most distinguished citizens. We are pleased that our views in regard to a Western Rail Road are well received by our citizens generally. The completion of the Central Railroad, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, (which may now be calculated upon with a moral certainty,) will create the necessity for a continuous Rail road communication with the Great West; and every citizen of Pittsburgh, who takes a sincere interest in its prosperity, will lend his aid in pushing forward this important work.

Our correspondent "De Witt Clinton," misunderstood us in relation to the "policy of *Baltimore*." We never for a moment entertained a doubt as to the feelings and wishes of the *citizens* of that city. As men of sense, her merchants and others can not avoid knowing, that it is true their interest to become more closely identified with Pittsburgh in their business relations. From all the information we can gather, nine-tenths of the business community of Baltimore are exceedingly anxious that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should be brought to Pittsburgh. Such was the impression conveyed by the delegation who visited us not long since. But Mr. M'Lane, and those who are associated with him in the direction of the company, are either blinded by prejudice, or led away by personal considerations. So long as the management of the company remains in their hands, there is no reason to believe that they will look to this city as a western terminus. Such being the case, the course of Pittsburgh is perfectly plain. We cannot honorably coax or flatter Mr. M'Lane and his colleagues, after what has transpired. They of course, will pursue the bent of their own inclinations. Pittsburgh will not abandon a certainty for an uncertainty—we have been fooled and duped too long already.

Advices have been received from Baltimore, that nothing definite will be done at the meeting in that city respecting the Wheeling terminus, from the fact, that the company cannot proceed west of Cumberland, without further legislative action on the part of Maryland. It is also said that a majority of the Councilmen, to be elected in Baltimore in October, will be favorable to a terminus at this city. This may all be possibly true—time will determine. Our true policy is to let the Baltimore Company for the present alone. 'Tis worse than folly to reason with men who are so excessively whimsical and quixotic in their notions.

Brigadier General Pierce.—Gen. Pierce, who left Vera Cruz for Puebla, on the 18th ult., to join Gen. Scott's command, was an officer in the late war, and has been a distinguished member of the United States Senate, from New Hampshire. Mr. Polk, since he has been in the Executive chair, tendered him the appointment of Attorney General for the United States, which he declined; preferring rather to lead our eagles to victory abroad, than to practice law in our courts at home. He has an excellent military reputation, and has thus far shown himself eminently qualified for his high command. He reached Perote rapidly, and on his march, drove the Mexicans from a position near the National Bridge, said to be "one of the strongest in the country." The best wishes of the people attend him and his command, who, doubtless, have already joined Gen. Scott, and are now with our army in the city of Mexico.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Charity Statistics.—On the 1st inst., the city of New York contained 5,266 dependants upon its almshouse establishment. Of these, were children at nurse and in nursery, 1,130; pensioneers, 1,100; transient paupers, 400; in the almshouse, 2,201; in Bellevue Hospital, 826; city prison, 170; lunatic asylum, 408, nursery hospital, 133; penitentiary, 445.

☞ We are profoundly sensible of the honor which the Chronicle men desire to confer on us, in their endeavor to draw us into a controversy with *them*. Although impertinence deserves a reprimand, yet we do not feel the quixotic inclination to descend to billingsgate and blackguardism in order to find equal weapons to combat with such valorous editors as those of the Chronicle! There are some persons whose sensibilities are not particularly acute, and we have no desire to try experiments in order to test the thickness of their skin—in other words, they cannot force us into personalities. Who, forsooth, made them champions of morality?—censors upon other men's motives and conduct?—judges of what is due to this religion or that—there set of principles or those? When they prate about principles, religion, morals, metaphysics, or anything else that they are so profoundly versed in, it becomes us to listen to them without interruption, lest the world should lose a single scintillation of their genius! We must confess we abhor a controversy with the Chronicle men, as much as Nature abhors a vacuum; for so Proteus-like are their opinions—so marketable, so easily served up—hot or cold, wet or dry, bitter or sweet—that to compete with them would be but to show our own poverty; and particularly so, when our coat will not bear turning, while their's "can be worn on both sides like a feather jerkin!" Pin them to facts, which should be the basis of all argument, and with a nimbleness, peculiar to such characters, they would be found—like the troublesome insect which the old lady attempted to put her thumb on—*not there!*—for, as Pinder says,

"Fleas are not lobsters, ——— their eyes!"

Now under all these weighty considerations, we will be charitable to our readers, and leave the very gentlemanly, erudite and talented editors of the Chronicle—not in Jericho until their beards be grown—but in the glorious anticipation of a certain amphibious reptile that practiced hydropathy to make himself bigger than an ox!

EXPORTS.—According to the table made up by the Shipping List, the exports of breadstuffs from the United States to England and Ireland from Sept. 1st, 1846 to the latest dates, from the various ports, have been as follows, viz:

Flour.....	bbls	2,992,319 at	$7 in	$20,946,233
Corn Meal..	"	826,536 "	$4,50	3,719,412
Wheat.....	bus	3,464,400 "	1,50	4,596,600
Corn.....	"	15,800,917 "	1	15,800,917
Rye.....	"	84,333 "	1	84,333
Oats.....	"	436,881 "	50	218,440
Barley.....	"	308,324 "	75	229,243
				$45,595,178
Freight in American vessels, 15 per cent on whole value.				6,839,276
				$52,434,454

We have added a rough estimate of values for the purpose of giving another view of the immenseness of this vast trade. What if the home market had been compelled to swallow all this produce. Lowell would have felt a new expansion. The home market can do nothing with our surplus products. We know that, to all these facts, it is replied that a famine caused an unprecedented demand. So it did. But the benefit is not the less due to free trade on that account. Foreigners never buy of us unless for some cause they *want* what we have to sell, and it is always the liberty of trade, not by its restrictions, that we are able to supply their wants, however caused. It is liberty, *not* protection which gives nations the benefit of mutual trade. Whatever may cause the demand, *it is trade* which supplies it. The famine might have been ever so intense, and yet but for liberty to trade, we should, not as any one can see, not have sold one bushel of corn on that account. A thousand causes may create demand, it is liberty of trade alone which supplies it.

It is impossible to say what all this produce would have been worth, if the laws of England and the States had not been changed. We know that before the change, for one or two years, cheese was sold for hog food, and the pork afterwards was only worth bringing to market within short distances. This vast expansion of our agricultural prosperity, twist and turn it how we may, is the result of a new condition of laws and opinions in the world. Our farmers will not allow the new movement to turn backwards.—*Journal of Com.*

LIEUT. STURGEON.—The latest intelligence from Mexico confirms the news of the death of Lieut. JOHN STURGEON, son of Hon. DANIEL STURGEON, Senator in Congress. He died at Puebla. He was a Lieutenant in Captain (afterwards Colonel) ROBERTS' company, and was a young man of high character and fine acquirements.

DIRECT TAXATION.—While the Tariff of 1846, is pouring its millions into the coffers of the United States Treasury, (says the Pennsylvanian,) it is not amiss that we should revive recollection of the following prediction made a year ago by our ardent contemporary of the *North American:*

"Among the unnumbered evils clustering around the path of the present unfortunate administration, is the prospect of direct taxation, with its domiciliary inquisitions, its hordes of tax gatherers, and its countless devices to eat out the substance of the people. With the Sub-Treasury Bill, with its reduction of revenue; the Mexican War, with its cormorant and ever-increasing appetite for millions—*direct taxation becomes inevitable*"—*North American of August 14th, 1846.*

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE, CAPT. BRAGG."—This phrase of Gen. Taylor has passed from the battle field to the convival table, and serves there to keep up the fire, as vigorously as at Buena Vista. The following incident in the narrative of Col. De Russey's recent exploit, may possibly have been remotely suggested by it. To the Mexicans the American "grape" must be equally unwelcome, in bottles or in bunches.

"Every charge of cannister being gone, the Colonel obtained men to go to the village of Tanyanca "to the stores to procure powder and ball from which a number of cartridges were prepared, *using champagne bottles half filled with balls* with the remaining space packed with earth—a substitute for tin cylinders. Other munitions were also inspected and equally distributed. These preparations being complete, we had nine or ten good cannister charges, and average of nine musket cartridges per man,"

For the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Suppose the American's kunning korrespondent "K" from the korner of Third and Smithfield streets, should devote a short portion of his invaluable time in searching for *that* lot. Would his friend Darsie thank him for his trouble, if he should happen to find it?

And, suppose "K" should devote a small portion of his time, in searching over the files of the American, Gazette and other Whig Journals, for *them* affidavits about Shunk tramping on the American Flag, and Jimmy Duncan's story about the Bible, in the Public Schools. Would not these things make interesting reminiscences for publication at this particular time? "L."

Late and Important from Santa Fe.

Murder of some Americans—Contemplated Insurrection—Burning of Los Vias.—The news from the Far West is, that about the last of June the Mexicans stole horses of Capt. Homie's company, and that Lieut. Brown and three privates, who went in search of them, never returned. Maj. Edmondson, in command at Los Vegas, with a small force, marched to Los Vias, a little town frequented by robbers, and burned all the houses where stolen goods were found, killing some ten Mexicans, and wounding others. Fifty Mexicans were taken prisoners. Letters were found daily, proving that a general insurrection was at hand. It is also stated that thirty men, of Capt. Morris' company, were attacked by two hundred Mexicans, while grazing cattle, eighteen miles from Don Fernandez, and that five Americans were killed. It is greatly feared that the whole Santa Fe country will be in a state of insurrection, unless a fresh supply of troops arrive soon.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ There is a man now in this city, just from some of the northern counties, who begs alms with a good deal of grace, considering his wholesome and athletic appearance. He urges "his right to live" upon the labor of others, on rather novel grounds. The most affecting item in his prayer is where he notices the fact that, in the section of country from which he came, there were discovered to be, the past season, "from sixteen to twenty worms in each stalk of wheat." It is a comfort to us, at all events, that this calamity has not pervaded the entire country; the crops are abundant, and bread, meat and potatoes will be offered low enough for some months. Another matter, that is both good and true, is the great demand for labor at this time. The State does not guarantee labor during all times and seasons, yet it so happens that at this particular juncture in our affairs, all who are willing to work can find immediate employment at living wages.

We would therefore discourage all who ask alms under such circumstances as above noticed.

FIREMAN'S FANCY DRESS BALL.—There will be a grand Fancy Dress Ball, for Firemen and Citizens, on the 10th of Sept.

Preparations are now being made; and we understand it to be the determination of the managers to get up the affair in a style unsurpassed in magnificence by any thing of the kind that has ever "gone off" in this city or elsewhere. They can do it, if we are not mistaken in the men.

EAGLE SALOON.—A very large audience assembled at the Eagle last evening, who were disappointed in consequence of the non appearance of Mrs. Phillips and Holman. Mrs. P. was suddenly attacked by sickness, while on her way; but left Bedford yesterday, as we were informed by a Telegraphic Dispatch. They will appear this evening.

The audience last night, appeared very well satisfied with the songs of Mrs. Sharp, Miss Bruce and Mr. Kneass.

☞ Bills are posted up offering a reward for a Bracelet and Breast Pin.

☞ The rumors set afloat that the Gen. Taylor is to be withdrawn from the Birmingham line, are said to be without foundation. The boat will continue to carry passengers for two cents per trip.

☞ Some kind hearted ladies left a small parcel of tracts with us yesterday, for distribution among the b'hoys in the office. They were handed around, as per directions, but whether read or not, we are unable to say. At all events, we see no change for the better in their conduct.

☞ We are indebted to a friend for a of copy an "Address, delivered before the General Union Philosophical Society, of Dickinson College, by Wm B. M'Clure, Esq."

☞ The excitement on the subject of that *Dahney Wine*, is growing more intense. We fear the result dreadfully. The importance of the question at issue between the combatants demands laborious investigation which it will no doubt receive

☞ Mr. Oxley played "Oganaska, the Mohawk Chief," for his benefit on the 17th, at the Athenæum, Cincinnati.

A correspondent of the Commercial says: "Mr. Oxley is a young man of fine talents and correct moral habits. Such an one ought always to be encouraged by an enlightened community."

☞ Mrs. Loomis and Miss Martha are in Wheeling.

ANOTHER PAPER.—The National Reformers talk of starting a weekly paper to advocate their peculiar notions.

☞ The Sons of Temperance had no procession yesterday, as some expected; nor had they a public meeting in the Athenæum. The delegates of the different divisions met in the Hall, for the transaction of business. There were about one hundred in attendence.

☞ We were mistaken yesterday in saying that the difficulty which resulted in the injury to Fairman occurred in Musgrave's. It took place in the Recess. Fairman was carried into Musgrave's house, where every attention was afforded him.

☞ We hear talk of a number of new papers that are about being started in this city. Go it, gentlemen; the world is wide; and there is plenty of room between this and Oregon for all of us.

For the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seen in your Weekly Manufacturer, belonging to a Locofoco neighbor of mine, an communication signed "Morgan" and one signed "One who knows," charging upon Mr. George Darsie that he had recovered $2500 from the Lodge for a Lot of ground in the city, and had afterwards refused to make a deed for the Lot. Now Sir, I do not know whether these charges are true or false, nor do I usually pay much attention to newspaper charges about electioneerers, but being in the city this morning with some marketing, I took occasion to ask some of my old Anti masonic friends about the matter, and they told me that they did not know much about it,—that Mr. Darsie had never contradicted the story. With this kind of an explanation I am not satisfied and must ask you to again call Mr. Darsie's attention to the subject, and if he does not answer, he will not receive the votes of the Anti-masons of Wilkins township of which, "I AM ONE."

Emigration to Western Virginia.—About forty enterprising agriculturists of the vicinity of Brooklyn, N. Y., who are to be joined by a party of three hundred emigrants now on their way from Bristol, Eng., will in a few weeks proceed to Western Virginia for the purpose of forming a settlement, to be called Brooklyn. Each has purchased a tract of land for $1 12½ per acre, and among the party are some wealthy and substantial farmers who are amply provided with the means and appliances to subdue the difficulties of forest life.

Mr. Buchanan at Norfolk.—The Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Secretary of State, accompanied by Judge Dunlop, of Washington, Col. Medill, of Ohio, John Martin, Esq., of Washington, and Lieut. Fanestock U. S. Army, came up to Norfolk from Old Point on Tuesday. They visited the Navy Yard and the U. S. ships Pennsylvania and Albany, and were received with the customary honors and salutes. In the evening, by appointment, the city authorities, in a body, waited on the Secretary, after which, he left for Old Point, whence he will depart for Washington to day.—*Balt. Sun Aug.* 16

Country Residence of John C. Rives.—We are gratified to see that some of our brethren of the press are able to live comfortably and enjoy themselves, after having toiled in the rough and unpleasant task of publishing a daily journal. Mr. John C. Rives, late of the Globe, firm of Blair & Rives, has purchased a part of the duelling ground at Bladensburgh, embracing the spot on which Barton killed Decatur. It is the purpose of Mr. Rives to erect a summer residence on this ground. Mr. R. has been in this city the past week purchasing the lumber and materials for this purpose. [*Baltimore Sun.*

Proposed Rail Road.—The people of Michigan are agitating the subject, by holding public meetings, of building a rail road from Detroit to Port Huron. The principle object of this road is to connect with the Canada rail road, about to be constructed from Toronto to Port Sarnia, which is opposite Port Huron, at the foot of Lake Huron. Should this road be completed, and also the road from Boston to Ogdensburgh, a large portion of travel between the east and west would be drawn from the southern shore of Lake Erie. [*Sandusky City Mirror.*

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

From Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19, 9 P. M.

We have received the New Orleans Picayune of the 12th. There have been no later arrivals

It contains a translation of a long Report from the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Mexican Congress, to which Mr. Buchanan referred in his letter.

The Report says that by the Constitutional law, as among other civilized nations, the direction of Foreign affairs is entrusted exclusively to the Executive; but without conferring the power to conclude any thing definitely without the consent of the legislative body. The Committee arrived at the conclusion that Congress possesses no power to entertain the communication of our government, and recommend that the same be returned to the Executive branch, because in the present selection of officers, such matters came within its cognizance, with the restrictions established by the fundamental code of the Republic.

The Report was submitted to Congress, and discussed. The vote on it was taken on the same day: yeas, 52; nays, 22. The names are given.

The Picayune considers this an authoritative declaration in favor of the continuance of the war on the part of the most intelligent political party.

Interments in New Orleans from Yellow fever, during 24 hours, ending on the morning of the 11th, 30; deaths from Charity Hospital on the same day, 16.

NEW YORK MARKET.

August 19, 8 o'clock, P. M.

There has been little done in the market to-day. Dealers are awaiting the receipt of their private advices from Europe, by the steamer Cambria.

FLOUR—Genesee is quoted at $5,75, and Western at $5,50; market quiet.

CORN—We quote sales of mixed at 67@70c. ⅌ bu.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

August 19, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Every thing is quoted to-day at merely nominal rates, and the same may be said of the Baltimore markets. But little business of any kind will be transacted until dealers are fully advised in reference to foreign rates by their European correspondents.

Died,

Yesterday, the 19th inst., Col. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, of this city, in the 81st year of his age. His friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Second street and Cherry alley—to proceed to Trinity Church yard, Sixth street.

Brilliant Musical Festival!

Andrews' Eagle Ice Cream Saloon!

This Evening, August 20, 1847.

First appearance of Mrs. HARRIET PHILLIPS and Mr. GEORGE HOLMAN (late of the Lequin Opera Troup,) assisted by Miss CLARA BRUCE, Mrs. SHARP, and Mr. KNEASS.

When will be given

"Glees from the Operas."

Together with a diversified selection of the most approved Songs—Patriotic, Comic, Sentimental, and Bacchanalian Fancy, by the Troupe, and the Vocalists individually.

Tickets and places may be obtained during the day at the principal Hotels, Music Stores, and at the Saloon. aug20

Auction Sales

Of Dry Goods, Furniture, Variety Articles. Watches, Shot Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.

BY JAMES M'KENNA.

A T the Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th, on Monday next, August 23d, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, a large assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, of nearly every description, among which are:

English and American Prints, late style, Broad Cloths and Cassinetts, Irish linens, Alpaccas and Merinos, fancy Hdkfs. and Shawls, Table Cloth and Towels, sewing silk, patent thread and spool cotton, Vestings, pocket Hdkfs., also Boots and Shoes, fine Cutlery, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., Household and Kitchen Furniture.

At early gas light, same evening, variety Goods and fancy articles, a large lot of new and second hand Watches, 1 fine double barreled fowling piece, 1 revolving pistol.

aug20 JAMES M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

New Books.

AMERICAN Drawing Book, No 1.
Rankin's Medical Abstract.
Washington and his Generals, by Gen. Lippard—No 2.
D'Aubigne's Cromwell, or the Protector.
Westminster Review, for July.
American Review, for August.
Monima, or the beautiful French Girl in Philadelphia.
Inglebrough Hall, and Lord of the Manor, by Herbert. Fresh supply.
Living Age, No 170.
Youth of Shakspeare. Fresh supply.
Count of Mont Cristo. do.
Religious opinions and Character of Washington.
The Duke and the Cousin, by Mrs. Grey.
Russel, by G. P. R. James.
A beautiful lithographic portrait of Brevet Lt. Col. C. S. May, "the dashing Dragoon."
For sale by WM. S. CALDWELL,
aug20 Post Office Buildings.

Blankets.

25 PAIR large Double Blankets; just receiued on consignment, for sale by
GEO. COCHRAN,
aug20 No. 26 Wood st.

Benefit of the Parker Fund.

DR. COLTON will have the pleasure to give a *Lecture on Electro Magnetism and Natural Philosophy*, with a great variety of brilliant Experiments, on *Friday evening*, August 20,

AT THE ATHENEUM, MUSICAL HALL,

For the Benefit of the Parker Fund.

The Electro Magnetic Telegraph will be exhibited, including Wires and Registers, and their whole principles and operation explained. After which, messages will be transmitted on the wires.

After the Telegraph, a series of brilliant Philosophical Experiments will be shown and explained.—*The Law of Gravity* will be overcome by electricity; a rod of Iron will be made to stand in the air *on nothing*. A newly invented Air Pump will be exhibited, and a series of experiments with it.

The WATER HAMMER will be made and explained, &c., &c.

For the other experiments, see small bills.

Doors open at a quarter past 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

As the Hall is large, Tickets 25 cents, (no half price tickets.) For sale at the principal Hotels, Book-stores, and at the door. aug20 1t

Builders take Notice.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, will receive plans and proposals at their office, until the 24th day of August, at 2 o'clock of said day, for the building of a Brick House on City Farm, of the following dimensions. 20 feet in front by 30 in depth, three stories high, to correspond in height with main building.

And also, to put an additional story on an old frame house, 41 feet front by 39 in depth.

The builder to find all materials, and have the work all finished on or before the 15th day of November next. aug20d

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, September 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, that valuable lot of ground, known as the "CITY HAY SCALE LOT," being thirty feet in width, by one hundred and sixty in length, running through from Third to Fourth streets, near the North side of Wood street. A credit of three, six and nine years will be given.

JAS. B. MURRAY, Chairman
aug20 of Com. on City Property.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, who has had some experience in the Grocery Business; has a fair knowledge of Book-Keeping; and writes a good business hand, is anxious to obtain a situation in Pittsburgh. He would be willing to accept a moderate compensation. A note addressed "E., office of the morning Post," will receive immediate attention. 1t22

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.

Genessee, Hunter, St Louis
Dr Franklin, ——, St Louis
Lady Byron, Miller, Cincinnati
Harlem, Butler, Wheeling
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Michigan No 2, Gilson, Beaver
Caleb Cope, Shoals, Beaver
Louis McDane, Bennet, Brownsville

DEPARTED.

Germantown, McLain, St Louis
Yankee, Kounts, Cincinnati
Dover, Reno' Cincinnati
Arrowline, Miller, Cincinnati
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE POST,
FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, 1847.

REMARKS.—Our merchants are actively preparing for the Fall trade; and from present appearances, a heavy business will be transacted.—During the past week, the sales were principally confined to the city and immediate vicinity. Prices generally, have remained stationary.

The stocks of Pittsburgh manufactures were never better than they are at present. Country merchants will have no difficulty finding such articles as they want. The money market still continues easy, and the abundance of currency in circulation has increased the discount on it to one per cent. The banks have continued to draw on the Eastern cities for ½ per cent, premium, though, in the West, Eastern exchange has advanced. At this season of the year, it has always been in demand, and scarce; but from the vast quantities of produce sent from the West, which created balances in favor of Western Banks and merchants, no specie will go eastward this season.

ASHES.—Sales moderate at the following rates: Scorchings, 4½@4¾; Potash, 4½@4¾c.; Saleratus 6@6¾c.; Pearlash, 6¾ c. ⅌ lb.

ALE.—Regular sales at $7@9 per bbl.

BROOMS—Sales at $1,00@1,75, as in quality

BUCKETS—Regular sales of Beaver at $2,20@2,25.

BRAN.—Sales 1000 bu. at 8½c per bu.

BLOCK TIN, Regular sales, 26 ⅌ lb

CORNMEAL—From store selling at 43@45c

COTTON—We quote Tenneesee and Mississippi at 11@11½ c. ⅌ lb. Market well supplied, but buyers are not numerous.

CORDAGE.—*Pittsburgh Manufacture.*

Manilla Rope, by Coil		12c	⅌ lb.
Do do	when cut	13c	do
White Rope, by Coil		11c	do
Do do	when cut	12c	do
Tarred do	by Coil	10c	do
Do do	when cut	11c	do
Packing Yarn, fine		9c	do
Do do	common	8c	do
Manilla Bed Cords		$1,75@2,63@3,50	⅌ doz.
Do do	per coil	12c	⅌ lb.
Hemp do		1,50@2,25@3,00	⅌ doz.
Do do	per coil	10c	⅌ lb.
Manilla Plough Lines		87½	⅌ doz.
Hemp do	do	87½	do

CRACKERS—Water Crackers	$1 00	⅌ bbl	
Butter "	4 75	"	
Dyspeptic "	4 00	"	
Sugar "	7 c.	⅌ lb	
Soda "	7 "		

The above is the wholesale price of Crackers.

FLOUR—The transactions of the week have not been large, owing to the stocks on hand being light, and the arrivals limited. We give below each day's operations:

Monday—The market was tolerably brisk on Saturday, and there was a good deal of inquiry among buyers. We report sales of 150 bbls at $4,68 per bbl.; 60 do. at $4,70; 25 do. at 4,75; and various lots from wagon amounting to 100 bbls at prices ranging from $4,65 to 4,75. Retailing from store by the dray load at $4,80@4,87 and by the single bbl at $4,88@5,00.

Tuesday—There were no heavy operations in the flour market yesterday, but the sales show a continued firmness. We report sales of 97 bbls. at $4,62½; 83 bbls. fresh ground at $4,70; 20 bbls. at $4,65; 100 bbls. from second hands, at $4,75 ⅌ bbl. Retailing from store at $4,75@5,00 ⅌ bbl. as in quality.

Wednesday—No change since last report, and very few transactions. One sale at $4,62; two or three small sales at $4,68@4,75.

Thursday—Dealers were waiting yesterday for the foreign news. The only sale of importance we have to report is 66 bbls. prime family Flour at $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

Friday—We have no sales of magnitude to report yesterday. The foreign news produced no change in prices. The dealers are still paying $4,75 ⅌ bbl. for lots from the country. Retailing from store at $4,87½@5,00 ⅌ bbl.

FISH—The market is still well supplied with all kinds of fish, although the sales are not very brisk. We quote Herring at $6,25 ⅌ bbl.; New Herring (gibbed) $5,50@5,00; Shad, $9,00@10,00; No. 3 Mackerel (1847) $7,00@7,50; No. 2 (new) $10,75; Cod Fish, $5,25.

FRUIT—Good *Dried Peaches* are scarce in market. Sales at $1,25@1,31c. ⅌ bu.

Dried Apples, sales at 50c. ⅌ bu.

Raisins, good new sells firmly at $2,25@2,50.

Oranges, market bare—worth $7,00.

Lemons, sales at $7,00 ⅌ box.

PEED—*Shorts*, sales at 11@15.

FREIGHTS.

To Cincinnati,	D. Goods,	25c	H. F. 20c.
Louisville,	"	37 "	25c.
St. Louis,	"	62 "	50c.
Nashville,	"	75 "