THE WIFE.

BY JOHN G WHITTIER.

She was a beautiful girl when I first saw her.—She was standing up at the side of her lover at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflections of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her hand within his own, gazed on her a few moments, with unmingled admiration, and the warm and eloquent blood shadowed at intervals his manly forehead and melted in beauty on his lip.

And they gave themselves to one another in the presence of heaven, and every heart blessed them, as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and I again saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of sunset stole through the half closed and crimson curtain, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting and the exquisite embellishment of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the one had indeed given place to the grace of perfect womanhood, and her lips were somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible upon her brow. Her husband's brow, too, was marked somewhat more deeply than his age might warrant; anxiety, ambition and pride had grown over it, and left the traces upon it; a silver hue was mingled with the dark in his hair, which had become thin around his temples almost to baldness. He was reclining on his splendid ottoman, with his face half hidden in his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night," said his wife in a low, sweet, half-enquiring voice, as she laid her hands upon his own.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused its wonted cheerfulness, and glared upon us with a cold, dim and forbidden glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy, that he broods over the feelings which he scorns or fears to reveal, dreadful to watch the convulsive features and the gloomy brow, the indefinable shadows of hidden emotion, the involuntary sigh of sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know. The wife essayed once more.—'Edward,' she said, slowly, mildly, and affectionately, 'the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one, who had never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled, and yet refuse to tell me the cause.'

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed ambition as a God, and had failed in a high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed, he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of the land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned rebellion to a flame, and it had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen, miserably fallen, and was doomed to die the death of a traitor.

The door of the dungeon opened and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward; my dear Edward," she said, "I have come to save you; I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and, I thank God, my purpose is nearly executed."

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of man hood, and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eyelash. "I have not deserved this kindness," he murmured in the choaked tones of agony.

"Edward," said his wife, in an earnest but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be enabled to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me. I am a woman, and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than life itself."

"But Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

"Oh, speak not to me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman, "I can endure anything for your sake. Haste, Edward, and all will be well."

She aided with a trembling hand, to disguise the proud form of her husband in a female garb. "Farewell my love, my preserver," whispered the husband in the ear of the disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady, that the time allotted to her visit had expired. "Farewell! we shall not meet again," responded the wife; and the husband passed out unsuspected and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again; the wife and husband; but only as the dead may meet, in the awful communings of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit until the last great purposes of her exertions were accomplished in the safety of her husband—and when the bell tolled on the morrow, and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found wrapped in the habiliments of their destine victim, the pale, but beautiful corpse of the devoted WIFE.

Return of General Taylor.—The New Orleans Picayune, in noticing the withdrawal of the troops from General Taylor, says:—

"And now that he is left to the dull routine of camp duty, we may suppose him to be naturally anxious to improve the opportunity to revisit his family and friends in Louisiana. Upon conversing with gentlemen who left his camp about the middle of August, they inform us that it was his intention to return home in the course of the month of November next.

Love and Matrimony.—Women in love always think they can live on twopence a day and bake their husband's bread, or mend their husband's coat, by way of economy. However much desired a state of society may be, in which their devotion might be gratified and repaid, and the twopence a day be found sufficient, it is, nevertheless, (for the present,) an impossibility. Those who marry on an income inadequate to their habitual wants, are generally reproached for the foolishness of the step they have taken by the very man for whom all this economical discomfort was incurred; and those who do not marry in that way, are usually upbraided for refusing.

A Hint to Young Married Women.—Never tell your own affairs to any old gossiping housewife—Let her appear ever so specious—so sincere—so candid—be sure to avoid her, and keep your own secrets; for the only reason she has for prying into your secrets—for insinuating herself into your confidence, is to learn some error or deformity existing in your family, on which she may feast in a secret delight for a luxuriant moment, and then share some of her choicest bits with her neighbors.—Treasure this up and act upon it, and it will save you years of mortification, if not of heart-burning and sorrow.

Gen. Taylor's Force, in the latter part of August (we gather from a Brazos letter in the New Orleans National,) was about 9,400. Of this force, it seems 5,568 are heeded on the line for garrisons, escorts, &c., thus leaving only 3,832 to proceed to Vera Cruz. When these last shall have all departed, the forces will be distributed along the line of the Rio Grande very nearly as follows: one company at Brazos Island; one at Point Isabel; one at Fort Brown; six at Matamoras; twelve at Camargo, (1,133 men;) four at Carralvo; six at Monterey; five at Camp near Monterey; and forty-two at Buena Vista, Saltillo, &c., (2,191 men; total, seventy-eight companies, and 5,568 men.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—The Rattle Snake catcher of the little steamer Wm. Caldwell, which plies on Lake George, has improved the orthography of his advertisement, this season, as will be seen from the following literal copy, taken a few days ago:

"*RATTALE SNAXES.*

In this box air fore snaxes kochea on blak mountang won air leven one air ten won air six one air fore yeres olde.

ten cents a site,

RED CAP DICK.

'No trust."

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 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.

☞ 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. And so, that so soon as such Committees are appointed, the names of the members thereof respectively be forwarded to the editor of the Morning Post."

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 N. Fourth street—is our only authorised agent in Philadelphia.

The Whig Address.

In the Gazette of Saturday last, we find an article, emanating from the Whig Central Committee of this county, which seems to require a passing notice, on account of the masterly style, profound arguments, and wonderful array of facts! embodied in it.

The Address opens with an appeal to the Whigs of Allegheny, to do their duty. The party in the State "have not even a vote to spare." "One vote *here* can make or unmake the Chief Magistrate of your State." "It may place in authority the fast friends of the States, of the country, of mankind and measures which shall have a foundation as sure and immovable as the mountains which surround you." It becomes the Federal leaders to tell their supporters they have no votes to spare in the old Keystone State, and to urge them to be active in the campaign. There is but one event which can lead to a Federal triumph, and that is, division among the Democrats, or lukewarmness, prompting them to remain at home on the day of the election. As it respects the former—nothing of the kind now exists in our ranks, and there is no probability of such a state of things existing. In relation to the latter, we cannot believe that, at a time when all the most cherished interests of the State and the country, demand the performance of a most sacred duty, they will permit the occasion to pass without asserting their high prerogative.

The Whigs of Allegheny are told that they may see "officers of the national government descending from their high places, neglecting their official duties, visiting your State and city," and they are called upon to "look at the Vice President of the United States, the second officer in the government, the betrayer of your interests, in the councils of the nation, untruthful to his trust, and yet venturing upon a public vindication of that which would consign him to the punishment due to an unfaithful citizen." Who are these officers "neglecting their official duties?" What duties are neglected? Who is the sapient *seribe* having knowledge of these facts; and how does he become possessed of all this information? From the whole tenor of this address, we would judge it to be the production of some young Federal politicogg, who, having nothing to trouble him in the shape of clients before the police courts, has been deputed to enlighten the "intelligence" of the readers of the Gazette! And after all, the young man seems to have something in him bordering on a sense of shame, for, after using a number of very strong words, calculated to direct the mind to the contemplation of some outrageous crime, he of a sudden falls down to the very gentle position of consigning Mr. Dallas to the punishment due to an "unfaithful citizen." What this punishment would be, we are at a loss to determine. It would doubtless be very mild—for the writer *regrets* that Mr. Dallas has done so; and we suppose if that distinguished citizen shall only come before the offended genius of this powerful writer, confess that he has been a bad boy, and will try to do better in future, his punishment will be a very light one.

Mr. Dallas' statement was, that if the receipts for the fourth quarter of 1847, should continue to be as great as those for the first part of it indicated, the duties on imports for the present year would amount to about $36,000,000. His statement was based upon estimates the data of which is reliable but in this particular men may be mistaken, without being liable to an imputation of trying to deceive their fellow men, or of stating untruth.—It is, however, in exact keeping with the fairness, and candor, and generosity of Federalism, to come to such conclusions as the sapient, and learned, and dignified writer of the address has arrived at. He tries to make it appear that the heavy importations of this year have been made upon no solid basis; that we are consequently to be burthened with another immense foreign debt; and that another scheme of bankruptcy is likely to follow. We do not choose to believe this Federal fledgling, in preference to the public officers of the country, who have the means at hand by which to come to a correct conclusion, who are not interested in deceiving the people; and who must be detected in their efforts at imposition, if they should attempt to practise it.

The Governor of our State,—and such men as George M. Dallas and James Buchanan,—is referred to as an ally of those who are "hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania, and the free territory of the Union." Governor Shunk, like all faithful supporters of the Constitution of our Union, is a Democrat; and the policy which he sustains, and which his party sustains, is that of the Union; looking neither to the North or the South, the East or the West, as such; but recognising each as parts of the whole—with interests common to each; and the interests of the whole paramount. He is a member of that party which recognises no right in one member of the Confederacy to dictate to another the course which should be pursued in her own internal policy; and is not one of those who are willing even to think of the probability of a dissolution of the Union. He is one of those who justly appreciates the value of the glorious bequest of our ancestors; and, therefore is not willing to sanction any scheme which will lead to the destruction of that bequest. Governor Shunk, and the Democratic party, (though not the "allies" of their fellow-citizens who hold slaves,) stand upon the same great political platform with their brethren of the South; but, even if they could become the "*allies*" of any portion of their own countrymen, they never have been, and never can be, while they continue to favor Jeffersonian Democracy, the allies of British or other foreign monarchists, nor of those who are hired with their gold, to revile the institutions of this country, and stigmatise the memory of her purest patriots, and most faithful supporters. They prefer leaving to their Federal neighbors the formation of such alliances as these.

This organ of "all the decency" says of Governor Shunk,—"He has no claims upon the People; since, for thirty years, he has been living upon their bounty; and seeks to die, and to be buried from taxes drawn from their pockets." The time has been, when the organs of this party claimed a long term of public service as affording strong testimony of merit; and where the tenure of office depends upon the will of the People—when the office is one in their immediate gift—the continued sanction of the acts of an incumbent by them, is one of the best evidences he can offer of faithfulness in the discharge of his duties; and merit attributed to him by his fellow citizens. We do not hear this party finding fault with any of their own members, who have been able, in other parts of the country, to retain the popular favor for a long series of years.

In his praise of the candidates of his own party, this writer is as lavish as he is in abuse of the Democrats. His rats and mice are all white ones; and his carrion crows are all turtle doves. The nature of the attack made upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania and her most distinguished men, in this Address, are strong proofs of the desperate condition in which the Federalists are placed. It is said that scolding and fault-finding are a legitimate means of defence on the part of a portion of our race; and we can therefore readily imagine that Federal office hunters feel very much out of humor whenever they are forced to remember how many defeats they and their party have sustained, and how remote are the probabilities of their gaining the power, either in the State or the Union, to obtain the offices to which they aspire.

An Anecdote.—May we narrate an anecdote which took place during the long session of the last Congress? The reduction of the tariff had become the great problem of the session. The democrats went for the revenue tariff of 1846—The infatuated whigs, especially the "Clay whigs," adhered doggedly to that child of abortion, the tariff of 1842—made up, as it were, in a hurry, and on the heels and in the agonies of an expiring session and of an impoverished treasury. They were anxious to adhere to it, in spite of the abominable features of the two unjust principles of minimum duties and specific duties. They were contending that a revenue tariff (of 1846) would flood the country with foreign goods, drive out the precious metals, bankrupt the banks, ruin our manufacturers, and starve their operatives; and by an other species of incompatible logic they attempted to show that, whilst it would flood the country with foreign goods, it would reduce the revenue and impoverish the treasury. Under these panic cries, they threatened continued opposition to the contemplated law. They threatened to repeal it, and repeal was becoming the favorite cry or word from Mr Webster throughout all the clans of the Clay party.

It was at this moment of excited feeling that a citizen of Washington stepped one morning into the library of Congress, when Mr Mechan pointed out to him some small marble busts which were deposited on the mantelpiece. They were, indeed, most ingenious specimens of American art, and worthy of admiration. They were the busts, some finished, some with only one side of the face—sculptured out of marble by the machine of Thomas Blanchard, of Boston; and so ingenious is the operation, that by placing it in a small boat or statue, as a copy, however large or however small, it would bring out an exact copy of any dimensions, whether miniature or colossal, which might be required.

While the new comer at Washington was admiring the specimens, and complimenting the ingenuity of the Yankees—a word which we never employed in an opprobrious sense—he was joined by three intelligent whig members of Congress, (two from Massachusetts and one from Connecticut,) who addressed him without introduction, and one of them said, with a graceful smile, "You see, Mr.——, what we can do; and will you not grant us some encouragement and protection for our ingenuity?"

"No gentlemen," was the reply. "You are the last people in the world who require any. Permit me to say that you do not yourselves sufficiently appreciate your own ingenuity. You do not do justice to yourselves, nor indeed to all of our gifted countrymen. Such ingenuity requires no protection. In due season, it will defy all competition from other nations. Blanchard has brought this business almost to perfection, without any protection. It is not the law, but his own genius, that brings these beautiful busts from the raw material. He deserves the more credit for it; but he did not ask you to protect his busts by a duty on foreign labor. Besides, gentlemen, remember the old maxim, that necessity is the mother of invention."

The conversation dropped with courtesy on both sides; but it is still remembered with pleasure by one of the actors. And we now say that an ingenious and enterprising people of the United States, are the last to need protection or to ask the adviceand much less the control of their official servants, in the application of the talents with which a gracious Providence has blessed them.—*Wash. Union.*

THE OLD GAME OF BARGAIN AND SALE.

The partizans who charged Governor SHUNK, in 1844, with having trampled upon the American flag, and with various other patriotic exhibitions—a charge of which they became heartily ashamed after the election—begin to grow reckless and forgetful as the election approaches. In Bedford county, where there is no Nativist party, they are trying to coax the adopted citizens to vote against Gov. Shunk, by falsehoods the most detestable.—In Allegheny they operate by the basest insinuations, quietly and industriously circulated against him. In this county, however, they are actually trying to obtain the vote of our adopted fellow-citizens, and of the Natives, at the same time!—How this is to be done, will doubtless shortly appear; but there can be no doubt that negotiations are now and have for some time been in progress between the leaders of the Natives and the opposition, to combine these two organizations against Shunk. We hear that the Nativists are to get the Federal vote for their city and county ticket; if they in turn will drop Reigart and vote for Irvin. We do not know how the Nativists, that formerly were Democrats, will relish this arrangement. All their nominations for the city and county ticket are old "Whigs," and now they are to be transferred over to the support of a "Whig" candidate for Governor. Such are the Federal instincts of Nativism that the leaders take good care to give no nomination to any man who has a bare chance for success, who was not originally a bitter Federalist. To be consistent with their policy in this regard, they are now laboring to defeat Governor Shunk, by a combination like that of 1842. But he scorns and defies all their base devices. His principles are not those of either Nativism or Federalism, and he will court no influence by such unworthy manœuvres. With his opinions boldly proclaimed, his friends seek no combinations, and fear none. They believe in his certain and triumphant election over all the shreds and patches of a reckless antagonism.—*Pennsylvanian.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Democratic Committee of Vigilance for North Fayette Township.

Wm. Sturgeon,	M. Short,
M. E. Baldwin,	L. Stonesipher,
Joseph Walker, Jr.	R. Glenn,
Samuel Thompson,	Thos. M'Clain,
Wm. Robb,	Wm. Cavette,
Wm. M'Candless,	S. Sturgeon,

Democratic Committee of Vigilance for the Seventh Ward.

Jacob Tomer,	Robert Nelson,
Charles Kant,	J. N. M'Clowry,
Frankiin Lotshaw,	Peter Berger,
G. W. Layng,	John Hoffer.

☞ The Sable Harmonists give another grand Concert, this evening, at the Athenæum.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—We were mistaken a few days ago in stating that the Horticultural exhibition was to commence on Monday (yesterday.) Wednesday is the first day. It will be continued until Friday.

We were in the hall a few minutes yesterday and found a number of men busily engaged in making preparations. Judging from appearances the exhibition will be a grand affair.

It is entirely desirable that this society should be encouraged; and we again urge our citizens to come to its support by attending the exhibition this week.

DISGRACEFUL.—A regular pitched battle came off on the hill, near the Court House, on Saturday night, between some young men, two of whom represented Allegheny, and two Pipetown. The affair we are told originated in the Theatre—one stepped upon another's toes! The amende honorable not being made in due form, an appointment was agreed upon, and the parties with their friends repaired to the hill to have it out. As we take but little interest in such sports, we are unable to say which whipped, but believe all got considerably flogged.

☞ The husband of the woman who was killed and burned by her step daughter about two weeks ago, still lives in the room in which that horrible affair occurred, and cooks, washes, &c. for himself. He is unwilling to leave—perhaps because it is the only home the world affords him. If he is a sensitive man how awful must be his feelings; his wife murdered and burned to ashes by the hand of his own daughter, who is now in prison.

☞ Look out for brisk times now; the rivers will be up, perhaps for the season. Business on our streets and on the wharf will be active until winter brings things to a halt again. Let all make the best use of the opportunes now offered.

☞ The Dunn case was not dispôsed of yesterday in the Supreme Court. A large crowd gathered there in the morning, to hear the opinion of the Court, but were disappointed.

☞ All has been quiet in the Police offices, for some days past.

BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The New York Herald publishes the following list of failures which have taken place in England and Ireland since the 19th of August

W & J. Woodley,	London	$1,000,000
Wm R Robinson & Co	"	500,000
Castellan, Sons & Co,	"	700,000
J T O Neal & Co,	Liverpool	"
Lynn & Finney,	"	"
W. Rowett & Co	"	"
Alex Dickson & Co,	Belfast	1,000,000
Kennaghan & Co,	Sligo	500,000
	Dublin	2,000,000

There are others, not named, which will swell the liabilities to a much larger amount.

THE ENGLISH IDEA OF AMERICA.—A correspondent of the Tribune says

"The Englishman's idea of the United States is, that the people are in a rude state of semi barbarism, with no social refinements, and little intellectual culture, a mere money delving, grave digging, lank generation of Yankees, worshipping but one God, and he Mammon, ready at a moment's notice to whip all creation, and rather than not fight at all, to have a touch of mob law to keep his hand in, in fine, a poor, degenerate offshoot from a noble stock, living a straggling, weedy sort of a life, and destined some of these odd days, to disappear by a sudden rot, like Paddy's potato." This is Mr Bull's pretty solemn conviction, most solemnly translated in plum English—of the "Universal Yankee Nation."

☞ The Presbyterian Church (old school) reports, on examination, an addition of 7,600 members for the year 1846, being only 200 fewer than for the year 1847. The next gain, over and above dismissions to other churches, deaths, &c., is 4,759. The number of synods in connection with the general assembly for 1847 is 22, the number of presbyteries 118, of ministers 1,719, churches 2,376, communicants reported, 179,453, amount of money for religious purposes, $410,164 91.

DROPPING HIM.—The "Times," a rabid Whig paper, published at New Brunswick, in the State of New York, holds the following language:

"The letter of Gen Taylor to his Cincinnati correspondent, will bear various interpretations, and be variously received. It does not strike us with particular favor. It, as was said at the time, and was pretty apparent, too, Mr Clay wrote too many letters during the last Presidential canvass, we think it may be affirmed with equal truth that Gen Taylor may find himself in the same category. Gen. Taylor will be the candidate of no party. Does he expect also to be a candidate with no principles?"

☞ WHOOPING COUGH.—Messrs Editors—I observed some time ago a communication over the signature for "A Parent," stating that Dr. Jayne's Indian Expectorant had been the means of saving the lives of three of his children, who were suffering severely with whooping cough; and having, but a short time before, lost one of my children by that dreadful complaint, and having another, and my only child, suffering the greatest agony with the same disease, and in hourly expectation of its death, I was induced to purchase a bottle of it, and commenced using it according to the directions—and to the surprise of all it began to mend in fifteen minutes after we commenced using it, and the child has now completely recovered.

I have no acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, but I hereby return him a husband's and a father's grateful acknowledgments.

J. L. SIMPKINS.

Philadelphia, April 22d, 1846.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.—We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved.—*N. Y. Sun.*

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 FOURTH street, near Wood—and at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, AlleghenyCity. mar4

CHRISTIE'S Galvanic Remedies for all kinds of nervous affections they have been used with entire success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; gout, tic doloreux, bronchitis, vertigo, nervous or sick headache, indigestion, paralysis, palsy, epilepsy, fits, convulsions, cramp, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, general debility, &c. In cases of dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs—they have been found equally successful.

These applications are in the form of Rings and Magnetic Fluid, Bands, Bracelets, Belts, &c.

☞ See advertisement for further particulars on the outside of this sheet.

For sale at the only agency, 57 Market street.

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.

2½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Skipper, Stoops, Beaver
Michigan, No 2. Gibson, Beaver
Pilot No 2 Hazlett, Cincinnati;
Financier Kuntz, do.;
Albert, Gregg, do.;
Arrow, Atkinson, do.;
American, Gharkey, do.;

DEPARTED.

Comet, Boyd, Cincinnati
Michigan No 2, Gilson, Beaver
Skipper, Stoops, Beaver;
Caroline, Wison, Steubenville.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 21, 1847.

Business was tolerably brisk yesterday. The rise in the rivers has a favorable effect on the market.

SUGAR.—Sales brisk at the following quotations: N. O. 7¾@7¾c by the hbd; Porto Rico 7¾c. At these prices we report sales of 50 hhds.

WHISKEY—Sales of 30 bbls Rectified at 21@22c.; small sales Raw at 20c. which is an advance.

FLOUR—Sales 100 bbls at $4.87; 30 bbls at $4.81; 103 bbls (Buffalo brand) at $4,81; 60 bbls at $4,75. Sales from store at $4,87½5, as in quality.

OATS.—Sales 300 bu at 21½c.

CORN—Small sales at 40c.

CDOVER SEED.—Retailing from store at $4,50.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Sales 30 bu at $1,75; sales from store at $2@2,25.

CHEESE.—Stock becoming light. Sales in regular way at 6@6½c.

BACON—Sales Hams at 9c. and Shoulders at 7½c; market scarce of latter.

MOLASSES—Sales 35 hbls at 34½c.

WINDOW GLASS—Sales of 8x10 and 10x12 at $3.25 per box.

LOUISVILLE, September 13.

TOBACCO:—The market opened to-day with great animation, with a full attendance of buyers. At Todd's warehouse 10 hhds. were sold—5 firsts at $5,15, $5,55, $5,75, $5,80; 3 seconds at $3,85 and 2 at $4,10; 3 lugs at $2,35, $2,40 and $2,50.—At the Planters' 3 hhds. only were sold; 2 seconds at $2,30, and 1 very good second at $4,55, and 1 ordinary lug at $1,50. Planters should take advantage of the present moment to send forward their tobacco, as prices are good and demand unabated.

PHILADELPHIA, Cattle Market Sept. 15.

At market, 1060 head of Beef Cattle; sales ranged at $5¼@5½ ℔ 100 ℔; 350 were driven to New York, and 40 remain unsold. Cows and Calves—150 offered; all sold at $62@$14 for Dry; $15@$22for Springers, and $15@$30 for Fresh Cows. Hogs—580 offered, and sold at $7@$7,75 ℔ 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—1430 offered; sales at $1,25@$4 for Sheep, and $1@$3 each for Lambs as to condition.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the Washington Union says:

The export trade of this port for the current year will be large beyond emample—exhibiting, on the whole season, a heavy increase on the business of any former year. The annexed table exhibits the exports for the first eight months (from January to August inclusive) of this and the two previous years.

	1845.	1846.	1847.
January	$1,467,955	$2,100,844	$3,118,865
February	1 829,525	1,845,845	3,464,009
March	2,317,292	1,951,817	3,903,009
April	2,459,053	2,351,881	3,860,116
May	2,770,689	2,823,508	3,921,851
June	3,131,745	4,062,249	7,120,960
July	2,103,503	3,038,832	6,809,671
August	2,356,362	2,621,038	4,979,108
Totals	18,427,144	20,453,314	37,157 599

Thus it appears that our exports thus far this year have *more than doubled* those of the corresponding period in 1845, and nearly doubled those for the same period in 1846. The increase will appear still more striking, if we compare with the *entire* exports of previous years. For the past four years they were as follows:

1843	$29,555,416	1845	$29,112,664
1844	28,936,759	1846	34,988,542

☞ The duties paid on merchandise imported into Boston, during the month of August this year, is $73,000—during the corresponding month last year, $306,693. Increase, $229,305.

GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1846.

Being afflicted for some 8 years with that most distressing disease, the asthma, and for the last year much of the time confined to my room, and at several different times my life was despaired of; I concluded to obtain some of Marton's Sicilian Syrup, which was recommended to me by a friend from New York, who stated that it had cured some of the most inveterate cases known to the medical profession. Suffice it to say, that, after using the above medicine for about 4 weeks, I was entirely relieved, and I believe radically cured. Yours with respect,

OLIVER W. OWEN,
No 175 Bertram st., Philad'a.

Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents; see advertisement. feb22

New Books.

THE Organization of Labor and Association; translated from the French of M. Briancourt, by F. G. Shaw.
Wagner the Wehr Wolf, part 2.
Gallant Tom, or the Perils of a Sailor.
Castle Bravo; by Mrs. M. L. Sweetser.
Arabian Nights, part 3.
Washington and his Generals, part 3 and 4.
Duels and Dueling, by C. Summerfield of Texas.
The Monk's Revenge, by S. Spring; fresh supply.
Flowers Personified, part 5, splendidly illustrated.
The Nautilus, or American Pioneer.
Martin the Foundling, complete in 1 vol.; fresh supply.
Martin the Foundling, in 2 vols, with 53 illustrations and Portraits.
The Parricide; by the author of Life in London.
Walter Wolfe, or the Doom of the Drinker; fresh supply.
Josephus, illustrated; part 3.
Life of Gen. Winfield Scott; illustrated.
Esther D. Medina, or the Crimes of London; part 3.
Democratic Review, for September.
Living Age, No. 173.
The Inspared; by Lady Charlotte Bury. Fresh supply.
The Olden Time; last number.
1844, or the Power of the 'S. F.' fresh supply.
Taylor's Money Reporter, for September.
For sale by WM. S. CALDWELL,
sep21 3d st., opposite the Post Office.

LINSEED OIL—16 bbls pure linseed oil just received and for sale by F. SELLERS,
sep 21 No. 17 Liberty st.

LARD OIL—10 half bbls Conling's no. 1 just received and for sale by F. SELLERS,
sep21 No. 17 Liberty st.

WANTED—A young man in a Dry Goods Store. Apply at 62 Market st. The best references required.

Gold Spectacles.

JUST OPENING, a large stock of Gold Spectacles of all patterns, for Ladies and Gentlemen, of the best Gold and workmanship, and for sale at Eastern prices, at the Watch and Jewelry Store of
W. W. WILSON,
sc15 cor of 4th and Market st.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept. 20, Sir. John, P. M.*

By the arrival of the steamship *Britannia*, we have received Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

At the time of her sailing the best Western Canal Flour was selling at 24s. 6d@ 25s. 6d.; Richmond and Alexandria 23s. 6d. @24s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s. 6d. @ 24s.; N. Orleans and Ohio 20@21s.; Indian Corn 20@31s. per qr.; Corn Meal 14@15s. per barrel; white and mixed Wheat 5s. 6d.@7s per 70 lbs.; Oats 20s 2d. @20s 6d. per 45 lbs. A gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the corn market, with little hope of re animation.

A large business continues to be done in wheat and flour at declining rates, which is mainly by the large supplies that are coming forward.

The home and foreign harvests are looked upon as secured. The grain crops are considered to be a full average; and other produce is not deficient in either quantity or quality. The present quotations cannot be regarded as the minimum.

COTTON.—Sea Islands, ordinary to middling, 10@13d; fair to good fair to good fair 15@17d; good to fine 20 a 24d; stained varies from 5¾a10d.—Bowed Georgia and Mobile, ordinary to middling, 6¼a6¾d; fair to good fair 7¾d.; good to fine 7¾a8d. Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling, 6a6½; fair to good fair, no quotations. Orleans, ordinary to middling, 6¼a6¾.

The drafts of Prime Ward & Co. of which the acceptance was definitely refused by Overen, Gurney & Co. were, on the next day, honored by that firm, in consequence of the interposition of friends.

A fearful pressure has been felt in the money market, paralysing every branch of trade and manufacture.

The liabilities of the defaulting houses in London are found to exceed £2,900,000 sterling; while in Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, numerous large houses are irretrievably gone.

In Liverpool, notice has been given of the stoppage of the large houses of Lyon & Tirmny, and Kirkpatrick & Co. whose liabilities are stated at £60,000.

The steamer Great Britain has been floated off, and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The failure of Grey & Roxbury, of Greenock, is reported.

Latest from Mexico.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 30th, 9h. P. M.

We have received New Orleans papers to the 12th; but they contain nothing further of interest. The papers of the 13th, which are due, have failed to arrive. The interments in New Orleans on the 11th, were 38; at Lafayette, 13; from the Charity Hospital, 7. The whole number for the week was 102.

We have Tampico dates to the 2d inst.; but no later news.

Auction Sales.

HEAVY Beaver Cloths, French and English Cassimeres, superfine broad Cloths and a large variety of Dry Goods at Auction.

BY JAMES M'KENNA.

At the Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood st., three doors from 5th, on Thursday next, Sept. 23d, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, will be sold, a large invoice of Woolen Goods, French and English manufacture, landed from Europe within a few days, and must be sold without reserve, as the Agent, who is along and is anxious to have the lot closed without delay, among which are the following, viz:

44 pcs heavy Beaver Cloths; superfine and fine French and English Broad Cloths, various colors; superfine French and English double milled Cassimeres, various colors and qualities; Cassinetts and Flannels; American, English and French prints and Ginghams; fancy and plain silk lustre Alpaccas; superfine Irish Linen, Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket Hdkfs. and cravats; Muslin and Gingham Shirts; Book, Cambrick, Mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; sewing silk and patent thread; spool cotton; bleached and brown muslins.

se21 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

Furniture and Groceries at Auction.

BY JAMES M'KENNA.

WILL be sold, at the Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street., three doors from 5th, Thursday next, September 23d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a lot of household furniture and kitchen utensils of a private family declining housekeeping; also one fowling piece—among which are:

Mahogany sofas; do bureaus; do pier tables; bedsteads; wash stands, chairs; mattrasses and feather beds; carpeting; cradles; astral lamps, together with a great variety of kitchen utensils, &c., 1 Franklin stove; and immediately after

9 Caddy boxes Tea;
12 boxes Richmond Tobacco;
3 kegs Litharge.

se21 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

Auction Sales

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER.

DRY GOODS.

ON Thursday morning the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts., will be sold, an extensive assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, 2 cases Gingham Umbrellas, Boots, Shoes, fine Cutlery, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., One large Iron Safe, for counting house; 1 substantial Barouch, in complete order, with shifting top, suited for one or two horses. A quantity of Crocteries, Queensware, Glassware, Shovels, Band Boxes, Wrapping paper, &c.

A large assortment of Household and Kitchen furniture, embracing the stock of a family who is declining housekeeping.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., a splendid assortment of valuable new Books; embracing standard works in all the various departments of science and literature. Also, Letter and Cap Writing Paper; Blank Books; &c. se21

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, late of the firm of J. D. Williams & Co., having this day purchased the stock of Mr. D. H. Fralich, is the wholesale and retail family grocery and produce business, No 46, corner of Market & Liberty streets, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and former customers of the establishment, assuring them that he will always be supplied with the best articles the eastern markets can furnish, and at fair prices.

By an especial arrangement with A. Jaynes, Esqr., Agent for the new York Pekin Tea Company, he will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of the Company's Teas, at