The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIDLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3

☞ VM 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.

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

☞ The editor of the Commercial Journal is impatient. If the editor will do us the favor to call at our office in a day or two from this time, we will cheerfully furnish him with a copy of the Message of the President, which he can then read for himself. At present we can only say, that the President, in his letter to J. K. KANE, and also in his inaugural address, avowed himself in favor of a fair and just tariff—one that will protect alike all the great interests of the nation—and from which sufficient revenue will be derived to defray the expenses of the government economically administered. The interests of Pennsylvania are perfectly safe in the hands of the President. The Democracy of the Key Stone State secured his election, and they will one and all nobly sustain his administration—we will certainly do our portion of the good work.

Another Forgery.—The Post of this city publishes the address of John C. Calhoun at the Memphis Convention, leaving out all that part in which he urges the repeal of the tariff in relation to rail road iron. There is, it appears, no mulitation—no fraud—no forgery too gross, open and palpable for this organ of the party to boggle at. This is the second deliberate fraud we have detected him in perpetrating upon his readers within two weeks.—*American of yesterday*

The above is false from beginning to end. Mr. CALHOUN's address was published entire in the Post of the 26th of Nov't. We now ask the editors of the Commercial Journal and Gazette to examine that address, as published in the Post, and state whether or not it contains the paragraph which refers to the Tariff on Railroad iron. The editor of the American cannot object to the jury as they are his political co-adjutors.

LECTURE OF HON. CALEB CUSHING ON THE OREGON QUESTION.—There exists, we learn, a great anxiety among our Democratic friends, to read the very interesting lecture of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, on the Oregon question. The Oregon controversy should be well understood by every Democrat in the nation, for we are now satisfied that at least a portion of the whig party will assail, with great violence, the conduct of our beloved President on this question. The lecture of Mr Cushing is a clear and fair statement of the case, and a careful perusal of it must satisfy every unprejudiced mind in the nation, that our title is good to every foot of the territory of Oregon. We have; heretofore, said much on this subject, but now that it is likely to be the great question of the day, we trust our readers will not complain if we occasionally find it necessary to refer to it, and give such facts as we may deem interesting or important.

☞ The Washington Journal of Saturday, contains two letters which purport to have been written from this city, assailing Judge GRIER. The assertion of the writer of the letters, that Judge Grier is not the favorite of the western Democracy for the office, is certainly not correct. The fact that he is the only applicant named by the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, for the Judgeship, shows that he is the man they wish to have appointed. If this was not the case, other names would certainly have been presented for the consideration of the President.

THE CORN CROP OF 1845.

The late rise in the price of flour, says the Albany Argus, is affecting business favorably not only in the Western states but also in the Southern.

Virginia and Maryland are great wheat growing states: The product of Virginia in 1844, upon good data was estimated at 10,500 000 bushels; which made her the third wheat growing state in the Union. Ohio and New York alone surpassing her. Maryland also with a population of only 430,000 raised 4, 000,000 of bushels in 1844, and even a larger crop in 1845.

Tennessee also raises wheat extensively, and comes nearly as much as any other state in the Union. Her production of corn in 1844 was 61,000,000 of bushels or 12,000,000 more than Ohio, which raised 49,000,000, and more than double that of the great corn growing state of Indiana. Before the recent rise in prices, corn has been worth only 18 cents a bushel in Tennessee. It now commands 85 cents in New-York which will fetch it up to 45 cents in Tennessee.

If the English ports are opened to American breadstuffs, the immense crops of Indian corn which now are consumed wholly at home, will move towards the seaboard and the first time, the operatives of Europe will have a taste of our luxurious corn bread.—Southern and Western corn is said to be better than the Northern corn. It is considered sweeter and more nutricious.

In 1844 the whole production of Indian Corn in the United States was 424,000,000. In 1845, the season was very favorable, and it is supposed to be at least 450,000,000. This affords an enormous supply for home consumption.

The following is the production in bushels, for a series of five years.

In 1840.	877,531,875	In 1844,	424,953,000
" 1842,	441,929,246	" 1845,	458,000,000
" 1843.	494,618,300		

Heretofore a good portion of even the best corn has been fed to cattle, but on account of the great foreign demand for wheat, from the very laws which pervade the whole system of domestic economy, the farmer will naturally sell every bushel of wheat that he can possibly spare, and for his home consumption fall back on corn and rye bread, which are none the less nutricious and wholesome. In this way, the vast crops of Indian corn which have heretofore been comparatively little used on the table, will become a substitute for wheat.

Experience has shown that it is more difficult to export Indian meal in good condition, than flour. because the former is more liable to sour in crossing the seas We know at the West they begin to kiln dry the meal, which keeps it sweet. Still it seems to be the impression that wheat flour will hold the advantage in exportation, while corn meal would be more desirable for home consumption.

The Buffalo Pilot of Nov. 29th says night before last the cold was severe, and must have made ice rapidly, upon the lock gates of the Canal. Yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, the thermometer, at our house, stood only *twelve* degrees above zero—a degree of cold that comparatively few days of our winters bring us. Yesterday was sunny and pleasant, in the morning, but the air was again cold, as night approached and freezing began early in the afternoon.

RIDING ON A RAIL.—The Northampton Gazette says:—Ransom Cuillow, who eloped with Esther Grant, a guileless girl, on Thursday last, returned to East Amherst the next day. In the evening some forty persons collected, rode him on a rail, gave him a coat of tar, and made him promise to leave and never show his face in town again. The whole transaction is causing considerable excitement in Amherst.

FRAUDS IN FLOUR.—The present great advance and high price of flour does not satisfy some of the speculators in Boston, and fraud is resorted to for increasing their gains. The Traveller of that city says part of the barrels of Flour sold in Massachusetts are deficient in weight. Some of them fall short twenty pounds or more. A certain flouring establishment saves at least $3600 a year in this way. Many others, there is reason to believe, save in equal proportion. The loss falls principally on the consumer. Those who buy large quantities, very naturally ascertain the weight, and if deficient, insist on a corresponding reduction in the price: but the poor man, who buys a single barrel for his own consumption, as naturally takes it without suspicion, as if of full weight. It may be well for all who use flour, to stand for their rights. When they pay the price of a barrel of flour, they have a right to 196 pounds *of flour* and the barrel besides, which will weigh nearly or quite twenty pounds.

☞ A Cotton Factory at Natchez, Miss., has recently been established and is described by the proprietor, Mr McAllister, in a letter to the N. O. Bulletin. It has an engine of 50 horse power. The second story of the building has ten power looms, capable of throwing out 500 yards of heavy domestic and 300 of linseys per day: two warping machines, two wool cards, two running machines and one cotton picker. There are in all 2,000 spindles. The factory makes, independent of fabrics, twine, candle wick, plough lines, cotton and wool batting, and yarn sufficient to supply the market. There are employed one white manager; five boys, eight girls and four men, all negroes; and two white warpers. The proprietor says that black boys and girls 12 to 15 years old, after six months tuition, make as good hands as any other.

MODERN EMBALMING.—The inventor of a new system of embalming in Italy, it is said, is soon expected in this country, for the purpose of procuring a patent. He professes to retain, by his process of embalming, all the natural colors, as perfect as in life, and this process is said to be very simple, being an immersion for several days in some chemical composition. It is called petrifactive process though the substances prepared by it have not the qualities of stone, nor are they heavy:

A GOVERNOR HUNG IN EFFIGY.—The Manchester American learns that on Monday a number of Democrats in Deerfield, N. H. headed by Peter Sanborn, formerly a representative to the Legislature from that town, made an image of Gov. Steele, covered it with a large coat skin and hung it upon a tree. It appears that they were wrathy because His Excellency would not hang Howard on the day appointed.

INDEPENDENCE.—If you wish to be independent, preserve your own self-respect, let others think and say what they please. If you would breast the storms and torrents of life, be independent in spite of the taunts, the clamors, or jeers of the whole world.—With these, and a stout heart, you may command a quiet and happy mind, if you win not praise or fortune both of which are of secondry importance. Life is nothing without genuine independence, and self-respect alone can insure this to any one.

AN ANSWER.—A gentleman, who had by a fall broken one of his ribs, was mentioning the circumstance and describing the pain he felt. A surgeon who was present, asked him if the injury he sustained was near the *vertebra*? "No, sir,' replied he, 'it was within a *few yards of the Court House.*"

EVACUATION DAY.—Tuesday, the anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British and Hessian troops sixty years ago, was celebrated in that city by a general parade of the military &c.

THE POTATO ROT IN CANADA.—The Toronto Globe says that the potato crop in Canada has failed in consequence of rot.

ROBBERY.—The Eastern Argus learns that on the 19th inst., the Collector's Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, situated just below South Easton, was entered during the night, and robbed of between $200 and $250.

BARR, the 'Buckeye Blacksmith,' says the Providence Gazette has for some time back, been selling in our streets, a cement for broken crockery, which he knocks off in a manner quite *a la* Razor Strop man All sorts af ways of getting an honest living: this is about as safe and as profitable, as any of them, we guess.

Quoting British Authorities.—British precedents in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge Daniels, of Virginia, used to tell with great glee, how, when a young man on the circuit, he saved a client's life, solely because the opposite counsel quoted from British authorities It occurred during the last war, when the English squadron under admiral Cockburn was ascending the Potomac river burning and plundering the villages along its banks, a negro was arraigned for the murder of one of his own color, the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for his escape was a slight informality in the indictment.—The prosecuting attorney, in reply to Mr Daniels' defence of his client, quoted from *British authorities*, showing clearly that the proceedings by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and spouting, at intervals, *bang! bang! bang!* went the cannon from the British squadron. Daniels rose to answer; and with great tact seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's cause, turning it completely against him.

"Gentlemen," said he, to the justices on the bench, "the prosecuting attorney quotes on this occasion British authorities! British authorities, gentlemen! Can there be any one in this court room except himself so dead to feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when British cannon are shaking the very walls of this court house to their foundation! I pause for a reply!"

Up jumped one of the justices, highly excited at this appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney: "Look here, Mr. A——, you had better strike a B line from this court house, with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the court! British authorities be d—d!"

The prosecuting attorney was struck all in a heap at these *extra judicial* proceedings, and resigned his office the very next day.

☞ After all Medicines have failed, Doctor Duncan's Expectorant Remedy must do the Healing and Curative business. Why is it that so many persons are in the habit of grasping after the many deleterious nostrums published in the papers, put up by persons who have no knowledge, either of the theory or science of medicine; neither could they be forced to swallow their own mixing which they intend for others. Almost daily are these persons calling at our office whose countenance and debilitated structure denote the evils of the poisonous physic palmed upon them in their affliction. If our grave yards could speak they would astonish the world of the vast amount carried off from the effects of poisonous medicines administered to them by persons who have grown wealthy upon the credulity of those whom they have duped.

Let it be borne in mind that Dr Duncan's Expectorant Remedy is well known throughout Europe, and approved of by the faculty, both in Dublin, Edinburg, and a part of London, and has met the approbation of Physicians generally throughout the United States.—It is therefore to be hoped that persons suffering from disease of the Lungs or any of the symptoms that may likely lead to Consumption, that they immediately obtain Dr. Duncan's valuable medicine and yet be spared.

☞ W Jackson, Agent, corner of Wood and Liberty sts. dec3

Asthma, Coughs, Consumption, etc.—We again call the reader's attention to that celebrated and most excellent medicine, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Its reputation is spreading wider and wider every day, and all now admit it to be the most certain curative for all pulmonary complaints ever discovered.—How gratifying the thought that a remedy is at last discovered, which has proven itself a perfect master of that dire disease—CONSUMPTION! Let the desparing cheer up and lay hold of this life giving nectar.

☞ See advertisement. Price $1 per bottle.

OREGON.

A recent lecture by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, gives so clear a summary of the title of the United States to Oregon, that we feel constrained to offer it to our readers in place of any editorial dissertations.—We confidently bespeak for the following extracts the careful study of our readers:

When this continent first became known to Europeans, and in proportion as the several powers of Europe proceeded to make settlements here, it was necessary to establish certain rules by which their conflicting pretensions to territory should be adjusted.—These rules were not fixed all at once; but in the course of colonization of discussion, and of treaty, they came to be at length fully and universally recognised and admitted both in Europe and America.—These rules lie at the basis of the Oregon question, and are as follows:

1. First, the European title is in no case considered as derived from the savages of America, and is regulated by considerations wholly irrespective of them. Our own government has indeed uniformly acted on the principle of paying to the Indians a fair, nay, a very large compensation, for their hunting rights, or temporary occupancy of the lands; but neither the government nor any citizen of the United States does or can derive title from the Indians. I must not stop to discuss the grounds of this doctrine; office it to say that such is the *public law* of all the Christian nations of Europe and America, and such is the *municipal law* and the practice under it, as well of our own colony, province, and State of Massachusetts, as of the federal government.

2. Secondly, one European government may acquire territory from another by conquest, as England did the Canadas; or by treaty, as the United States did Louisiana; and every American government, in the progress of an emancipation from the colonial state, succeeds to the rights of its former European sovereign.

3 Thirdly, a European (or American) government may acquire title to unoccupied lands in America by prior discovery, followed by settlement, occupation, or conquest; and its sovereignity may be extended over any contiguous unoccupied territory, until it meets the bounds of some other power.

Such are the principles, as admitted on all hands, by which the Oregon question is to be determined.

Now, there are *five* governments, and only five, which have, at one time or another, had, or be supposed to have, some sort of rights in or to Oregon—namely, Spain, France Russia, Great Britain, and the United States.

Whatever exclusive rights Spain had north of latitude 42—that is, in Oregon—she herself, by the Florida treaty (so called,) in 1819, and afterwards the Mexican republic, in 1828, as the successor of Spain, have ceded to the United States.

Whatever exclusive rights France had, (if any,) she also, by the Louisiana treaty (so called,) in 1803, ceded to the United States.

If Russia had any claim, she also, by the treaty of 1825 with the United States, and by a correspondent treaty with England, stipulated to make no settlements or pretensions south of the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island—that is latitude 54 deg. 40, which thus becomes the northern limit of Oregon.

And, although Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, either of, has clearly as much right as Great Britain to set herself up as the general appropriator of all unoccupied lands in America—which, indeed, the British protocol admits in express terms—yet, as Great Britain has gone into the habit of taking possession every where, until her politicians and writers have come thus to the subject to such an extraordinary mental hallucination as to imagine that she has an exclusive right of acquisition—that acquisition made by any other government are an act of injury to her—that acquisitions of lands all over the world, made by wanton wars of invasion and the bloodiest and most ruthless conquests, are perfectly right and proper; but that even the most honorable, peaceful, and natural acquisitions made by Russia, France, or the United States, are monstrous acts of unparalleled ambition and rapacity,—I say, under the influence of this habit of action, and the mental hallucination consequent on it, Great Britain alone has come forward as the invading appropriator of Oregon; first against the title of Spain, Russia, or France, and now against the title of the United States.

Thus, in consequence of the all grasping ambition of Great Britain, and the comparative moderation, or at least, of the zeal of the other governments, now toned down to the conflicting pretensions of Great Britain and the United States.

The United States claim title to the whole of Oregon, considered as the valley of the river Columbia.

1. By our own discovery. It is conceded that Captain Gray of Boston, in the ship Columbia, first of all Christian men, discovered and entered, and named the river Columbia; and it is one of the points of the right of discovery, that the discoverer of a river holds the river valley, the discoverer of a bay the lands on the bay; on which principle France held the Mississippi country called Louisiana, England (under France) the St. Lawrence country called Canada, and England the southern interior of the continent from Hudson's bay to the Rocky Mountains. It is also conceded that Messrs Lewis and Clarke in the service of the United States, first explored the Columbia valley on the land side from the head waters of the Columbia It is also conceded that Mr. John Jacob Astor, a citizen of the United States, made the first settlement on the main waters of the Columbia. The American government points to these facts, as constituting a right by discovery, complete and exclusive, unless it be doubtful on the side of Spain.

2. We claim title to right of Spain. It is conceded that Spanish navigators from the west coast of Mexico first of all explored the coast of California to Cape Mennocino, named after the viceroy Mendoza. It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored and entered the bay into which the Columbia flows.—It is conceded that Spanish navigators first of all explored Nootka Island and the Straits of Fuca. It is conceded that Spain, first of all European powers, made a settlement and erected a fort on Nootka Sound We say that these facts might give Spain pretensions to dispute title with the United States; and that her pretensions, whatever they may be, being vested in the United States, give additional force to our own proper ground of title.

3. We claim title in right of France, especially as against Great Britain. We received Louisiana with limits undefined to the north and west, and of course with rights of extension by contiguity until the bound, of some other power should be reached. And what ever rights in limitation of Louisiana, Spain must have on the West, Great Britain could have none—because by the treaty of Paris, which gave the Canadas to England, the latter agreed that the western limits of *British America proper* should be fixed irrevocably at the Mississippi.

4. Finally, on the supposition (if, indeed, there be any foundation for the supposition) that Oregon is unoccupied, savage territory, to which no other American power has a better title, we claim title by extension of contiguity from the United States.

The British government came forward, after the conclusion of the last war, (and not before,) and claimed title to Oregon.

1. In virtue of the voyage of Drake in 1580. We replied: 1st, that Drake was a mere pirate, and could not convey title; 2d, that Spanish navigators had gone over all the seas which Drake did, forty years before him; and 3d, that England had made no settlement under Drake. Whereupon, the British Government gave up this ground of title, and proceeded to allege—

2. Cook's voyage to Nootka in 1778. We showed that sundry Spanish navigators had been there before Cook, in 1774, 1775, and 1776, and the British government then gave up this ground and had recourse to.

3. Vancouver's voyage (by his lieutenant) up the Columbia. Thereupon, we showed that Gray entered the river Columbia before Vancouver, (or Boughton,) who, indeed, himself states that he proceeded upon information furnished by Gray; and so Great Britain was driven from all grounds of *maritime* title, and proceeded to allege

4. Mackenzie's journey across the continent in 1792. But we proved from Mackenzie's journal that it was the head-waters of the Tacoutchee Tasse, not the Columbia, that he struck on his way to the Pacific.—Whereupon, the British government said: Well, it must be confessed that we have no title whatever in Oregon, either by discovery, settlement, or otherwise. We disclaim all title, and we set up a claim as follows:

"Great Britain claims an exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory. Her present claim—not in respect to any part, but the whole—is limited to a right of joint occupancy, in common with other states, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance."

Such are the precise words of the final official claim of the British government, after all pretence of title on the part of Britain had been throughly refuted and exploded by us, and given up by herself. Or, as the same point is stated by the American minister in his official correspondence:

"Great Britain considered the whole of the unoccupied parts of America as being open to her future settlements, as heretofore. They included within these, as well that portion of the north-west coast lying between the 42d and 51st degrees of latitude as any other parts. The principle of colonization on that coast, or elsewhere, on any portion of those continents not yet occupied, Great Britain was not prepared to relinquish."

Now all these facts are notorious, and accessible to whatsoever persons choose to seek them; and yet in the face of the official disclaimers of the British government, there are many persons in the United States, who, misled, apparently, by the British Foreign Quarterly Review, and the British Edinburgh Review, and the British London Times, and the British Lord John Russell, honestly suppose, it would seem, that Great Britain has a probable, nay, a good and sound title to the whole or a great part of Oregon. Nor she does not claim or pretend any title whatever to Oregon; but only the general right to colonise, now, at this day, in North America.

To be sure, the Edinburgh Review, admitting, as the writer is constrained to do (for he had read the documents) that Great Britain has no title whatever in Oregon, either by discovery, settlement, treaty, conquest, or prescription, yet alleges that Great Britain has a *shadow* of title north of the 49th parallel, by reason of contiguity, inasmuch as she now holds the country north of that parallel *on this side of the mountains*. To this I reply, that the British government advances no such claim; prevented perhaps, by the consideration that, if this ground of claim gives to her the shadow of a right north of 49degs. it deprives her of ever, the shadow of a right south of 49degs, and she is not content with this, which would be an almost equal division of Oregon. Besides which, the British territory on this side of the mountains is incapable of extension by contiguity, for it belongs to the Hudson Bay Company, which company is limited by its charter to "the lands on the coasts and confines of the seas, lakes and rivers within the Hudson straits;" and it would be ridiculous, nay, impudent, past all endurance, for Great Britain to pretend that the *coasts* of Hudson's straits cover the shores of the *Pacific ocean!* which is necessary in order to carry the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay into Oregon.

Great Britain defends her pretensions to treat Oregon as unoccupied country, subject to colonization by her, on two grounds:

First, she argued that, conceding her own defect of title, we had no better title. To this the United States replied by showing that we had a better title in our own prior discovery, prior exploration, and prior settlement of Oregon, and in our rights under France and Spain.

Whereupon, secondly, Great Britain alleged a right to colonize in Oregon, under a concession made to her by Spain, in one of the clauses of what is called the Nootka convention; a word of explanation concerning which, will conclude all I have to say on the subject of *title* in Oregon.

I suppose there is not, in the history of modern times, any case of war undertaken or threatened with great precipitance or on pretexts more futile, than the Nootka Sound quarrel of Great Britain with Spain. The Spanish government, the first discoverer of Nootka Sound, sent Don Esteban Martinez there in 1793, to form a settlement in all the forms of regality and of public right belonging to any European settlement in America Meanwhile, two vessels came to trade on the northwest coast, under the general command of one Meares—the Felice, with Meares for master, and the Iphigenia, having one Douglas for supercargo. These two persons were English adventurers, but the vessels were Portuguese, with a Portuguese owner and Portuguese papers, fitted out in the Portuguese colony of Macao, in China. In 1789, the Iphigenia (Meares being absent in the Felice) was seized by Don Esteban Martinez for an alleged breach of the Spanish laws—and justly seized, perhaps—but immediately released, on Douglas giving bonds that his (nominal) owner in Macao would pay her value on demand to the order of the Viceroy of Mexico, in case the seizure should be pronounced legal and valid: after which, the Iphigenia continued her business unmolested along the northwest coast. Subsequently two other vessels, the Argonaut and Princess Royal, under the direction of one Colnett, made their appearance at or from Macao, purporting to be the property of the (British) King George's Sound Company. These vessels, together with a vessel built on the coast by Meares's people, called the Northwest American, were seized by Martinez the same year, and the Argonaut with Colnett on board, was sent to San Blass for adjudication.

The Conde de Cevallegiedo, then viceroy, decided that the seizure was lawful and for good cause; but ordered the vessels to be released, as an act of courtesy towards England, and because of the alleged ignorance of the parties in regard to the rights of Spain—all which Spain herself, in the spirit of candor and fair dealing, gave the first information to the English government. Meares, however, immediately repaired to England and upon the representations made by him—representations now known and universally acknowledged to be grossly and almost fully false in all essential particulars—the British Government decided on war, unless ample satisfaction should be made by the Spanish government. Spain was in no condition to fight with England, and accordingly submitted without reserve to the demands of the British ministry. The result was the convention of 1790 called of the Escurial, or more commonly of Nootka. This convention provides, among other things, that the respective subjects of Spain and Great Britain shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific ocean, or in the South seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas and places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or in making settlements there, it being stipulated, that in any settlements to be made by either party, the rights of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade without molestation.

Under this convention, Great Britain claims the right, by concession from Spain, now to make settlements in Oregon as against the United States, so far as we hold from Spain.

The United States reply, that the conditions of this convention are nothing but commercial stipulations of temporary occupancy for the purpose of fishing or trading, leaving the Spanish sovereignty unimpaired, or at least only in abeyance; and that upon the face of it, also, the convention is of that class of treaties which cease with war, and it was accordingly extinguished by the war, which soon afterwards broke out between Great Britain and Spain.

Such are the claims and pretensions of the two governments

On this part of the subject, then, the question stands in brief thus:

We of the United States have, as we think, good title to the *whole* of Oregon, from 42 deg up to 54 deg 39 min 60 sec.

1. In our own right.
2. Under Spain
3. Under France.

Great Britain, on the other hand, neither has nor pretends to have any title whatever to any part of Oregon, but claims a right to treat Oregon as an aboriginal, wild country, and to settle it in common with all the world; or at least the joint right, under concession from Spain, to make settlements in that country, in common with Spain, or with us, the successors of Spain.

We of the United States exclude this pretension of Great Britain; first, by showing our general title; and second, by denying that Great Britain now possesses any rights whatever under the Nootka convention.

At all events, Great Britain's whole claim is now reduced to her rights (if any) under the Northern convention, that convention puts an end, as against England, to the presence of Oregon being aboriginal territory, since the convention itself recognizes the sovereign right of Spain.

To Mothers.—The difficulty which every mother experiences in administering medicine to infants, is entirely obviated by Dr. Clickener's preparation, called the Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pill. The pill is encoated with fine white sugar, so that it resembles and tastes like a sugar plum, which no child ever yet refused to swallow. For worms this is an assured remedy, and it has been used with excellent effect in teething. The matron of the Farm School writes to Dr. Clickener that she has used for some time, his Sugar Coated Pill in both these complaints, and always with entire success.

Sold by Wm Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, who is general Agent for Dr Clickener's Pills in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

☞ Beware of an imitation article called "*Improved Sugar-Coated Pills*," purporting to be Patented as both the pills and pretended patent are forgeries, got up by a miserable quack, in New York, who, for the last four or five years, has made his living by counterfeiting popular medicines. dec 3.

For Sale.

200 CUTS of 5 double yellow and purple carpet chain; 200 good wooden bowels all sizes; an assortment of almost all sizes of window sash and glass to suit; cheap and warm bed Comfortables, bed cords, augers, hatchets, Economy Broad Cloths, and Cassimets and a variety of goods for sale low for cash.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant
dec 3 No 9 Fifth street.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3 FEET 3 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Revenue Cutter, Getty, Cincinnati;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Hibernia, Klinefelter, Cincinnati;
West Point, Lyon, Louisville;
Monongahela, Stone, Cincinnati;
Circassian, Bennett, do;
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Allaquipa, Smith, Cincinnati;
Lake Erie, Campbell, Beaver;
Consul,* Clark, Brownsville;

DEPARTED.

New Hampshire, Patterson, New Orleans;
Hibernia Klinefelter, Cincinnati;
West Point, Lyon, Louisville;
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.

☞ Those marked thus * are provided with Evan's Safety Guard, a prevention for the explosion of boilers.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Per steamer Revenue Cutter, Cincinnati—124 bags feathers, 10 bags ginseng, 2 casks do, 2 bbls beeswax, for J. W. Butler & Bro; 44 bales cotton, for Forsyth & Co; 77 bags pea nuts, 39 bbls do, for A. Wetterwolt & Co., 13 bags feathers, for Atwood, Jones & Co; 10 boxes tobacco, for J. Dalrell & Co.; 13 bbls loaf sugar, 1 2 bbl molasses, for Bakewell, Pears & Co., 25 kegs tobacco, 45 bbls whiskey, for Miller & Richardson; 5 casks ginseng; 2 casks beeswax, 15 bags feathers, 96 kegs lard, for Louis M'Lane; 25 bbls lard oil, for Ogden & Snowden.

Per steamer Louis M'Lane, Brownsville—2 bales for G. P. Dilmi; 9 bales leather, for H. Mitchell; 36 bundles wire, 2 kegs nails, for Burbridge, Wilson & Co.; 11 bbls flour, for A. Vankirk.

CITY PRICES CURRENT. DEC. 3.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Flour—From Store,	$4.75 @4.81
" Wagon,	4.62½@4.75
Buckwheat—per 100 lbs	1.50 @1.62½
Corn Meal— do do	50 @ 62
Grain—Wheat ℔ bush.	0.00 @ 80
Corn, "	36 @ 42
Oats, "	31 @ 36
Hay—Loose, ℔ ton,	16.00 @18.0
Oil—Linseed, ℔ gall.	68 @ 70
Whiskey—℔ gall.	21 @ 23
Potatoes—Neshannock, ℔ bush.	25 @ 31
Salt—℔ bbl.	1.00 @1.06
Seeds—Flax,	1.00 @1.12½
Timothy,	2.37½@2.50
Clover,	5.00 @5.50
Lard—No 1 ℔ lb.	7½@ 8
Hides—℔ lb (av. wt)	4 @ 5
Bacon—per lb.	7 @ 8
Cheese—per lb W R.	7 @ 3
Butter—Keg and Roll per lb.	10½@ 13

The Latest Books

RECEIVED at Cook's Literary Depot are the following:

Wing of the Wind, by Prof Ingraham.
Ellen Grafton, a Novel, by Benj Barker, Esq.
Amaury, an entire new Novel translated from the French of Alex Dumas.
Morse's Cerographic Maps 1, 2 and 3.
Geranave and Schedel on the Skin, by Buckley, new edition.
Ligmor Formion, a tale by E T W Hoffman.
Thierry's Merovingian Era, or Scenes of the Sixth Centuries.
The Quiet Husband, a Novel by Miss E Pickering.
The Widow, a Novel by Theodore Hook.
Three Nights in a Lifetime, a Domestic Tale.
The Merchant's Daughter, a novel by Miss Pickering.
Eastern Papers for this week. d-c3

AUCTION SALES.

By Jas D. Davis, Auctioneer, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

AT 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the 4th inst. will be sold an extensive assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and made up Clothing.

At 2 o'clock, P M by order and under authority of Landlord's Warrant—

1 patent Platform Scale;
4 Tea Caddies;
8 bf lbs Va Manufactured Tobacco;

ALSO,

2 hf chests Y H Tea;
5 bbls Malaga Wine;
3 tax assorted Glassware;
2 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
3 " " " Loaf Sugar.

A quantity of new and second-hand Household Furniture, Looking Glasses, Carpetting, Cool Stoves, Hardware, Fine Cutlery, &c. dec3

FOR PUBLIC ACCOMODATION.

WANTED to borrow on notes Bonds or Mortgages and from six months to one, two, three or more years, several sums of money from $50, to $100, $250, $300, $500, $750, $800 to $1000 or from two to five thousand, Dollars, at a fair interest &c. Persons having money to lend can do it safely and confidentially on calling at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence office, No 9, 5th street. dec 3-6t.

Haule's Eau Divine de Venus and NYMPH SOAP.

COMPOSED of an Eastern Botanical Discovery of surpassing efficacy for rendering the skin soft and fair, as well as imparting a delicate roseate hue to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguished claim of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, Jules Hauel's Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, may be said to exert an almost magical power. Composed for the most part of Oriental Balsamic Plants, to the utter exclusion of all mineral admixture, it is distinguished medicinally for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing action on the skin, and by acting on the pores and minute secretory vessels, expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and, by this method alone, effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, freckles, sunburn and other unsightly cutaneous visitations, so inimical to female loveliness. Its constant use will change the most bilious complexion into one of radiant whiteness; while on the neck, hands and arms it bestows a delicacy and fairness, which its continued use will happily protect, with every appearance of youthful charm, to the most advanced period of life.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during traveling or exposure to the sun, dust or harsh wind, and after the injurious degree of heat felt in crowded assemblies.

To gentlemen afflicted with tenderness of the skin in shaving, the use of Nymph Soap will be found to allay all cuticular irritation occasioned by commonsoaps or cream, or the climate, which like that on the United States where the variation of the weather sets aside all chances of calculations, and where exhalations and damp, together with rough wind, exist throughout a great portion of the year, the Nymph Soap or Eau Divine de Venus has proved invaluable preservative of the skin, and from its extraordinary efficacy, deserves a place among the household treasures of every family.

The above valuable toilet article is prepared by Jules Hauel 46 South Third st. Philadelphia, and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co. wholesale & retail Agents for Pittsburgh and the West, corner of 6th and Wood streets. dec3-w

S F Float Indigo.

11 CEROONS S. F. Indigo; just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec2 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

Great Musical Attraction!

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
AT MADAME BLAIQUE'S ASSEMBLY ROOM
Entrance on Wood st., over Lynd's Auction store.

TICKETS, 75 CENTS EACH.

FAREWELL CONCERT BY

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS,

Prior to their departure for Mexico.

This celebrated band respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh that they will give

ONE GRAND CONCERT,

At Madame Blaique's Assembly Rooms.

On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3d, assisted by MISS CAROLINE BIFFERT, the popular Vocalist from the New York Concerts.

☞ Tickets 75 cents. Children under 12 years of age, when accompanied by their parents or guardians half price.

☞ Full particulars in the Programme.

☞ Positively their only Concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commence at 8.

Wanted,

A FEW good white cooks, for hotels and private Families in town and country. Also, wanted a good white cook, a chamber maid and a nurse to go to a respectable Hotel in Brownsville. Also, a good steady shoemaker to go 12 miles out to a small town and established; a married man preferred. Also, wanted a good comb makers to go and settle Far West, amongst a very much enlightened Indian Nation. Places wanted for a number of bookkeepers, salesmen, schoolmasters, boys in stores, and apprentices to trades.—Also, for a number of mechanics, laborers and house-servants, &c. And for a number of colored men, women, boys and girls. Please apply at

ISAAC HARRIS'
General Agency and Intelligence Office.
No 9, Fifth street.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE COMBINED

With the additional security of a STOCK CAPITAL.

The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co. of Phila.—Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS:

George W. Toland,	John M Atwood,
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WILL make insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Pittsburgh and vicinity, on Houses, Stores and other buildings, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, limited or perpetual, in town or country, on the most favourable term.

The Mutual Principle, combined with a Stock Capital, and the other provisions of the Charter of this Company, hold out unusual inducements, both of profit and safety, to those desirous of effecting insurance, and which the Company ask the attention and examination of those interested.

The Capital Stock of the Company is invested in good and sufficient securities. After providing for the losses accruing to the Company in the course of its business, the stockholders are entitled to receive out of its income and profits an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock actually paid in—the amount of which interest, it is expected, will be supplied by funds invested—and thereafter, all the profits will be added to accumulate and be held, in like manner with the Capital Stock, for the better security of the assured. But certificates bearing interest, payable annually, transferable on the books of the Company, and convertible at any time into Capital Stock, will be issued therefor to the Stockholders and insured members, in proportion to the amount of Stock held, or premium paid by them respectively, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter.

Those effecting insurance with this company have, besides the usual protection against loss, by the ordinary method of insurance, the additional advantage of a direct participation in the profits of the Company, without any liability.

GEO. W. TOLAND, President.
B. M. HISCHMAN, Secretary.

The subscriber, who is the duly authorised Agent for the above named Company, is prepared to make insurance, at the Office of the Agency, No. 2, St Charles Hotel, on Third street, a few doors above Wood street, and will give all further information desired.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL.
Pittsbur