From the People's Journal.

THE HOLY LAND.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

1—ENTRANCE.

It was on Sunday, March 28th, that we were to enter the Holy Land. I had been too much engrossed by the objects which interested us at every step in Egypt and Arabia to think much of this beforehand; but when I came forth from our tent in the dawn of that morning, there was enough of novelty in the scene around me to make me feel that we were about to enter upon a new country, and a new set of interests; and I became eager to know at what hour we were to pass the boundary which separated the Desert from the Holy Land—the home of the old Faith from that of the new. We had followed the track of Moses from the spot where his mother placed his bulrush cradle to that on which he died; for to the East we should this morning see the mountains overhanging the Dead Sea; and among them the summit of Nebo, whence he looked abroad over the Land of Promise; and now we were to enter upon the country of Jesus—certain to walk in His very footsteps, and see what He saw—perhaps this very day. I never remember feeling such an interest in every wild flower, in the outlines of all the hills, and the track of all the water courses.

We had left the stony Desert behind us, and were encamped in a nook of the hills where the ground was green and weeds grew thick. There was grass under my bed in the tent; and when I came out this morning, the dew was heavy on the daisies, and buttercups and flowering mallows which grew abundantly on the turf. After breakfast, while the camels were loading, I walked in the early sunshine on a strip of sand overlooking the valley, impressing on my memory every feature of the landscape, and impatient of the rising ground to the north, which prevented my seeing where we were going. It was about ten o'clock when we passed the boundary. It was impossible to tell the exact moment; but within a mile or two we felt that we were, indeed, in the native land of Christ, and probably on His very track. He might have been here. His relations lived at Hebron; and during the first thirty years of His life He had probably visited them, after meeting them at the feasts of Jerusalem. He might have walked over the hills which swelled higher and higher as we advanced, and rested beside some of the wells which yawned beside our track. At any rate, the trees, and flowers which we saw must have been familiar to His eyes; the thorny acacia which began here to rise and spread from the stunted shrub of the desert to the dimensions of a tree; the scarlet anemone—with us a precious garden flower—which here strewed the ground for acres around; the cyclamen, which pushed forth its tofts of white and lilac blossoms from under many a stone and bush; and the poppy, mallow, hemlock, and wild oats, which grew as thickly as in any English hedge. I did not know before that these weeds were as common here as with us; and never before did the sight of them give me so much pleasure. It would have been pleasant anywhere to meet these familiar weeds so far from home; but the delight to day was to think that He and His disciples were as much accustomed to them as ourselves, and that a walk in the early spring was, in the pure country, much the same thing to them as to us.

But we soon come upon traces which showed that the expanse of pure country here was small in those days, compared with what it is now. The towns must have been more thickly set here than in any country I ever was in. Patches and masses of ruins showed themselves on every hand, so near each other as to indicate that the land must have been peopled to a degree now nowhere known—The first plowing we had seen for many weeks was a striking sight to us; a mere scratching of the soil at the foot of the hills: but close by lay a heap of building stones, the remains of a town or village. Presently we saw a rude plow, with a single camel at work, and at hand was a long foundation wall, laid in a far distant century. On a height farther on were the remains of a large ancient building, with two pillars standing, marking the sight of the Aroer of Scripture. Then, though there were water courses about every hill, wells began to abound, substantial, deep wells, built with a rim with holes in it, to receive the covering stone; such as tell of settlement beside them. We stopped early this day—partly because it was Sunday, and partly because our Arab guards, who know nothing of our Sunday, found a convenient place among the hills, somewhat sheltered from the cold wind; and here, a very few miles from the boundary, the gentlemen of the party, discovered that we had sat down in the midst of what was once a large town though the place appeared like a mere stony tract like many that we had passed. In the morning early I went out to see for myself, and was astonished at the extent of the ruins which I should not have observed while merely riding by. I could trace the lines of foundation walls for half a mile; and building stones overgrown with grass, lay in hillocks for a considerable distance round. The many caverns in the limestone rocks, now used as beds for the goats, were found to be the vaults of large buildings now gone to ruin. In a few minutes we traced three temples, or other such buildings by their overthrown pillars. Our eyes being now opened, we this day saw more and more remains, till we were convinced that all the way from the boundary to Hebron the land was thick set with towns, and swarming with inhabitants in the days of its glory—the days when the Teacher went up and down in it, meditating the changes which must make it what I have seen it now. Its hills and streams, its skies and flowers, are to-day what they were before His eyes; but where He saw towns on every height, and villages in every nook, there is now hardly left one stone upon another.—A group of black Bedouin tents on a hill side, a camel or two browsing here, and a flock of goats there, are all that relieve the utter solitude where there was then an innumerable throng of men.

As we advanced on the Monday, the soil became richer, and field was joined to field, so that we began to look for the landmarks which are here used, instead of fences, to bound field property. We entered upon thickets and shrubberies, where white roses, the cyclamen, convolvulus, and fragrant herbs abounded. Soon after noon a new scene opened upon us. On our left hand lay a wider, deep basin among the hills, full of vineyards and olive grounds, where the stones from the soil were built into fences, and in almost every plot rose a garden house. This was a sure sign that we were near a town; and as we rounded the hill on our right, we came in sight of the two eminences on which Hebron is built. Hebron is only 20 miles from Bethlehem, only 25 from Jerusalem; and in those days, when a large amount of yearly traveling was a solemn religious duty incumbent upon every family, it is scarcely possible but that relatives must have often visited each other, and that Jesus and his parents must have come to Hebron.

The cave of Machpelah is there; and the burial place of Abraham and his family was a sacred locality, and an object of pilgrimage to Jews of all ages. As we inquired for it, and walked round the inclosure which the Mohammedans now permit no Christian to enter, I could not but think who might have been before us in the same quest.

COLONEL FREMONT.—This young officer is probably now in Washington, whither he has gone to have a settlement of the difficulties relative to the Governorship of California. While in St. Louis a dinner was tendered him by the citizens of that place, without respect to party. COL. FREMONT in his reply says:

"I beg you to receive my earnest acknowledgments for the very favorable notice you have bestowed upon the published results of those expeditions, and I regret that events which interrupted, and more recent circumstances which abruptly terminated the last exploration, will permit me to give only a brief and imperfect account of California, and of the intervening basin which it had been the great object of the expedition to explore and determine.

"The labor of many years in the interest of science, undertaken and sustained with only a distant hope of gaining your good opinion, has received in the rapid progress of events, an earlier reward than I could possibly have hoped for or anticipated; but I am free to say, that the highest pleasure I received from the perusal of your letter, was derived from your decided approval of my political course in North California. Circumstances there, made us, in connection with the emigrants to that country, involuntary witnesses, and unwilling actors at the birth of a great nation; but, to which we now consider it our great good fortune to have aided in securing the blessings of peace, with civil and religious liberty."

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 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.

Democratic County committee of Correspondence.

The following persons compose the Committee.

Charles Shaler,	George R. Riddle,
Andrew Wylie,	James S. Craft,
Benj. Wilson, (of Elizabeth)	J. H. Philips, (of Robinson.)
James A. Irwin,	R. H. Kerr,
James Cunningham,	Dr. Wm. Bachup,
John J. Mitchell,	Col. Jesse Sill,
Jacob Tomer,	Col. Jos. E. M'Cabe,
Thomas Farley,	Josiah Ankrim,
A. M'Ilwain,	R. Patterson,
Edward Encell,	Gen. John Neel,
Dr Jonas R. M'Clintock,	James Watson.

☞ We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers this morning the address of Col. M'Candless to the Vice President upon his arrival in this city, and the beautiful, appropriate and patriotic reply of Mr. Dallas on that occasion. We ask for the Vice President's remarks the earnest consideration of those who had not the pleasure of listening to them. As for those who were present, the impression made at the time was such as to shield him from the gross attacks and foul misrepresentations of as unscrupulous a *trio* of Federal editors as ever attempted to pervert the public opinion of the country. The reply is all that his friends could ask, manly, straight-forward, high-toned and fearless.

MR. M'CANDLESS'S ADDRESS.

MR. DALLAS.—I bid you welcome to this city. I do so, Sir, in the name of the people, the masses, the Democracy, composing that party, to which it is your pleasure and mine to belong.

Intimately conversant with the trade, resources, and history of your native State, if I mistake not, this is the first time, for a quarter of a century, that you have touched her Western borders. We are glad that you have come, for upon this site, not of the disastrous "RUIN" of 1845, but that apprehended, and not yet come to pass, of 1846, I point you, with gladness and joy, to the growing prosperity every where present, indicative of your farseeing and sagacious statesmanship.

You did not bend to the breeze to which many of us yielded, but with deliberation, and public care, assumed a high responsibility, and discharged a public duty, for which, you have now your reward, in this public thanksgiving of the people.

Few men have attained the distinction you have acquired, and fewer still, will retire from the lofty position which you occupy, with a more indelible stamp of political intrepidity.

Honored, heretofore, with a seat in the Senate of the United States, representing the sovereignty of this great State, you guarded her interests, watched with filial anxiety her "States' rights," and with your successor, a favorite and illustrious son of Pennsylvania, gave her individuality and character.

When General Jackson sent you abroad, you illustrated the beauty of our institutions, and the republican simplicity of our habits; and by your deportment and intelligence at the Court to which you were accredited, you impelled homage and respect for the government and people which you represented.

You have grown grey, sir, and much of the whiteness of those locks may be attributed to the public service through which you have passed, to the indomitable assertion of our political principles, and to your untiring energy in the cause of the people.

MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Although I greet you as the guest of the Democratic party, I know too well, the liberality and magnanimity of the people, of this my native city, of all political creeds, to suppose, that there will be extended to you any other than the most generous hospitality.

Apart from your high official station, as the second functionary known to the constitution, your irreproachable personal and professional character, will be a pleasant and agreeable introduction to every hearth and fireside.

Again, sir, I bid you a hearty welcome to this city.

MR DALLAS' REPLY.

MR. DALLAS, who stood in the carriage in which he had arrived, replied to Col. M'Candless, who spoke from the front gallery of the St. Charles Hotel, in substance as follows:

I am quite sensible, Sir, that this generous and animated welcome from the citizens of Pittsburgh, so unlooked for by me, is to be ascribed to the pervading attachment to our free institutions of government, and the official relation I bear to them. Certainly, I have no personal pretension to treatment thus kind and distinguishing. It is the effusion of patriotism; shewing how much the constitution and principles of our country are cherished and revered, by the manner in which you receive a humble man, like myself, who has been made a representative of the whole American people in their national Councils. As a public officer, I beg you, Sir, to accept, for yourself, and those by whom you have been deputed, my sincere acknowledgments;—and as a private gentleman, I cannot too gratefully express my warmest thanks.

You have been pleased, in terms far too flattering, to advert to certain public services heretofore rendered by me:—and among these have particularly commented upon the "CASTING VOTE" which, as Vice President of the United States, it became my duty to give on the passage of the existing law regulating the duties collected on importations of foreign merchandize. I may, then, be excused for saying that, acting, in conformity to the obligations of my post as the political agent of all the members of this federative Union, and not as the limited and instructed agent of one or a few of them, I could give no other vote without violating fundamental principles and the plainest dictates of public morality. However reluctant the vote might have been—and assuredly it is never agreeable to thwart the inclinations and opinions of one's neighbors—it was a conscientious vote, firmly given, and never repented. How far it's consequences may be beneficial and honorable to the country my fellow-citizens must determine and witness:—but they never can take from my own bosom the living and lasting consciousness that it was an honest vote, demanded by an honest discharge of duty.

Sir, I have already noticed some matters in this Western region of our noble Commonwealth, connected with this Tariff question, not unworthy to be mentioned. Thirty years have elapsed since the only visit I have heretofore been able to make to Pittsburgh. It has wonderfully changed. From a comparatively small, ill-regulated, unimproved and drowsy town, it has advanced to an extensive and beautiful city, crowded with a population at once full of intelligence and active business; with magnificent public and private structures, and with every indication of onward movement, prosperity and wealth. As you have aptly remarked, there is no RUIN here! Judging from what is palpable as fact in your thriving district, all our great industrial interests have not only not been injurious ly affected by the Tariff of 1846, but have received fresh impulse and accelerated progress. COMMERCE, we know, has never been busier or more flourishing in our ports and rivers:—AGRICULTURE has suddenly been lifted from a depression of many years continuance:—and MANUFACTURES, while decidedly gaining the universally desired object of greater stability of prospect in their operations and resources, by being reconciled to the confederated policy and democratic sentiment of the Union, as well as to the liberal and pacific system of modern national intercourse, have manifested no symptom of being in the slightest degree injured by the modification of our Tariff. Sir, it is not so easy a thing to RUIN the American People. Were the Tariff of 1846 an unwise, injudicious, and oppressive act of legislation, instead of a prudent, careful, and beneficient arrangement in vindication of the rights and interests of the producing classes of our countrymen, engaged in the different employments of agriculture and commerce, as well as manufactures, it would still be no match for the native and unconquerable vigor of American industry and ingenuity. Our glorious country will have ceased to be what it now is in the estimation of an admiring world, when a mere change of system in collecting revenue—a change, too, founded on the reduction of taxes—shall produce the wide-spread, rapid, and overwhelming ruin we have had so repeatedly prophecied!

While, sir, I congratulate you, and all my fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, that you are not *ruined*, that you are as prosperous, and bustling, and happy, as perhaps any community on the face of the earth, and that your future is as bright and promising as your industry and virtue deserve that it should be, I cannot omit in this connection, to add, that the results of the new tariff, in reference to the common treasury of the American People, have already transcended, and promise still farther to transcend, the expectations of those by whom it was elaborately prepared. You all know that the tariff of 1842 yielded a revenue somewhat exceeding twenty-seven millions of dollars:—and wise and upright statesmen in the opposition, unwilling to concede that by reducing the amount a tax, the aggregate of its proceeds might be increased, looked upon the reductions made in the tariff of 1846, as necessarily leading to a diminished revenue. On the floor of Congress, it was argued that this new plan would not yield twenty millions—perhaps not sixteen millions of dollars. Well! agreeably to what I believe to be most authentic and reliable information, I am able to say to you, that this abused tariff, has already, at the expiration of the three first quarters of the first year of its operation, on the 31st of August last, realized a revenue little, if any thing, short of twenty-six millions; and that relying upon the product of the last month, (close upon five millions,) it is confidently anticipated that at the end of the year, we shall have collected from duties on importations at our various custom houses, an aggregate of not sixteen nor of twenty, nor of twenty-seven, but of THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

But, sir, I am detaining you too long. I wish to shake hands, and cordially reciprocate the welcome of my fellow-citizens. Return to them, sir, for me, my renewed and most grateful thanks.

MORE RUIN.—The leading Federal organ of this city, the late *United States Gazette*, and now the *North American & United States Gazette*, made repeated prophesies, long and loud, that the Iron and Coal interests of Pennsylvania would be entirely destroyed, should the Tariff of 1846 become the law of the land. On the 2d inst., one of the leading Nail manufacturers notified his customers as follows:—"We have this day advanced the price of our Nails, as follows: Cumberland 5; Phœnix 4½" This is an advance of half a cent per pound, and is the second or third advance within a year! How does this agree with Federal prophecies!—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ We recommend the Federal editors of this city, who are endeavoring to get up a panic, to read the above article. If the conductors of the Federal press would publish *facts*—plain, unvarnished FACTS—in relation to the business of the country, and let the people judge for themselves, no person would have cause to complain. The leaders of that party are eternally croaking about some imaginary *ruin* which is to overtake the people—the gaunt and terrible ghosts of distress are constantly troubling their imaginations. While JOY and PLENTY and PROSPERITY are smiling upon and blessing the people, the Federalists are raising the false alarm of *Ruin* and *Desolation!* This is an old game of the Feds, and the people begin to understand it well. It is generally sounded, on the eve of an important election, for political effect.

☞ At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held on the 7th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the several wards and districts to appoint their own Committees of Vigilance, and that such appointments be made at once, and either by the Delegates to the late County Convention, or by a meeting held by the people for that purpose. Also, that so soon as such Committees are appointed, the names of the members thereof respectively be forwarded to the editor of the Morning Post."

We intend to keep this resolution standing till the election, for we consider its recommendations of the first importance.

We know that the Democratic party is the majority of the people of Pennsylvania, and that success is certain if our voters come to the polls. The Federal party know this fact as well as we, and they are now making a mighty but secret effort to win a victory from us by surprise. Let us then station our sentinels, arouse the secure, and bring our whole force into action, and victory is as certain as that the day comes.

☞ The Democracy of Washington, Pa., are making grand preparations to receive the Vice President. He will be with them, we understand, on Wednesday evening.

☞ A project is on foot in Cincinnati to erect a splendid Hotel at the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets, which shall occupy a space of about 200 feet on one street and 160 feet on the other.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:

The red-dog banks located in Chautauque and Cattaraugus counties, referred to by us a few days since, have suffered their bills to be protested, and the holders are now empowered to advertise the securities of the banks in Albany ten days after protest.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HON. RICHARD BIDDLE.—In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Mr. M'Candless arose and addressed the Court as follows:

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE:

Mr. Biddle is dead. This Court room, so often vocal with the music of his voice, and animated with the stirring eloquence peculiar to himself alone, will hear him no more forever. My brethren of the Bar have deputed to me the solemn office of announcing this calamity to the Court.

I do it, may it please your Honors, with profound sensibility; for no one cherished a deeper reverence for his professional opinions, or a higher estimate of his personal character, than myself.

He was the model of a Lawyer. Learned, profound, unremitting, he never hesitated to examine, even before yourselves, your Honors' judgments, in matters material to his client. Knowing this, your Honors always listened to him with an attention which, I know, provoked the admiration of Mr. Biddle himself.

For this Court he had the highest regard. I have often heard him say, that you had anticipated the legal learning of England in reference to the mercantile law, and that your opinions would be quoted with respect even in Westminster Hall.

The Bar of Pittsburgh admired and were attached to Mr. Biddle, as well for his legal attainments as for his kind and generous deportment towards the younger members of the profession.

A strict sense of honor was to him an indispensible qualification in a lawyer. If this was absent, he was unworthy to occupy a position that gave him command of the purse, and sometimes the destinies of men.

His career here, was marked with triumphs that rarely fall to the lot of professional men.—With a jury he was omnipotent; he entered the box with the familiarity of a friend, and if there was an obnoxious member who seemed unsatisfied, he carried him by storm to an adoption of his views. In this, my seniors and myself feared to encounter him.

In the higher walks of the profession, he was pre-eminent. With the Year Books and the elder Reporters, he was as intimate as we are with the outside of the legal and ephemeral productions of the day.

Your Honors remember well how he illustrated every subject that called for an examination into the early authorities. Not one of them escaped his notice; and if he found none having a proper bearing on the subject under discussion, his own sound judgment supplied the place of what it was expected would appear in the books.

May it please your Honors, we lament his decease, we cherish his memory, and hope that we may all emulate his example.

I now move your Honors, that the proceedings of the Bar may be entered upon the minutes of this Court.

Chief Justice Gibson remarked that the proceedings of the Bar Meeting should be recorded. Mr. Biddle was a lawyer for whom he had a profound respect. He was a man whose life should be imitated by young members of the profession—he was what a lawyer should be.

☞ The two boys who were arrested in this city some time ago, for stealing a watch from a man in Brownsville, have been found guilty, and sentenced to three months each in the Fayette county jail. This is a hard case; we do not believe these boys were thieves. One of them took the watch under circumstances that should excite some charity. We believe the prosecutor himself did not desire to have them punished, but our laws compelled him to proceed against them. We hope they may escape from prison better and wiser, but it will be strange if they do. It is more likely that they will become professional thieves, for how else can they gain a subsistence than by robbery, since people are not disposed to trust or encourage those who are unfortunate in some act of their lives.

THEATRE.—Two nights of the present season have passed, and large crowds have attended. The improvements made in the inside have excited admiration. The company is considered good, although the pieces which have been presented have not been of a sort to bring out the powers of the members. All our old favorites are well received. Miss Malvina is bound to be a favorite. Her exquisite grace as a *danseuse* will make hosts of friends in this city, in which the people are beginning to appreciate her art.

☞ The case of GEORGE DUNN was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Messrs. Alden and M'Candless for Plaintiff, and Mr. Magraw for Commonwealth. The addresses were powerful; the gentlemen having come into Court fully prepared in all the points of the case. The opinion of the court will be looked for with much interest, as upon it depends the fate of a human being, who has been suffering imprisonment and suspense for three years and a half.

WINDOWS.—Some of the windows on Wood st. are as good as a Museum. The side walks are crowded nightly with spectators, attracted thither by the curiosities in art that are exhibited by some of our enterprising merchants. Our city is indeed becoming a great place; the people are beginning to appreciate fine things.

☞ Welch's National Circus is no humbug. People have been so often taken in by the "false pretences" of Circus companies, that they are suspicious of every one that comes to the city. All, however, who have visited Welch's Pavilion, agree that the performances are wonderful, and fully equal to the published promises of the Manager. Of course they will do a crowding business during their stay in this city.

☞ The Telegraph says that GOSSIN, the celebrated Clown, is in the city, and urges Mr. Davenport to engage him. We hope this request may be complied with.

☞ We neglected yesterday to notice the fact, that the Fancy Ball was a very respectable and pleasant, as well as brilliant, affair. All who were present concur in this opinion. We knew it would be, for the Managers are not the men to "get up any thing else."

☞ High Constable Gallagher left yesterday for Marietta, in company with Ramsey, the horse thief.

☞ An attempt was made to fire the Duquesne Engine House, on Saturday afternoon. No harm done; but, may the guilty persons be found out and punished.

☞ A strong call is made upon the City Councils to supply the Vigilant Company with an Engine House. May the Fathers heed it.

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—We are informed by our friend Captain Birmingham, that a requisition has been made upon Pennsylvania for one company of Infantry; which is to embark for Vera Cruz, via New York, as soon as mustered in. We cannot understand the object of this requisition. The recruiting office is to be in this city. How the officers are to be appointed is unknown.

STUPENDOUS ATTAIR!—We have heard that our neighbors of Allegheny have a project on foot, which, if carried into effect, will be a most magnificent undertaking; and may yield a large amount of profits to the city. It is to purchase "Hogback" from the Theological Seminary; cut it down; with the stone, slate and earth, of which it is composed; fill up the low flat ground on the Ohio opposite, which belongs to the city; and thus bring into market some fifty acres of splendid building lots. The principal cost would be in excavating and cutting down the Hill; for a railway might be constructed, at no great expense, to remove the rubbish, the freighted car always bringing up the empty one. Allowing for streets and alleys, it is reckoned that lots should be made eligible for market, which might be sold for from three to four hundred thousand dollars; and thus afford the city a margin of profits enough to pay for the Water Works. Or if these profits were not applied to pay for the water, they could be expended in adorning the Commons, and making them the most beautiful Parks to be found about any city—Parks for the recreation of the people, instead of Parks for the frolicksome gambols of pigs.

We give the rough outline of the project, as a gentleman, who is interested in the scheme, imparted it to us—it was a new idea, and we must confess he left us fully persuaded of the feasibility of the undertaking.

CHECKS LOST—See advertisement.

See next Page.

☞ There will be an afternoon performance at the Circus to-day. Ladies, gentlemen and children will have a fine opportunity to attend.

DESPATCHES
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

News from Gen. Taylor.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13, 2h, P. M.

The steamer Telegraph arrived at New Orleans, bringing Brazos dates to the 1st. Gen. Taylor has issued orders from Government, withdrawing all the troops which can be spared from his command. The Ohio and Indiana Regiments, under Col. Lane, and the Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Cushing, were ordered to Lobos Island, thence to embark immediately for Vera Cruz. Deas' Battery will accompany Col. Cushing. Hay's Texas Rangers will embark for the same destination. Gen Taylor will then have remaining, between Brazos and Buena Vista, 5,568 men.

A letter from Ceralvo mentions the safety of Bagler, and the detachments supposed to have been cut off. Their escape was miraculous; thirty of them were attacked and captured by the Mexicans, near Ceralvo, but were re-taken.

Further accounts of the attacks on the Trains by some dozens of the Mexicans.

Several deaths from Yellow Fever had occurred at Brazos. Capt. Fairfax, of the Virginia Regiment, died at Saltillo on the 14th ult.

A letter from Capt. J. B. Butler states that he arrived in Camargo on the 18th ult.; and reports that orders were received to march from thence to Meir.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—Interments for 48 hours, ending on the 5th, were 123: Charity Hospital 30.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Sept. 13, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—The market is dull, with sales at $5,50@5,62.

GRAIN—No sales; Southern Wheat comes in freely.

PROVISIONS—Meat is inactive; and other Provisions without change.

GROCERIES—No sales to report.

COTTON—Market firm; no change.

TOBACCO—Market quiet, with small sales at previous prices.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sept. 13, 4 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Market quiet, with no sales worth reporting. Howard street brands held at $5,25.

WHEAT—Some sales prime White at $1,10@1,19. Prime Red at $1,04@1,07

CORN—Sales White, not strictly Prime, at 60c.

OATS—Sales at 38@41.

WHISKEY—Sales at 26½c.

STOCKS—More activity, with an upward tendency.

☞ In consequence of this being the anniversary of the Defence of Baltimore, not much has been done. The weather is cool and pleasant.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Sept. 13, 4 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Market quiet, with sales at $5,50@5,62.

CORN—Sales prime White et 63@66; prime Yellow dull at 68@70c.

WHEAT—No sales.

RYE—Held at 75c.

PORK—Sales prime Western at $11,50 Mess Pork, sales at $14,62.

PROVISIONS—Increased demand.

LARD—Sales Western at 11½c.

GROCERIES—No change.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER.

Jas. Dalzell, W. W. Wallace. W. J. Totten,

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Arrowline, Miller, Cincinnati
Hibernia, Smith, St Louis
Caroline, Nixon, Wheeling
Oneta, Day, Wheeling,
Michigan, No 2, Gibson, Beaver
Camden, Hemphill, Beaver
Louis M'Lean, Bennett, Brownsville
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville

DEPARTED.

Skipper, Stoops, Beaver
Loyal Hanna, Jack, Cincinnati
Michigan No 2, Gilson, Beaver
Camden, Hemphill, Beaver
Louis M'Lean, Bennett, Brownsville
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville

PITTSBURGH MARKETS--DAILY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 14, 1847.

HAY—Sales 6 tons at $8,00@9,00 ℔ ton.

CHEESE—Sales 150 bxs. W. R. at 6@6¼c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR—Sales from wagon at $4,87@4,90.—None arriving by river owing to the low stage of water. Retailing from store at $5,00@5,25.

FRUIT—Dried Apples, very dull at 40@40c. Green Apples, coming in freely, and meet with ready sale. Green Peaches, selling at 50@75c. ℔ bu. according to quality. Dried do. dull at $1,12½.

WHISKEY—Sales 18 bbls. Rectified at 21½c. Raw quoted at 19c. ℔ gal.

BUTTER—Good Keg sells freely at 10@11c. ℔ lb. Fresh print in market 15@18½c. ℔ lb.

CORN—Sales at 38c. ℔ bu.

RYE—Nominal at 40@45c. ℔ bu.

Dropped,

TWO CHECKS ON THE EXCHANGE BANK. One drawn by M. Allen, in favor of Allen & Grant, for $100. The other drawn by Adams, Allen & Co., favor of M. Allen, for $200. The finder will be rewarded by handing them to M. ALLEN.

N. B. Payment in Bank stopped. sep14-3t

MASONIC NOTICE.

A Convocation of Lodges 45, 219 and 221, A. Y. M., will be held this (Tuesday) evening, in the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock. By order,

S. M'KINLEY, Sec'y 45.
W. J. DAVITT, Sec'y. 219.
sep14-1t] I. J. ASHBRIDGE, Sec'y. 221.

More Testimony in Favor of Dr. Ralph's PILLS.

DISEASES OF WESTERN CLIMATE.

Ira Carpenter, Postmaster, of Scottsville, N. Y., says: "I have found your pills to be of great service to me in removing bilious difficulties, as well as others of this Western Country, and sufficient to remove all attacks of disease, without any other medicine. I used to be confined to my bed two thirds of every season, with bilious difficulty, before I commenced the use of them. *Since that* I am not even confined to my room, one week in the year, from these complaints. I had three children, that suffered the same with me, and before I procured this medicine, one of these dear children fell a victim to this Dyspeptic consumption, the other two are yet living, and have been equally benefitted by the use (exclusively,) of your domestic Pills."

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale only by
S. L. CUTHBERT,
sep14 Smithfield st., near 3d.

Manufactured Tobacco.

150	bxs.	5's	Lump, Henry & James'	Brand;	
50	"	8's	" " "	do.	
60	"	lb	" " "	do.	
90	"	5's	" D. J. Warwick	do.	
30	"	8's	" " "	do.	
85	"	fine lb	Lump, R. B. Warwick	do.	
40	"	5's	" A. D. Read, best	Brand;	
60	"	lb	" John Norvell	do.	
20	"	Supr lb	Lump, D. J. Warwick	do.	
30	"	5's	" J. M. Stanard	do.	
50	"	5's	" James Madison	do.	
15	"	5's	" R. W. Crenshaw	do.	
15	"	lb	Lump, J. Hunt	do.	
6	"	Supr lb	Lump, John Rucker	do.	

In store on consignment, direct from the Manufacturers of Lynchburg, Va., and will be sold to the Trade at Eastern prices, by
L. S. WATERMAN,
sep14 No 31 Water and 62 Front sts.

WANTED SOON—Places for a number of school masters, clerks, sales men, warehouse men, horse men, coach drivers, farmers, laborers, and for a large number of boys of different ages, from 8 to 18 years of age, of different trades and to hire out, &c. Also, places for a number of colored men and boys. Wanted, good cooks, kitchen girls, nurses, &c &c. Wanted to borrow, several sums of money. All kinds of agencies attended to for moderate charges. Please call at ISAAC HARRIS'
sep14 Agency and Intel. Office, 5th st. near Wood.

CIDER VINEGAR: 20 Barrels very superior, for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
sep14 56 Wood st.

FIGS: 50 Drums, fresh, just rec'd and for sale by
sep14 SMITH & SINCLAIR, 56 Wood st.

NAILS—250 kegs Juniata assorted for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
sep14 No 56 Wood st.

TOBACCO—80 packages 5s of the best brands 20 kegs lb lump for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
sep14 No 56 Wood st.

TEAS: 200 packages supe ior Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Pouchong Teas, on hand and for sale, by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
sep14 56 Wood st.

MACKERREL: 50 Barrels No. 3 Mackerel;
20 half Barrels do;
On hand and for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
sep14 56 Wood st.

RAISINS: 50 Boxes Muscatel Raisins;
20 half Boxes " "
For sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
sep14 56 Wood st.

TANNER'S OIL: 20 Barrels Tanner's Oil; for sale by. SMITH & SINCLAIR,
sep14 56 Wood st.

TABLE AND BAR SUGARS: 15 bbls Lorering's crushed and pulverised No 1 article on hand and receiving; for sale wholesale and retail at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER,
sep14 16 cor of Market and Front sts.

BROWN STOUT:—Sneetman's Dublin Brown Stout, pint bottles, in packages of 7 doz, or singly for sale at the Wine Store of
sep14 JACOB WEAVER.

SCOTCH ALE: Tenant's Glasgow Ale, (pint) just receiving; for sale at the Wine Store of the subscriber. [sep14] JACOB WEAVER.

FALKIRK ALE: 50 doz of this celebrated Ale, to arrive; for sale at the Wine Store of
sep14 JACOB WEAVER.

STEEL—A general assortment of Cast, Shear German, Spring, English and A. B. Steel; in store and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
sep14 No 31 Water and 62 Front sts.

WINDOW GLASS: 6x8, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 10x16, 12x16, 12x18 and 12x20, in store and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
No 31 Water and 62 Front sts.

COFFEE: bags Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
sep14 No 31 Water and 62 Front sts.

TEAS: 50 half Chests and Caddies of Y. Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas, in store and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
sep14 No 31 Water and 62 Front sts.

Mackerel.

100 bbls No. 3 large just received and for sale
sep13 by. MILLER & RICKETSON.

Berthier Pens.

PLATINATED by *galvanic process*, as good as gold pens, 18 cent a card containing 20 pens and a good penholder. Sold by Thomas Kennedy, Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Pen No. 1 suitable or Running hand.
" 2 " Secretary "
" 3 " Round "
" 4 " Italian "
" 5 " Old English Blank Letter;
" 6 " Lady's Hand;

Each Card contains twenty Pens, with a good Pen Holder.

The Pen No 4 is principally used in Writing and Drawing Schools
" No 5 for copying Music, marking Parcels, etc.
" " Nos 1 and 2 for Bank-Note Signatures; as these Pens never cut the papers however fine, or however heavy the hand may be.

Money refunded in all cases where the above Pens do not give satisfaction. sel3-1w

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HARNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER AND REMITTANCE Office.

PERSONS brought out by this Agency upon the most reasonable terms, from any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and in Packet Ships only. Foreign Correspondents to agents of the British Government have frequently cautioned Emigrants at Home and their friends in America, against the frauds that are continually practiced upon them, and have always referred to the well known house of *Harnden & Co.* as the right place for all to apply if they wish to be treated with punctuality and kindness. We refer to the above facts in view of the conduct of the Rev. O'Mealey, Editor of the Pittsburgh Catholic, who has sat in judgment upon us (as he supposes) by ejecting our advertisement from his paper, thus depriving us of a fair chance to come before the Catholic Community, and let them judge of us by our actions.

Sight-Drafts to any amount payable at any of the branches of the Provincial, or National Banks of Ireland, England, Scotland, &c. We draw our own Exchange, we do not take money and send it to the East to get some one else to remit, thereby causing mistakes and delays. Let the Brokers, &c. call upon us, and we will accommodate them at New York rates. JOSHUA ROBINSON,
European Agent,
sel1 5th st., one door below Wood st.

Barley Wanted.

FIRST RATE BARLEY will be taken in during this season, at the Fort Pitt Brewery, Stephen street, (near the Toll-gate, Pennsylvania Avenue, on the 4th st. road,) for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
sept11-1wd-wtf M. KEOGH.

For Sale at Harris'.

A GOOD assortment of writing, letter and wrapping paper, and paper hangings. Great variety of blank and school books and deeds; almanacs for 1848; large family school books and pocket bibles and testaments; school books; a variety of pictures, charts, and maps. The Pioneer in two vols; Theological sketch book in two vols.; bed cords, plough and fishing lines; a variety of brushes; two cheap and good brass mantel clocks; walking canes; white Louisville lime; window sash and glass.
sep11* J. HARRIS, Fifth st.

Died,

On yesterday morning, 13th inst., PATRICK CARAL, Grocer, Webster street, aged 30 years.—His funeral will take place this morning (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock, from the Mercy Hospital, Penn street. The Brotherhood of Saint Joseph's will meet at their Room, (St. Paul's School House,) at ½ past 7 o'clock, to attend his funeral. May he rest in peace.

Fashionable Boot Maker.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he