The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1845.

☞ V B. PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 59, Pine street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

OUR NAVY AGAIN.—The Gazette of Tuesday, contains nearly a column, in reply to our article of Monday. The editor is evidently in a passion; he has given his readers a morning repast of low abuse; if they are content, we certainly will not complain.—Perhaps it would be proper to remind him, however, that he commenced, in every instance, the discussions which have passed between us. In our reply, which has so much excited his wrath, we treated him fairly; we did not give a representation of what was said by him. But we clipped the paragraphs remarked upon from his paper, and published them precisely as we found them. In order that there may be no mistake, the attention of the reader is again directed to the paragraphs of the Gazette, upon which our remarks were predicated. Here they are:

"The last arrivals from England bring accounts of a naval review by the Queen of a squadron lying at Spithead, ready for sea, of the following vessels: The Queen, of 110 guns, Albion 90, Trafalgar 120, St Vincent 120, Rodney 92, Vanguard 80, Superb 80, Canopus 84, Vernon, 50. Total 826 guns. If any "contingency" respecting Oregon, or the rights of neutrals, or possible a determination to preserve the independence of Mexico, as necessary to British interests, should call this squadron into the Gulf, reinforced as it would be with steamers and ships from the West India, and Halifax stations, *what would become of our little navy.*"

"A word as to the possibility of Great Britain interfering in our quarrel with Mexico. *That power possesses as much of this continent as we do, and may possibly, nay, will probably, say that she has as good a right to interfere in any thing affecting her interests as she has in Europe, Asia, or South America.* What is her practice there? The latest advices from Montevideo say that the British, in conjunction with the French, (with whom they seem at present to have an excellent understanding;) have notified the government of Buenos Ayres that the war which wages with Montevideo *must cease*—it is against British and French interests that it should continue. Recently the British government told the French government that it could not permit the French to permanently occupy one foot of the Empire of Morocco. The French promptly disavowed any intention of doing so. Turkey, it is also notorious, has long been upheld because Great Britain will not admit either Russia or any other power to occupy it. *The rule with Great Britain appears to be, to interfere wherever her interests may seem to call for it, and we may depend upon it, she will weigh in the balance the value of the custom against the probability of our turning* (after we have subdued Mexico) *to the conquest of Canada.*"

A re-examination of the paragraphs in question, will satisfy the impartial reader, that we did not misrepresent the Gazette, in the most minute particular. The editor, in his zeal to find fault with the National administration, has gone a step too far, and now his rage knows no bounds, judging from the tone of his reply, because we placed upon his article, the only construction, which can be fairly given it.

We can assure the editor that we do love our country, though we have never claimed more of that proper feeling that we have at all times cheerfully accorded to others, but when such views as are expressed in the above paragraphs, are written and published by us, we shall certainly expect to have the sincerity of our devotion called in question.

The Gazette, unintentionally, no doubt, has conferred a favor upon us. We thank him for directing special attention to the closing paragraph of our article, and to convince him that we are perfectly sincere, we again give it a place, and unite with our neighbor in calling the attention of the public to it:

"Let Great Britain do as she may, the American Government will retain Texas and Oregon. Conscious of a just claim—satisfied that Great Britain is without a shadow of right, the position taken by the President will be adhered to with unshaken firmness, even though Victoria herself, with our neighbor, as rear admiral, should take command of the Spithead squadron."

Now that we have given the above paragraph sufficient notoriety, will the Gazette, be good enough to say whether it finds fault with the opinion expressed above, i. e. that "*Let Great Britain do as she may, the American Government will retain Texas and Oregon?*" If the Gazette is not with the British on the Texas and Oregon questions, then will it unite with us, and cordially sustain the Government in all its efforts to "retain Texas and Oregon." Our neighbor must see that there is but two parties to the dispute. The one is the United States—the other Great Britain. If the Gazette is really with the country, and desirous of "retaining *Texas and Oregon*," which is undoubtedly the *American side of the question*, then we can only say that the views and feelings of the editor are much misunderstood. When we see a direct avowal in the Gazette that he is in favor of "retaining Texas and Oregon," it will give us great pleasure, so far as we can, to correct this erroneous impression.

We cannot but regard the course of the Gazette, on the Texas and Oregon questions, as entirely inexplicable. The Gazette vehemently opposed the Annexation of Texas, mainly upon the ground that to annex that country to the United States, would increase slave power—that it would give Southern interests a commanding influence in Congress.

How is it with Oregon? Slavery cannot exist in that Territory; the annexation resolutions, if our recollection of their provisions is correct, are clear and explicit to that effect. Slavery can never be tolerated in Oregon. Why then, is the Gazette, apparently so anxious to make it appear, that our right to Oregon is *questionable?* Oregon, must, when divided, and brought into the Union, give to the states where slavery does not exist, a decided ascendency in Congress. If then it was important, and the Gazette so considered it, to keep Texas out of the Union, with a view of weakening slave power, why is the editor of that paper so anxious to throw obstacles in the road of an increase of representation and influence from *free states* to be formed out of Oregon?

GREAT BUSINESS.—The Reading Journal states, that on Tuesday last there passed down the Reading railroad twelve hundred and thirty four cars laden with coal—averaging four and a half tons each—making in the aggregate five thousand five hundred and fifty-three tons of coal, all passed over the road from one end to the other in a single day. This is said to be the larges amount of coal ever taken over the road in one day since it has been in operation

[AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE—Foreign coin is now repudiated, except at a depreciated value—Spanish bits, levies and quarters as half dimes, dimes and twenty-three cents American.

THE REVENUE LAWS AND TEXAS.—The Union of July 30th contains a circular, from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collectors and officers of customs, in reference to the attempt made to evade our revenue laws by bringing in goods through Texas—briefly noticed in yesterday's Post. The Secretary directs the collection of duties, as heretofore, upon all the imports from, Texas into the United States and,

2d. In all cases where the application is made to enter goods with the privilege of drawback of duties on exportations into Texas, before granting the debenture certificate you will diligently inquire into the circumstances of the case, with a view to ascertain whether this exportation is intended for the consumption of the cargo in Texas, or for re-importation into the United States; and any attempt to obtain a drawback of the duties, where the goods are really designed for consumption within our limits, is a manifest fraud on our revenue laws, which will be prevented by all the lawful means within the power of this department.

THE HON. JOHN CALHOUN, says the Kentucky Gazette, late a member of Congress from this State, and at present Judge of the 14th Judicial District, has abandoned whigery, and come out strongly for the cause and doctrines of democracy. The Henderson Kentuckian is quite savage about it, and the Journal is preparing to heap its abuse upon him, but we imagine that Mr. C. will care little for such assailants. He is a gentleman of much talent and influence, and a valuable acquisition to our party.

FOR TEXAS.—Yesterday morning says the St Louis, Organ, the steamer Lexington from the Missouri River, brought down 116 men, belonging to the 4th regiment of United States Infantry, lately stationed at Fort Scott. They are under the command of Major Graham, and their destination is Texas, by the way of New Orleans.

The Lexington reports the Missouri falling very fast.

FISHING IN TEXAS.—What glorious fishing meteor says the N. O. Picayune, we can find in the San Gabriel, Bosque, Little River, and other streams of Texas emptying into the Brazos near the Falls—we suppose it may be equally good in other water courses which find their way into the Trinity and Colorado high up, but our experience extendeth not that far. After the speckled mountain trout of the North, to our liking come the fresh water trout of the South, and no where have we seen them grow larger or more plentiful than in the Texan streams we have mentioned above. When the United States dragoons shall have a station in the neighborhood of these rivers, where now the buffalo roam in countless throngs and the fierce Camanche and other prairie tribes have away almost undisputed, then can one go a fishing on the beautiful and romantic San Gabriel without fear or without danger. Not so now,—at least not so two months ago—for then it was as neccessary to take a rifle and a revolver along with you to the water as a hook and line; and while you watched for a moment the latter, waiting for a bite you were obliged to look the next to the adjacent prairies or bushes, lest some prowling Camanche or Waco might jump upon you unawares Right glad shall we be when one can visit this delightful range without care and without danger.

INDIAN CORN IN ENGLAND.—A writer in the London League, speaking of the introduction of Indian Corn into England, says, that about twenty-seven years ago he purchased a quantity of it, the price then being low, and sent it to mill to have it ground. The miller, when informed that he intended to feed his pigs with it, shook his head and remarked, "Depend on it, friend, it will never do—it is all a mistake—you have made but a poor bargain." The buyer was not to be frightened—he got his meal home, mixed it with steamed potatoes, and in about a month his swine were as firm and fat as could be wished. The miller called one day, and seeing his prophecy put at nought, exclaimed, "Oh, neighbor, it was the potatoes that did it." Nevertheless he fed his hogs on the same kind of diet, and with similar results.

The writer in the League calls upon the Legislature to take off the duty upon the article, and remarks:—

"The crops of it are most abundant in America, and hundreds of acres are left to rot and spoil on the land, on account of its great cheapness, compared with the price of labor. What a lamentable consideration to think that the bounties of Heaven should be so wasted and neglected form nothing more than the perverseness and selfishness of men who study too little the happiness and comfort of those whose well-doing would be their gain! The advantage of its introduction, *untaxed*, would prove of great service to the laboring class, who too often feed their swine at an enormous expense and great privation."

HINTS TO LADIES.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to lie a distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last, without the strips of paper.

☞ A western editor commences a long exhortation to bachelors with the following words: "Come, you poor, miserable, lonely, dearthless, fractional parts of animated nature, come up here and be talked to."

☞ Every man certainly has a fair right to live, and the duty of every just man is, TO LET HIM LIVE. Blessed be the day, if come it ever should, when every man will learn that his own true prosperity is essentially involved in the prosperity of his neighbor.

OH, THE POLK RUIN!—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Water Power and Land Co. haue declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., and are understood to have a very large surplus or reserved fund in hand beside. A New Hampshire journal states the reserved fund to be $600,000.

New Mayor of New York.—The New Mirror gives the following republican anecdote of the new municipal first magistrate:

Mr Havemayer was educated at Columbia College, where he took his degree with great credit to himself. The day after his release from Alma Mater, he was standing with his father on the steps of the sugar bakery, and the old gentleman took the opportunity to inquire into his choice of a profession.

"I suppose, now, you have finished your education, you will be a lawyer or a physician?"

"Neither!" said the son.

"And what then?" exclaimed the father, a little surprised at the son's decision.

"In the first place, sir, I'll drive that cart!" was the firm reply, "and when I have been through all the subordinate steps of your business, I'll share in the direction of it, with your leave."

He "suited the action to the word," for calling to the man who was about leaving the door with a load, he jumped up on the cart, took the reins and commenced his apprenticeship. He *drove cart for a year*, and rose gradually through all the stations of his father's employ, till he finally became a partner, and an able one, in the business.

FOR THE POST.

MR. EDITOR,—Permit a plain country man to say a few words through your paper, in regard to the county nominations generally, and especially concerning the office of Clerk of the Courts. I would respectfully ask the County Convention to pay more respect to the rights of "*the country*," than they have hitherto received; at the present time all but one of the offices, about the Court House are filled by persons taken from the two cities. Geo R Riddle, and Thomas Farley, the Prothonotary and the Clerk of the Courts, are citizens of Allegheny—E Trovillo, Sheriff; Samuel Roseburg, the Recorder; John C Davitt, the Treasurer; P A Madeira, the Register, and John Forsyth and W. Magill, Commissioners, are *all* citizens of Pittsburgh. James Cunningham, Esq., is the only representative of *the country*, that there is among all the office-holders about the Court House. It will be observed, that both parties are alike obnoxious to the charge of *systematically*, excluding the country from any thing like its due share of the offices. May we not hope that the Democrats will set the example of giving to the people of the country their just portion of the offices?

So much for the generalities. Let me now take occasion to call the attention of the Democracy to the claims of Maj. Jas. C. Richey, of Robinson, who is a candidate for nomination for Clerk. He is honest and capable, an industrious farmer, and will be strongly sustained by his fellow-citizens in the country. His friends confidently commend him to the Democrats of the cities.

PLOUGHSHARE.

☞ From that celebrated mint, the *Louisville Journal*, the whigs circulate a Rumback that Mr Benton says the democrats committed "a blunder" in nominating Mr Polk. Do Mr Clay's friends think it was a blunder?

☞ The ladies of New York have resolved to marry no man who does not take a newspaper—and furthermore they won't allow a fellow to look at them who owes the printer for more than one year's subscription. Right.

☞ A temperance lecturer is now attempting to prove that the beast which was chained a thousand years, and then let loose to scourge mankind, is nothing else than *rum*. "This, then," says the Philadelphia Gazette, "is what is meant by the beast's having so many *horns*, and so many mouths to match them.

BRITISH NEWS FROM OREGON.

The *Albion* has received a letter from "a highly authentic source" in Oregon, from which it publishes the following extracts. The date is not given, but it doubtless came by way of Canada, and is a good deal later than any former advices from that country:

To the Editor of the Albion:

As it may be interesting to you to have a brief sketch of the state of public affairs in the Oregon Territory, I subjoin an outline of intelligence received from thence.

Her Majesty's sloop of war Modeste visited the Columbia River in the month of July last, where she remained three weeks, and afterwards called at the Forts Victoria and Simpson, on the Northwest coast. There was a large influx of immigrants from the United States last year, about 1500 persons having arrived in Oregon from St. Louis and the Sandwich Islands, some of whom, however, were so much disappointed in the country that they immediately left it for California, while others returned across the Rocky Mountains.

Notwithstanding the generally lawless character of the emigrants, there has been no serious extended outbreak among them, which is principally attributable to the circumstance of the Provisional Government having followed up the regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company in restrictions on the importation and distillation of spirituous liquors; but it is much feared that these wholesome restrictions cannot be long enforced, naturally giving rise to much apprehension on the part of the more respectable and well conducted portion of the community. A very bad feeling exists between the settlers and the Indians, and some of the latter has been shot for trivial offences. This prejudice extends also to the half-cast population, and it was lately discovered that some 30 or 40 persons had entered into a conspiracy to destroy all the half-breeds and foreigners, and they were alone prevented from prosecuting their enterprise by the smallness of their party.

The Provisional Government is ostensibly established only until the Boundary Question is settled, and the United States establish their jurisdiction over the country; but there is a large party of the settlers who are disposed to declare themselves independent, as they feel that they are too far removed from the United State to be benefited by their protection.

THE IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ITS FAVORABLE PROSPECTS.

We extract the following observations from the columns of the Albany Argus of the 11th instant:

"This [the iron trade] was never in a condition so prosperous. The demand for iron is far larger than can be supplied, and the prices remunerate the manufacturers better than at any time within the last fifteen years. There is a large demand not only for railway iron, but for all kinds of iron, from the common pig to bar and bolt and sheet iron. The activity in building is felt throughout all the ramifications of the iron trade.

"In consequence of this demand and the value of the business, capital is very heavily taking that direction. We understand that *forty* new furnaces are erecting, or have been recently erected in Pennsylvania alone. The product of each furnace may be fairly estimated at 5,000 tons per annum. When these are all in blast, their whole product will be 200,000 tons of iron, which will probably be brought into market by the year 1846. The present production of Pennsylvania is about 250,000 tons. So her production of iron will be nearly doubled in one year. This is an enormous increase, yet the demand is so great that there is no probability that it will overstock the market.

The expense of erecting a furnace and putting it in operation with all its fixtures, will not exceed $20,000. Its product of 5,000 tons will sell for at least $30 per ton *at the furnace*. The whole cost of manufacture will in no ordinary event exceed $20 per ton. Thus, under the present prices there is a profit of $10 on each ton of iron manufactured in Pennsylvania. This on an aggregate of 300 000 tons, the product of 1845 makes a profit of $3,000,000. From information acquired from iron-masters we consider the profit of $10 per ton, at present prices, is rather less than the actual result.

"Pennsylvania is the great iron region of the United States. Its extraordinary and truly valuable varieties of coal, which frequently lay side by side with the iron ore, render it the iron region not only of the United States, but of the world. Of the 500,000 tons of iron consumed in the United States in the year of 1844, Pennsylvania furnished *one-half of the whole amount*. The remainder came from abroad, or was made in New Jersey Maryland, and New York.

"Iron will be the source of incalculable wealth to Pennsylvania. The manufacture is yet in its infancy. In the year 1844 the consumption of England was 1,200,000 tons. That of the United States will soon reach that amount. This will give some of the wealth so vast a demand for iron would throw into Pennsylvania. The papers of that Commonwealth are constantly alluding to the extraordinary prosperities which pervades their State. They have reason for these gratulations. Probably in no year in her past history has the business of her citizens been so profitable. The times of 1835 and 1836 would not compare with the present year. Prices then rose from an expansion of the currency; now from the great and safe law of demand.

"Notwithstanding the recent decline of iron in England, the prospects of the iron trade of the United States are more than favorable. Their prosperity seems fixed for years to come. The demand for iron in Great Britain, and, in truth, upon the whole continent, is so enormous that it will absorb the whole production of Europe for the home market. It is supposed that even the vast iron works of England, which can now produce, when forced, 1,400,000 tons, cannot meet the home consumption during the present or the next year. So far from regarding the recent decline in the iron market as unfavorable, we consider it highly favorable to the extension of the trade. Prices had become too high—exorbitantly so—in England higher even than the inflated prices of '36. A result peculiarly dangerous to its future prosperity had already occurred; consumption was seriously checked.—Sound railway enterprises were suspended on account of the exorbitant price of iron. Notwithstanding the large decline, we are assured by an experienced iron-master that the present prices the profits are not only fair but heavy, and this seems to be the prospects of the trade for some time to come.

"It is also to be remembered that the Emperor of Russia is entering upon a gigantic system of railways to intersect all the principal cities of his vast empire. One of these lines alone, the *St Petersburg* and *Moscow*, is two thousand miles in length. The quantity of iron required will be enormous. He will draw largely upon the English market for years to come.

"Every thing now favors the extension of the iron business, and we entertain the hope that, with the facilities we enjoy, before the lapse of many years, like the cotton manufacture, our iron manufacturers will not only supply our whole demand, But meet Eng and in the markets of the world. The extraordinary progress, and the present superiority of ou cotton manufactures, manifest what the people of the United States can do when they take hold even of those manufactures in which England has defied the competition of the world."

From the Phila. Spirit of the Times, Aug. 5.

THE MOB SPIRIT—THE FIREMEN AND COMMISSIONERS OF SOUTHWARK.

The Board of Commisioners of Southwark last Thursday evening, in addition to taking away the appropriation entirely from the Weccacoe Hose and Franklin Engine companies, cut down the sum heretofore allowed the other companies of the district to $200. The dissatisfaction growing out of this action of the Board has arrayed the whole fire department of the district against the constituted authorities, and it yet remains to be seen which are to rule, or whether a compromise is to be the result. The district since Friday has been a state of excitement, on Saturday night and yesterday (Sunday,) extended to the city and other districts and yesterday rose to a height that at intervals created alarm.

For the purpose of insulting the Commissioners and annoying the citizens of the district the bell of the Weccacoe Hose was rung all day on Friday and until after ten o'clock that night. The Weccacoe and Franklin, between whom a feud existed, burning the hatchet and making common cause, went in the evening while the bell of the former was kept ringing, to the houses of the President and other members of the Board, whom they hissed, groaned and taunted; and with the view of greater annoyance and insult to one of the Commissioners, it was insisted that his house was on fire, and an attempt was made to play upon it—an apparatus being placed in front of the door and an attachment taken out.

The other companies took no part in these proceedings, but it was evident that they generally approved of them, and that the rioters received their tacit encouragement.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, an old building on Christian street wharf, occupied by Wm F. & Clement Hughes, as a hay-press, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon, with its contents of some 50 or 60 tons of hay, a heap of smouldering ruins. How it caught is not known, but the district companies refused to play upon it, and by interference and threats endeavored to prevent the companies from the City and upper districts, of which a number repaired to the fire, from going into service. A few of these, however, opened streams, and played on the flames under the protection of the police and their own strength. An attempt was made by a number of ruffians to beat off the companies coming into the district, and a party of them who had stationed themselves along Second street, between South and Plumb twice forcibly turned back the Delaware Engine. The Superintendent of Police and his posse, aided by the well disposed citizens in the neighborhood, drove the rioters off, and succeeded in subduing one of them. At the fire, a section of the Hope Hose was cut.

The fire at the hay-scales which continued to burn and smoke the whole day yesterday, collected crowds at the site, and the many rumors that prevailed of the state of affairs in Southwark, drew thousands of persons into the district from Philadelphia. The rioters throughout the day and evening were collected on the corners, where they remained in dogged silence, and only dispersed at the approach of the patroles of police.

The Sheriff made requisitions on the Superintendents of Police of the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, &c., who had their forces mustered and ready to act at a moment's warning in case of emergency. Up to twelve o'clock last night, no rioting occured.

Texas Debt.—We are informed by a gentleman who has been a resident in Texas since the begining of the Revolution, and much conversant with public affairs, that the debt of Texas, due in good faith, will not exceed four million of dollars, and that the ungranted public domain, at the lowest estimate, must be worth five times that sum. We have data, and may one of these days lay before our readers, some statements in detail concerning the Texas debt and lands.

Hartford Times.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Oswego Advertiser says that nine of the 77 slaves who made their escape in Maryland passed through that place, a few days on their way to Canada.

☞ "Nancy," said a girl to her companion, "which railroad train do you like best?" "That one," replied Nancy, "which furnishes a spark catcher."

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday, August 8, 1845.

Business is dull and our rivers low, about two feet of water in the channels. Our Canals are also low, yet for the season a good deal is doing in various departments and with small boats our Rivers are daily navigated. Our sales are moderate, stocks good, and our Merchants are preparing for an early Fall business.

Flour—Not much coming in. Sales from boats and wagons at $3.37½@$3.50 c, and from stores and some choice at $3.62½ ℔ bbl.

Grain—Wheat 70@73; Rye 37½; Oats 20@25, Corn 31½c ℔ bushel. Hay $10@15 ℔ ton.

Ashes—Pots 3¾. a sale of good Scorchings last week, 21,000 lbs, at 3c., 4 months; Pearls 4@4¼; Saleratus 4¾@4 1-4 ℔ lb.

Bacon—Has advanced a little. It has advanced in the Eastern Cities. Sales in Pittsburgh for city cured, 6 for Hams, 7 for Flitch, and 6 cents ℔ lb. for Shoulders, and Country 1-4 to 1-2 cent ℔ lb less.

Beeswax—Yellow—25@27c ℔ lb.

Butter—Butter is in demand. No 1—keg—is quick at 7@7 1-2c, and we notice sales of 150 kegs. No 1, keg is held at 8c ℔ lb.

Cheese—Sale of 250 boxes, good to prime, Western Reserve, at 4@4¼, and 500 boxes from store at 5 cts, ℔ lb.

FRUIT.—Green Apples $1,50@2 ℔ bbl. Dried Peaches $2; Dried Apples $1 ℔ bush.

Feathers—Sales by the sack at 26, 28, @ 30 cents ℔ lb.

Fish—The demand has fallen off, but we have no change to notice in the prices. No. 1 Herring $4,87 1-2@5; sales of Trimmed Shad $9@9.50; No. 3 Mackerel $9@9 1-4. Sales of Salmon $17 ℔ lb.

Glass—The sales from the stores have been large; about 2000 boxes in the past week; more than half to go out of the market, at 1,75 for 8x10, and $2.75@3 for 10x12.

Groceries—The market is regular. Coffee, Rio is held at 7, 7 1-2, 7 3-4@8@8 1-4 for prime and choice 8 1-4@8 1-2c. ℔ lb.; Sugar, small sales in hhds. at 6 1-4@6 3-4c. ℔ lb., to the trade; and in bbls. 1-4@1-2 c. ℔ lb .higher; Molasses, market firm, for New Orleans, at 34@35c. ℔ gal.: Rice scarce at 5c. ℔ lb.

Metal—Pig Metal, sales of 12 tons Hanging Rock Pig Metal at $34, cash: Other metal $30@32 ℔ ton.

Iron and Nails—Nails, keg $3 3 4@4 1-4; Common bar 3@3¼: Juniata 3 1-2@3 3 4c. ℔ lb.

Lead—Pig, sales 3¾@4c. ℔ lb.

Salt—Sales at $1@1,6 1-4c ℔ bush.

LOVE'S LIKE A FLOWER.

Oh, love's like a flower, that blossoms in May,
It blooms for an hour, then withers away;
A phantom that hovers around her repose,
A cloud o'er the sun beam—a thorn to the rose.
'Tis pleasing,
Though teasing,
Appeasing,
Then freezing,
Perplexing alike to the grave and the gay;
'Tis trying,
'Mid sighing,
And crying,
Then dying,
Oh, loves like a blossom that withers away.

Oh, love's like a bark that is borne on the sea;
It wars with the tempest and strives to be free;
But love, like the bark, that is toss'd up and down
If wreck'd pon the sand, leaves the lover to drown
'Tis pleasing,
Though teasing,
Appeasing.
Then freezing.
Perplexing alike to the fair and the brave,
'Tis trying,
'Mid sighing,
And crying,
Then dying.
Oh, love's like a bark that is toss'd on the wave.

CINCINNATI CIRCUS!

On Liberty street, Between Wood and Smithfield, roar of the Eagle Hotel.

THE Managers announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh that the above splendid Exhibition is now open for a few nights only, at the above named place.

THIS EVENING, Friday, August 8th, the performance in the arena will commence with a grand act of

Horsemanship by Master Johnson.

Messrs. Eversull, Levi, Blake and Warr, will appear as the original SWISS BROTHERS,

Ground and Lofty Tumbling, or the air Divers, by the whole Company.

SOLDIER ON PAROLE.

Monticello, Mr Eversull;
Run Fast, " Levi.

Mr H Long, will introduce his celebrated Horse of Knowledge *WILD FIRE.*

Highland Fling, Mast Johnson.
Comic Song, Mr J HORNER.

Feats of Equilibrium, A M'Farland,

Master Johnson will appear in a beautiful and pleasing act on the *Tight Rope.*

After which, Messrs Blake, Warr, Horner and Master Johnson will appear in some of the inimitable NEGRO MELODIES, accompanied by Mr Warr on the Banjo, and conclude with a Grand Trial Dance, by Messrs Blake, Horner and Master Johnson.

The whole to conclude with the truly laughable afterpiece entitled

MILLER AND COALMAN.

Miller, Mr Long;
Coalman, " Levi;
Callender, " M'Farland.

The exhibition will be accompanied by the Cincinnati Buckeye Brass Band, Leader, Mr R Neafe.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances at 8 precisely.

Admittance to all parts of the Arena, 25 cts.

N. B. Strict order will be enforced.

Good seats reserved for the Ladies.

Public Notice.

TO all persons who wish to be employed as Teachers, in Mifflin District, that an examination will be held at Lebanon Church, in said Township, on Thursday, 28th inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock, A M. for the purpose of examining any that may apply as Teachers. Persons who wish to be present, are invited to attend. By order of the Board of School Directors of Mifflin Township.

J. H. NEEL, Pres't.
J. B. PATTERSON, Sec'y.
aug8-d1&w3t*

Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Bernard McLenan, late of the city of Cincinnati, deceased, will present them, legally proven, within one year from this date, for settlement, and all those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, appointed Administratrix and administrator of said estate, at the July term of the Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

JANE McLENAN, Administratrix.
P. CODY, Administrator.
aug8-d1 & w3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 1st day of September, A. D., 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title interest and claim of James Gray (Ohio township) of, in and to, all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh; being part of lot No. 325, in Woods' plan of the lots of Pittsburgh, beginning on the southwestwardly corner of Market and 4th streets, thence extending in front on Market street, southwardly, about 23 feet to property of James Riddle, and in depth along 4th street, westwardly, preserving the same width about 142 feet; also to property of James Riddle, on which is erected a three story brick building, containing two store rooms fronting on Market street, and a dwelling on Fourth street; also, on the back part of said lot there are two small frame buildings fronting on Fourth street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said James Gray, at the suit of John N. Lane and nephews, and to be sold by

E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh Aug. 7, 1845. } aug3-w3t.

NO. 48 REBUILT.

MURPHY, WILSON & CO., (successors to Jones, Murphy & Co.) wish their friends and customers to take notice that they will resume business at their old stand, No. 48 Wood st. by the 10th of September next, with a splendid stock of DRY GOODS, almost all of which will be *entirely new.* They will be glad to see and serve all who may visit this market to purchase Dry Goods.

aug 6-d1m

Pepper Sauce,

A PRIME article just received and for sale by
aug 6-3t F. SELLERS.

Prime Vinegar.

20 BBLS superior Vinegar, for sale by
aug 6-3t F SELLERS.

OILS.

LINSEED, Whale and Lard Oil, wholesale or retail, always on hand and for sale by
aug 6-6t F SELLERS.

Stocks for Sale

At the Office of the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

100 SHARES Allegheny Bridge Stock;
100 shares Monongahela Bridge Stock;
20 shares Pittsburgh Gas stock.

Also, stocks in the Bank of Pittsburgh, and in the Merchants and Manufacturer's, and Exchange Banks.

aug 6-1w ROBT. FINNEY, Secretary.

B. B. 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, Chinecasettes, 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

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, executors of M. Tiernan, dec'd., offer for sale the valuable property lying on the waters of Cross Creek, Brooke County, Virginia, known by the name of Clarke's Mills. The property contains Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, about one hundred acres of which are under cultivation; a Merchant mill, containing two runs of Burrs, and one run of stones for country work, with a supply of water throughout the year; a good saw mill, cooper shop, Miller's house, stabling and other necessary out buildings, situate within a first rate wheat neighborhood—not exceeding ¾ of a mile from the Ohio river—and at a convenient distance, say between three and four miles from either Wellsburgh, Va., or Steubenville, Ohio.

ALSO. A Farm, beautifully and conveniently situated adjoining the above property, containing Two hundred and thirty four acres, of which about one hundred and twenty five acres are under fine cultivation—with a comfortable dwelling house, barn, and other necessary outbuildings in good repair, and a never failing spring of good water near the door.

The above property will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers, and a clear and indisputable title can be given. Application may be made either to Seth Clark, who resides in Brooke County, Va. near the premises, and who will show the property, or to the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa. If not disposed of previously at private sale, the above property will be offered at public sale on the premises, on the 1st day of October next, at noon, and possession given on the 1st day of April next.

Terms—one-third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, and the balance in three annual payments, bearing interest and secured by lien on the property.

S. C. TIERNAN, } Ex'rs.
MORRIS JONES, }
aug 6-d&wts

☞ The Wheeling Times, Wellsburg Transcript, Steubenville Union, and Washington Reporter, will please publish till sale, and send bill to this office.

Oh Man! Oh, Woman!!

Your Greatest Enemy is Consumption.

THIS disease frequently selects you in your tender years, and marks you for its victim, fastening upon your Lungs a disease, however slight it may be at first. It commences its "*tones*" of warning, bidding you not to forget that the citadel of life is attacked, and that without proper medicine and care it will inevitably yield to the assault. *Consumption*, that cruel and relentless Enemy meets us at every corner—stands by the bedside at the solemn hour of midnight, or with the first light of morn, and whispers what then becomes a warning—

☞ PREPARE FOR DEATH, ☜ and THE WORLD TO COME!

Is not your proper course of conduct, then, evident, if you are labering under the influence of the first premonitory seeds that so often lead to a pulmonary character? such as Cold, Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Soreness of the Throat, difficulty of raising up the foul matter that secretes upon the Lungs, and in the Bronchial tube, pain in the Side and Breast, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, weakness in the Chest or Breast, &c., to at once procure that Life-Saving Medicine,

Dr Duncan's Expectorant Remedy,

which is certain to remove all disease of a Consumptive nature from your system.

Therefore, be prepard and ready to meet your "*greatest enemy*" before it be too late.

☞ Dr DUNCAN'S Valuable Medicines can now be obtained at W. Jackson's, corner of Liberty and Wood streets. aug6.

NEW GOODS
OPENING THIS DAY AT
NO. 46,
MARKET ST.
BARROWS & TURNER.

August 6.

Purdon's Digest.

STROUD'S late edition of Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania. For sale by
C. H. KAY,
aug 6. No. 76. Market street.

The Pocket Lawyer.

THE Pocket Lawyer and Family Conveyancer.—To which is added an abridged Law Dictionary and Fee Bill, for sale by
C. H. KAY,
aug 6 No. 76, Market street.

American Oratory.

SELECTIONS from the Speeches of Eminent Americans by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar. For sale by
C. H. KAY,
aug 6 No 76 Market st.

Animal Magnetism.

A PRACTICAL Manual of Animal Magnetism, or an exposition of the methods employed in procuring the magnetic Phenomena by A Feste, for sale by
C. H. KAY,
aug 6 No 76 Market st.

Waverly Novels.

CHEAP EDITION—vols 2 and 3—price only fifty cents each volume, and containing 6 novels, just received and for sale at COOK'S near the Post Office.
aug 6.

Alison's & Wilson's Miscellanies.

BOUND, one volume each; cloth gilt, cheap edition. Just received and for sale at COOK'S Third st., near the Post Office. aug 6.

Hoover's Ink.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of the above popular ink, at COOK'S, Third st. Also a fine assortment of thin Letter Paper of which several sheets can be sent as a single letter. aug 6.

Shoe Paper.

A LOT this day received and for sale by
aug2. JOHN H. MELLOR.

Bonnet Boards.

A SUPERIOR article this day received and for sale by
aug2. JOHN H. MELLOR.

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold on the 23d day of August, 1845, by order of the Orphan's Court, held in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 22d day of July, 1845, two Lots, on which is erected a one story dwelling, stable, and well of water, well situated in the village of Centreville, it being the balance of the Estate of Martin Soellener, deceased, each lot 30 feet 6 inches in front, by 110 feet deep, Numbered 22 and 23, on the plat of said village.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest—said lots are subject to an annual ground rent of twelve dollars and fifteen cents.

R. C. NEWPORT, Administrator,
Sale to take place on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M. aug 5, 1845-tds

Coffee.

300 BAGS Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
M. B. RHEY & CO,
July 28 No. 9 Water st.