The Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY JULY 22, 1845.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

To the Public.

The valedictory of Messrs. Phillips & Smith, which appeared in yesterday's paper, announced to the Public the sale of the Daily "Morning Post," and Weekly "Mercury and Manufacturer" to Messrs. Bigler, Sargent & Bigler.

The political character of the papers will remain unchanged. The principles of the Democratic party will be fairly and zealously sustained, and all its usages adhered to strictly. To the present National and State Administrations, we can pledge a cordial support, believing as we do, that their measures will tend in an eminent degree to promote the general prosperity of the country—that all constitutional requirements will be sacredly observed, and the laws of the land faithfully executed.

In defence of principles ardently cherished, we will doubtless frequently feel called upon to repel the assaults of the opposition press, and defend our party and our party friends, but we will always do so in terms and language perfectly respectful. Political discussions, we certainly expect to have many, but so far as we are concerned, personal abuse will never be resorted to.

The "Post," under the control of our able and worthy predecessors, was not only an efficient party Journal, but well filled with matter of interest to the general reader, and we are well aware that it will require great industry to give additional interest to its columns. As soon, however, as circumstances will permit, the paper will be enlarged, and its appearance in other respects improved.

When enlarged, much attention and labor will be bestowed upon the Commercial Department, and we feel warranted in giving the assurance that there will be no just cause to complain either of its want of fullness or accuracy.

Local Intelligence will be carefully collected, and given to our readers in as brief a form as possible. No exertions will be spared to make the Post useful and interesting, to the community in general.

Hon R. J. Walker.—This distinguished gentleman has recently been gressly misrepresented by his opponents in Mississippi and other sections of the Union. He was charged with having suppressed the commission of the Hon Jacob Thompson, who had been appointed by Governor Brown, in March last, his successor in the United States Senate. Mr. Walker's explanation is very clear and entirely satisfactory. He says: The governor had been induced to make this appointment in consequence of assurances from me, that my own vote, or that of my successor, might, and in all probability, would be necessary to give the Democratic party a majority in the Senate, upon the election of a printer for two years, at the Executive session. I urged upon the Governor the importance of this election to the Democratic party, fully appreciating the injurious consequences of a defeat on this question, at the very outset of the new administration, and the censure that would attach to me, if this defeat were produced by a single vote, owing to my withdrawal from the Senate. Influenced by these considerations, and with a view to meet this contingency, the Governor transmitted, not to Mr Thompson, but to me, a commission for him as a Senator, to take effect after the 10th of March last, leaving to me as I conceived, a full discretion to deliver the commission or not, as the circumstances of the case before referred to might require. When the commission was handed to me with Gov Brown's letter, the contingency to which I have referred, had not happened, and it was clearly ascertained would not happen, it having been determined after the date of my letter to Gov. Brown, not to go into the election of a Printer at the Executive Session. The contingency not having happened to meet which the commission was signed, it seemed to me, that to have delivered it under such circumstances, would have violated the will and purpose of the Executive, and the confidential trust and discretion devolved by him on me.

It would give us much pleasure to publish the letter entire, but its great length precludes us from doing so. The vindication is so complete and overwhelming that the Mississippian, the originator of the misrepresentation, has in an article of considerable length, apologized for its connection with it, unequivocally exonorating Mr W. from all blame.

Cuba and Liberty.—The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," gives the substance of a very interesting conversation had recently with one of the editors of the "Diario," a paper published in the city of Havana. Texas, annexation, and the signs of the times were the subject of conversation, and the *Habanero*, spoke with great warmth, a warmth amounting to enthusiasm, of his anticipations and those of the thousand others in his island, of the day when the power of the mother country having become a rope of sand, and her throne set at naught by the Kingdoms of Europe, she shall have fallen a prey to their wiles and been divided between them, even as Poland was carved and served out piece-meal to Russia, Prussia and Austria—"In that day," said he, "we *Habaneros* will raise the 'stars and stripes' upon the walls of old Moro Castle, and declare our entire and unlimited independence of all European sway! We cannot be Spanish colonists *long*,—we can be colonists of any other power *never*. Even *to-day*, we would become United States citizens if we were strong enough. But the Home Department has quartered an army of tens of thousands of soldiers upon us. We are under martial law. Our taxes are paid because the payment is enforced by the bayonets which our own *piastres* must support. Our revenues are all framed out to monopolists, our privileges of trade sold by the crown to the highest bidder, and our colonial government the bitterest despotism ever suffered by an enduring people. But the time will come when the arm of the government will be shortened, and we shall be free to act alone, or like Texas, ask protection from the American flag."

WAR WITH MEXICO.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, says: "The impression that Mexico will declare war against the United States, is rapidly gaining ground here among those who have access to the most reliable sources of intelligence. It is an opinion, indeed, which I believe is shared by the President and his Cabinet, in common with those holding diplomatic and consular stations in or near Mexico. Such are the private advices from Major Donelson, the American charge in Texas, and the government itself has acted, and is now acting, in view of this contingency; and viewing matters in their true aspect, it is indeed difficult to believe that Mexico will forego an open declaration of hostilities, however ruinous such a step may prove to herself."

☞We are requested to state that the primary meeting of the democratic citizens of Peebles township, to be held on the 16th of August, for the purpose appointing delegates to the County Convention, will convene at the Public School House, in the village of East Liberty

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The balance against us in our trade, says the N. Y. Herald, with Spain and dependencies, is greater than with any other country. The principal articles imported from Spain into the United States are wines, sugars, molasses, spirits and fruits, and the articles exported are cotton, tobacco, provisions, flour and lumber. Our trade with Brazil stands second in the list against us, as we import from that country vast quantities of Coffee, and only supply in return small quantities of flour and cotton manufactures. The trade between this country and Brazil is, however, rapidly increasing, and a few years will suffice to throw the balance on the otherside. The difficulties between Great Britain and Brazil, in relation to a commercial treaty, are doing a great deal towards improving the markets for our cotton manufactures. We are entitled to the most favorable terms from the Brazilian Government, in the entry of our goods into their ports. Of the $6,833,806 imported from Brazil in 1844, $5,602,901 was in the single article of Coffee, which we admit, under the present tariff, free; while the imports into Brazil from the U. States are compelled to pay a very high rate of duty, and are only admitted upon the most restrictive conditions. The government of Great Britain places restrictions upon the importations of the principal articles from Brazil, in many instances, almost amounting to prohibition, notwithstanding which, the manufactures and produce of Great Britain are imported into Brazil upon terms quite as favorable, as the manufactures and produce of the United States. The recent attempt of the Government of Great Britain to place a higher duty upon slave grown sugar than upon that produced by free labor, has produced a retaliatory movement in the Brazilian Government, and the duties upon certain descriptions of English manufactured goods have been increased.

There is a large balance against us in our trade with China, the importations from which country we admit into our ports upon the most favorable terms. Tea is the principle article imported from China, and comprises more than three-fourths of our imports from that country, and is entered free. Our exports to China are candles, naval stores, skins and furs, ginseng, provisions, flour, bread, hops, leather, soap, tobacco, lead, iron, molasses, sugar and cotton manufactures. We are rapidly building up markets in China for our manufactures and will, without doubt, in a few years, be able to reduce the balance against us in our trade with that country, but we have little hope of being able, for many years, to create a balance in our favor. The principal exporting staple of China is tea, and it is very doubtful whether we can build up a trade with the Chinese, to exceed the amount of our annual wants for this article.

The trade between Great Britain and the United States is greater than between any other two countries in the world, and in this trade the balance in our favor is greater, than in our trade with any other country.—the extensive demand in the United Kingdom for our great staple, cotton, enables us to not only liquidate any indebtedness we may have created on our importations but to raise up a balance in our favor, large enough to offset our indebtedness to other countries, in our trade with them, and show a very respectable balance due us in the aggregate commerce of the country. The exportation of cotton alone from the United States, to Great Britain in 1844, was almost sufficient to pay for the whole of our importations from that country The aggregate value of the imports in 1844, was $45,459,122 and the value of cotton exported in the same period $39,493,982. One half of the total exports from the United States in 1844, was to Great Britain, and nearly one half of the total imports into the United States was from that nation. The balance in our favor in our trade with England, was larger than the aggregate value of our exports to any other country.

Our foreign trade with all countries is small compared with the extent of our internal trade, but it is necessary that every outlet for our produce and manufactures, should be fostered and increased to preserve our domestic trade in a healthy state. An external demand for our products, relieves the home market and has a very favorable effect upon prices.

Crops in Ohio.—We gather the following encouraging facts, relative to the crops in Ohio, from the Columbus Statesman of the the 18th inst:

Lorain County.—Wheat, about one-fourth of a crop; corn very poor.

Clermont.—Wheat, crop better than it has been for the last ten years; corn very good.

Lake.—About the same as last year.

Stark.—Wheat, about half a crop; corn and oats good.

Highland.—Wheat, better crop than has been since 1819; corn and oats very good.

Richland.—Wheat, good as last year; corn, tolerable; oats good.

Tuscarawas.—Wheat about half a crop; corn and oats good.

Meigs.—Wheat unusually fine; corn and oats good.

Fairfield.—Wheat crop about an average; corn and oats a full crop.

Guernsey.—Wheat, an average crop; corn and oats promise fair.

Hamilton.—Wheat crop excellent; corn and oats good.

Warren, Butler and Preble.—Reported to be similar to Hamilton.

Greene.—The greatest abundance of wheat ever known before, and superior in quality; corn and oats very fine.

Original Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.—The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following characteristic anecdote of the old hero, and refers to it as strikingly illustrative of his remarkable aptness in judging human character. The life of Jackson doubtless abounds in similar reminiscences; and it will devolve upon his future biographer to preserve them from oblivion:

In the winter of 1832, President Jackson conferred the mission to Russia upon a justly deserving son of Pennsylvania. Before the newly-appointed minister, however, had departed on his mission, he deemed it due to the President to ask his counsel in reference to the selection of a secretary of legation. The President declined all interference, and remarked to the minister that the United States government would hold *him* responsible for the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that he would consequently be at liberty to choose his own secretary. The minister returned his respectful acknowledgements; but, before taking a final leave, sought his especial advice in regard to a young gentleman then in the service of the State Department, and who was highly recommended by the then secretary. Gen. Jackson promptly said: "I advise you, sir, not to take that man: *he is not a good judge of preaching.*" The minister seemed puzzeled, and observed that the objection needed explanation. "I am able to give it," said the old hero; and he thus continued:

"On last Sabbath morning, I attended divine service in the Methodist Episcopal church, in this city. There I listened to a soul-inspiring sermon by Professor Durbin, of Carlisle—one of the ablest pulpit orators in America. Seated in a pew near me, I observed this identical young man, apparently an attentive listener. On the day following, he came into this chamber, on public business; when I had the curiosity to ask his opinion of the sermon and the preacher. And what think you, sir! The young upstart, with consummate assurance, pronounced *that* sermon all froth, and Professor Durbin a humbug! I took the liberty of saying to him: '*My young man, you are a humbug yourself, and don't know it.*' And now," continued the venerable old man, his eye lighted up with intense animation, "rest assured, my dear sir, that a man who is not a better judge of preaching than *that*, is wholly unfit to be your companion. And besides," he added, "if he were the prodigy the Secretary of State represents him to be, he would be less anxious to confer his services upon you—he would rather be anxious to retain them himself." The President's advice was, of course, followed by the ambassador: and the young man's subsequent career of vice and folly proved that the General's estimate of his character, albeit founded upon a common place incident, was substantially correct.

☞At a meeting of the Sub Committee of arrangements, for the ceremonies in honor of the memory of General Andrew Jackson, held on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in the name of the committee of arrangements, we return our thanks to the directors of the Hand street Bridge and Northern Liberty Bridge Companies, for permitting the procession to pass, toll free, on the 17th inst.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to Wilson McCandless, Esq., for the eloquent and appropriate Eulogium, delivered on that day.

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee are due to Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Dr. Magill, for their participation in the exercises of the day.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Mr. Luke Taaffe, for his promptness in furnishing his warehouse for the use of Committee without expense.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the officers of the day, to the Mayor and City Councils, to the various military and fire companies, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the citizens generally for their successful efforts to render the occasion one of solemnity and interest, as was due to the public services of the man to whose memory we were met to do honor.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the merchants, manufacturers and others, for respect shown upon the occasion by them, in closing their stores and ceasing to do business, at the request of the Councils and committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the city papers.

MEXICO.

The most interesting question of the day, now that Texas is annexed, is what will be the course of Mexico when she receives the news. The Baltimore American of the 17th publishes the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman residing in Vera Cruz, to his friend in that city, under date of June 24, the latest date from that place:

"War between this country and the United States appears inevitable. My opinion is now completely changed, and from the continued and most recent news from Texas, it appears to be reduced to a certainty that that country will be united to the States, which will be considered here as tantamount to a declaration of war. This is beyond a doubt. What figure this country will make in war with their powerful neighbor remains to be seen. A poor impoverished country destitute of resources, without Navy, without a fort on the coast; excepting San Juan de Ulloa here, with an unpaid army wretchedly officered, against the United States, full of resources of every kind, the result seems not to admit of a doubt, unless some of the European powers lend their aid, which is not thought probable. I have it from good authority, that England will not, and it is not likely that France will; those two countries having enough to do to watch each other's movements, and preserve the equilibrim of Europe.

Some think that the seas will swarm with privateers with Mexican commissions, but others are of opinion that this will not be tolerated in the present age, as it would be equivalent to piracy, it being well known that there are not in existence enough Mexican seamen to man half a dozen privateers. In short, things look exceedingly squally here, and a few short weeks at most will unravel the mystery. Whatever stand Mexico takes she will be sure to err, for I never saw such a set of politicians, or a people less capable of governing themselves. Do what they will they cannot preserve quiet among themselves: For my part I am afraid we shall have a repetition of the scenes presented in 1839, an abandoned city, and the castle in possession of a foreign power. So much for the situation of this misguided Republic."

The Right Spirit.—Mr Buchanan sent to the Democrats of the Second Congressional District, of Philadelphia, the following toast:

The Democratic Party—the party of power and progress, whose policy it is, continually to elevate and ennoble man, to exalt and enrich the Nation. Its ascendency is best perpetuated by inculcating harmony in its ranks, and adhering faithfully to its principles.

We ask attention to it because it breathes the right spirit, is peculiarly appropriate, and well originated. It is the policy of the Democratic party only that can exalt and enrich this nation. Whig policy has been attempted, and convulsive embarrassments have been the results; but to obtain success, to place Democratic policy in the ascendency, to make it the policy of the party, there must be (as Mr B. so well says) harmony in the ranks of the party and faithful adhesion to its principles. All whoembark in the contest must fight for principles. Particular objects must not be lost sight of, and men who support the broad principles of Democracy, must be lost sight of, and men who support the broad principles of Democracy, must alone be recognized as candidates of the party.—Cliques, cabals, factions and knots, having some pet object in view, must be alike frowned down. President-makers must be disregarded, or else looked upon as mischief makers. The party, its principles, its supremacy, must be ever remembered, and stout Democratic hearts must beat in "union and harmony" to acquire the victory so desired and desirable.—*Keystone.*

A PETRIFIED WOMAN.

[A Mr Woodward, of Warren county, Ohio, said to be a man of veracity, gives the Eaton Register the following account of a petrified woman. It occurred near Lebanon:]—

"On the 6th day of last month, our venerable and much esteemed friend, John C. Irwin, closed his earthly career, in the full hope of a happier immortality.—On the following day an appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Elder W Clark. His remains were decently interred in the grave yard near West Lebanon. Some time previous to his death he had expressed a desire that the body of his first wife should be removed to this grave yard. Accordingly, on the 24th ult., the citizens of Lebanon and the vicinity, undertook to remove the remains of Mrs Irwin. I went with others in search of her grave. We found it on a very high point of white oak ground, near Rock Creek, where they had formerly lived. And when we had opened the grave down on the coffin, we found it about one fourth in water, and the plank of the coffin very rotten; however, we got several pieces of bark under it, to bind it together and lift it out.

From the great weight of the coffin, we were curious to see it opened; and to our utter astonishment, there lay the body in full size It was covered with a thin skum of black dirt, which appeared to be alive with very little worms of a yellow color, but they soon disappeared when exposed to the air. When we came to examine more minutely; we found that the body had petrified, and became a smooth white limestone in appearance. The head and neck had petrified, and nothing remained but the naked bone, and the hairs of the head, and some feathers which had been in a pillow. The arms are petrified at the elbow joint, and nothing remained of the lower part of the arms and hands but the naked bones. The foot had also petrified, and fell off at the ankle joint; and the stone appeared shelly. At the knee joints the legs appeared to be solid stone. Around each leg, where she wore her gaiters—being a very fleshy woman—the garter had made a very deep impression, and this impression was plainly visible in the stone, except some parts where it appeared solid. The thickness of the stone was about that of common Spanish sole leather."

☞The Vermont Central Railroad will be built. $1,200,000 has been subscribed in Boston; $600,000 along the line of the road; and Mr Belkap, the builder of the Fitchburg Railroad, has signified his intention of subscribing $500,000, if he can obtain the building of this one.

☞The rise in the Osage river this year is said to be forty feet and greater than has been known before for a long series of years.

☞The following lines were written by John Hayes, celebrated for his oratorical powers in our State, during the old and new court controversy. They relate to Gen. Jackson:

"His pride was not of ancestry,
His glory was his own,
By hardy deeds of chivalry,
In many battles won.

Enthroned upon his country's love
He ruled resplendently,
In dignity advanced above
The height of royalty

Whilst Mississippi rolls *her* tide
Across *his* field of fame,
With *her* last deathless wave shall glide
The honors of *his* name."

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

The new light draught and swift running steamer, New Hampshire, for Cincinnati and Louisville, on Tuesday afternoon. JAS MAY.
july 22.

JOHN WALKER, JOSEPH WOODWELL.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

WALKER & WOODWELL,
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
NO. 91 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of goods in their line, comprising as follows:

Table and Desert Knives and Forks;
Ivory do., in sets and dozens;
Pen and Pocket Knives, of superior quality;
Razors, do. do.;
Scissors, do. do.;
Wilson's Shoe and Butcher Knives;
Speer and Jackson's Hand Saws;
Building Materials;
Union Factory Planes;

With a general assortment of house-keeping articles. The above stock is entirely new and purchased for cash, which we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms We would invite the attention of country Merchants in particular, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having purchased for cash, we are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. WALKER & WOODWELL,
july 22-tf. No 91 Wood st.
N. B. Mahogany Veneers for sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL
AT
NO. 49
LIBERTY STREET.

THE subscriber invites the special attention of his friends and customers to his present stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting in part of every variety of

Tweed, Cashmaret and Linnen Coats
BUFF, WHITE AND FIGURED
MARSEILLES VESTS,
Of a great variety of patterns. Also, a general assortment of FANCY FRENCH CASSIMERE,
SUMMER CLOTH,
French Linen Drillings,
GAMBROOON & SUMMER PANTS,
Of every description, made in every style and the best manner, all of which will be sold low.
He has also a general assortment of
CHOICE GOODS.
suitable for the PRESENT SEASON—such as *CASHMARET, DRATATA, AND LIGHT FRENCH CLOTH*, of a variety of colors, &c.
All of which he will make to order in the best and most fashionable style, to suit customers, on very moderate terms. ☞Call and examine.
P. DELANY,
july 22 **49** Liberty st.

Prospectus of the New Library of Law and Equity.

UNDER the direction of Francis J. Troubat, Esq. of Philadelphia, Hon Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster, and Wilson M'Candless, Esq. of Pittsburgh.

This work contains the best productions of English law authors, without regard to priority of claim on the part of any American publisher. Such books are now notoriously too dear. The reason is, that as fast as they appear they become monopolies in the hands of booksellers in the Atlantic cities. Under the plea of right acquired by the addition of notes of American decisions, the latter claim an undivided title to those works, and set a burthensome price on them.—The publishers of the work now offered to the profession througout the Union, will not respect such titles, but will re-print the standard British law books as fast as they eminate from the London market. Should new editions of the works of such writers as Starkie, the Chittys, Stephen and Archbold, appear, they shall also be included; and Digests of Equity and Law decisions—works which have been studiously kept out of the Law Library published at Philadelphia—shall have a place in the proposed new one, together with every new valuable English treatise on Chancery or Common Law.

☞This work will be issued monthly in numbers of 150 pages, printed on fine white paper and good new long primer type, at seven dollars per annum, payable half yearly.

ISAAC G. M'KINLEY,
J. M. G. LESCURE.
Harrisburgh, Pa., July 1, 1845.—july 22-tf.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Armstrong county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the *Second Tuesday, being the 9th day of September*, 1845, the following described real estate, to wit.

1st. In-lot No 65, in the borough of Freeport, situate on the north side of Market-street, containing in breadth on said street 66 feet, and in length 159 feet.
2nd. *Also*—In-lot No 3, in the borough of Freeport, known as lot No 3, in Kirkland's plot, being part of Out-lot No 13.
3rd. *Also*—All that part of lot No 56, lying on the north side of the Pennsylvania canal, bounded on the north by Market-street, on the west by lot No 57, on the south by Pennsylvania canal, and on the east by First-street.
4th. *Also*—One fourth part of In-lot No 100, in the borough of Freeport, bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the north by High-street, and on the south and east by the residue of the lot. Containing on High-street, 33 feet, and on Fourth street 79½ feet.
5th. *Also*—Lot No 97, bounded on the east by lot No 96, on the south by Mulberry-alley, on the west by lot No 98, and on the north by High-street.
6th. *Also*—Part of In-lot No 19, in Freeport, bounded on the east, by lot No 20, on the north, by the Pennsylvania canal, on the west by Mrs Southerland and Armstrong, and on the South by Mrs Southerland and Water-street.

Late the estate of Robert Lowrey dec'd. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day on the premises, when and where attention will be given, and the terms made known by Jas Gillespie, administrator, and Rhoda Lowrey, administratrix of said dec'd. By order of the Court.
JOHN R. JOHNSTON, *Clerk.*
jy 22-3tw

THE Science of Double Entry Book-keeping, by J C Colt.
The American System of practical Book-keeping, exemplified in one sett of Books by double entry, by Jas A Bennett. For sale by
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER.
july 16 43 Market street.

Fresh Family Flour.

A FRESH supply of "Thompson's Extra (White Wheat) Family Flour, just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.,
jy15. Front street near Smithfield.

Office of Com. General of Subsistence.
Washington, July 14, 1845.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
100 barrels of pork
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour
70 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
350 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pickens, or Barracas, Pensacola, Florida.
224 barrels of pork
530 barrells fresh superfine flour
530 barrels of new white field beans
4000 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard sperm candles
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
830 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the Public Landing six miles from Fort Towson mouth of the Chiemichi.
504 barrels of pork
1170 barrels of fresh superfine flour
450 bushels of new white field beans
9000 pounds of good hard soap
3600 pounds of good hard sperm candles
180 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1980 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1846; and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February 1846.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi river opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman, and Rice's warehouse.
100 barrels of pork
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour
90 bushels of new white field beans
1800 pounds of good hard soap
1300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good, clean dry fine salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st May, 1846.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peter's.
168 barrels of pork
360 barrels of fresh superfine flour
150 bushels of new white field beans
2100 pounds of good hard soap
1900 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered from the 15th May 1846, to the 15th June 1846.

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri River.
300 bushels of new white field beans
4600 pounds of good hard soap
3600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
125 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1000 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all May, 1846.

At Fort Scott, on the Marmaton river, Missouri, seventy miles land transportation from Independence, on the Missouri river.
150 bushels of new white field beans
1200 pounds of good hard soap
1950 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
650 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered in May, 1846.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.
40 barrels pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
36 bushels of new white field beans
600 pounds of good hard soap
650 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
175 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1846.

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
56 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
30 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
28 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
220 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder by the 15th September, 1846.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.
112 barrels of pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
1300 pounds of good hard soap
1300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
300 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder by the 15th September, 1846.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.
100 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
1300 pounds good hard soap
1300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
35 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
420 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder in October, 1846.

At Detroit, Michigan.
130 barrels of pork
160 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
2000 pounds of good hard soap
1950 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
600 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One-half on the 1st June, 1846; remainder in all October, 1846.

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1846, and 1st March, 1847.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be first salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article, in pieces not exceeding eight pounds each.

When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork is to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, full hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Fort Atkinson and St. Peter's must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, in the first week of April, 1846. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such storehouses as may be designated by the agents of the department. The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the district attorney, or by some person well known to the government, otherwise, their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the treasury for payment; which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid, under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a seperate envelop, and marked "Proposals for furnishing army subsistence."
GEO GIBSON,
Com Gen. Subsistence.

Note—Editors will not be paid for inserting in their papers this advertisement, unless authorized to do so by the Commissary General of Subsistence.
july 22-1awt15th Sept.

2 Horse Family Hack Carriage at Auction.

AT 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th inst. in front of Davis' Auction Store, corner of Wood and 5th streets, will be sold, a Two Horse Family Hack Carriage, in good order and nearly new, with double falling top.
jy22 J. D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

To the Patrons of the Morning Post and Mercury and Manufacturer.

Under an agreement with Messrs. Bigler, Sargent & Bigler, such of our subscribers as may have paid us in advance for either of our papers, will be supplied for the unexpired time at our charge. All debts due or to become due on subsisting contracts, for advertising, &c., are to be collected by us, and all such contracts are to be fulfilled by our successors.

We earnestly solicit all those indebted to us to make *immediate payment*. We intend to devote ourselves to closing our business, and those who owe us must settle up.

We will remain at the office of the Post, where we may be found during business hours.
PHILLIPS & SMITH.

☞The above notice of Messrs. Phillips & Smith, in reference to subscriptions paid in advance, as well as subsisting contracts for Advertising, explains fully and correctly the arrangement made between us.
jy 22 BIGLER, SARGENT & BIGLER.

B. E. CONSTABLE,
83 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

OFFERS the remainder of his stock of Summer Goods, to the inspection of all who wish to purchase

AT EASTERN COST.

French Lawns, Organdi Ginghams, richest styles, at 15 and 31, worth 56 cts.
Rich French Balzarines at 31 cts., worth 75;
Black Bareges with Satin stripes, rich, very cheap;
Bonnet Ribbons, new, at 12½, worth 31 cts.;
Barage Scarfs and Shawls, equally low prices;
Ladies Lace Caps at 37½ cts. worth $1, new style,
Florence Braid Bonnets, new, at $1 37½ and upwards;
Checked, Striped, Lace and Mull Muslins;
Colored Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Crape;
Parasolets, and Parasols, beautiful styles and cheap;
French work Collars, Chinecsettes, Cravats, Gloves, &c: &c.
Cotton and thread Laces and Edgings, Bobinet Laces;
French Ginghams for dresses, from 20 cts. to 25 cts.;

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Shirts, Collars, Bosoms; in good variety;
Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Gauze Cotton under Shirts, Silk, do. and Drawers.
jy 4-2m

Professor Espy,

HAVING arrived in this city, will deliver a course of Lectures on his THEORY OF STORMS at Philo Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, commencing precisely at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ P M.
Tickets for the course, 50 cents, may be had at the Exchange Hotel and at the Book stores on Market st, and at the office of the Journal and Age. jy21

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of Patterson & Vandyke:
No 106, June Term, 1842.
And now, to wit, July 19th, 1845; Petition of Joseph Knox, assignee, praying to be discharged from his trust, read and heard, and on motion of Wm Wilson, Esq., The Court order that notice of the application of said assignee to be discharged, be given in the Morning Post, for three weeks, and at the expiration of said period, if no cause be shown to the contrary, the said assignee shall be discharged.
From the Record, GEO. R. RIDDLE,
jy 21 Prothonotary.
(A Copy.)

J. L. SHEE'S
CASH RAG WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Pennand Irwin streets, Pittsburgh.

The highest price paid in cash for Country Rags, Baling Rope and Cotton Waste. Also, dealer in Chloride of Lime, Paper, Twine, &c., at cash prices.
july 14-dly.

REMOVAL.
COOLEY & LAIRD,
Merchant Tailors,

HAVE Removed to No. 2, Water street, near the corner of Wood, and near the spot from whence they were driven by the fire, where they will be happy to see their old customers. jy19.

Piano Fortes.

TWO new and elegant Piano Fortes, manufactured by A H Gale & Co., New York, just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices by
JOHN H MELLOR,
jy19 122 Wood st.

Valuable Biographical Works.

BLAKE'S Biographical Dictionary, comprising a summary account of the most distinguished persons of all Ages, Nations, and Professions, including more than one thousand articles of American Biography.

Life of George Washington—Sparks Life of George Washington, in one volume, 8vo.

Life of Benjamin Franklin—Containing the autobiography, with notes and a continuation, by Jared Sparks.

The Life of Thomas Jefferson—The third President of the United States, with parts of his correspondence never before published, by George Tucker.

Sir Walter Scott.—Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., by J G Lockhart, 2 vols. 8vo.

Life of Lorenzo De Medici.—Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo De Medici, called the Magnificent, 2 vols. 8vo.

Life of Petrarch.—By Thomas Campbell, Esq., author of Pleasures of Hope, in 1 vol 8vo.

Mrs. Hannah More.—Memoirs of the life and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah More, by William Roberts, Esq.

The above, with a large assortment of Historical and Miscellaneous Works, for sale by C. H. KAY, Bookseller, No. 76, Market st., between 4th st. and Diamond. jy19.

Notice.

PERSONS having claims against me, will please send them, during my absence, to my attorney, Ernest Heidelberg Esq., who is authorised to adjust them according to my instructions.
jy-13 O. HOFFMAN.

STEWART'S Philosophy of the Human Mind.
Cousins' Psyschology.
Abercombie's Intellectual Philosophy, at
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER'S,
july 16 43 Market street.

Cheese.

70 BOXES prime Cheese, in good order, received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.
jy15. Front street, near Smithfield.

Whiskey.

40 BBLS. "Cincinnati" Rectified Whiskey, just received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.,
jy 15 Front street.

School for Young Ladies.

THE Rev. W. J., Mrs. and Miss Bakewell, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their School will re-open on Monday, August 11th. The course of Instruction will embrace English Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, History, Geography with the use of the Globes, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Astromony, Botany, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra and the Mathematics, French and Latin.

Terms per quarter for Pupils over 11 years of age, $15 00
Terms per quarter for Pupils under 11 years of age, 10 00
French, $5; Music, $10; French and Music 12 50
Six Young Ladies can be received as Boarders.
For Board and Tuition, including French and Music, per half year, $100.
☞Liberty street, opposite Third.
jy12-1m.