# The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.


☞ 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.

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☞ In order to give our readers, this morning, the news by the steam ship Cambria, we are compelled to omit an article which we had prepared, in reply to the Commercial Journal.

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CITY DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The Democrats of this city, it will be seen by the notice of the Committee of Correspondence, are requested to meet at the usual places, in their respective wards, on Saturday evening, to elect Delegates to the City Convention, which is to meet at the Washington Hotel on the following Tuesday. It is important that the Ward meetings should be well attended, and that the Delegates chosen should be good and true Democrats who will faithfully represent the will of their constituents.

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### From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8th, 1845.

MR. EDITOR:—Both Houses have adjourned over until Monday. The organization of the House of Representatives is complete, and that of the Senate will be made so to-day. The Democratic Senators held a caucus on Friday and nominated Ritchie & Heiss unanimously for Printers. Judge Sturgis, of Georgia, for Secretary. Mr Beal, the present Door-keeper, for Sergeant at Arms, and Dr Seth Salisbury, of East Smithfield, Bradford county, in your state, for Door-keeper. There appears to be some doubt about the election of the nominees of the caucus. I know not why this should be. The incumbents are whigs, and their sole claim upon the Democrats (if claim it can be called,) is the fact that they have held office for a great length of time.

Some little debate sprung up in the Senate on Thursday, upon a proposition to give the appointment of the Committees to the Vice President. Mr Mangum opposed the resolution; Mr Allen of Ohio favored it. The vote showed a majority in favor of balloting for the Committees. Many of the Whigs were delighted at this result, and attributed the opposition of Benton, Bagby, and the other two Democratic Senators that voted against the resolution, to a factious spirit. Such was not the case. Mr Benton fully vindicated himself from such an imputation before the vote was taken by referring to his course on this same proposition twenty years ago. He had always been favorable to the election of the Committees, and he had seen no reason for changing his judgment. It was but another evidence of the consistency of that distinguished Senator. All speculations about his fidelity to Democratic principles are idle. They have dictated his conduct from boyhood to the present time, and be assured that neither the seductive flattery of Whigs or the rude and illiberal insinuations of his enemies will cause him to faulter in the support of the true political faith. I have been induced to say this much about "Old Bullion," as he is familiarly called, as a simple act of justice to a good man.

The discussion of the great national topics of—Oregon—Texas—the Tariff and constitutional Treasury, will not commence fairly until after the Hollidays. As to Oregon, I think the views of the President in regard to our title, and the necessity of speedily extending the protecting arm of the Government over our people in that remote region, will be sustained generally by both parties in Congress. I anticipate perfect unanimity among the Democrats on this subject, and a considerable support of the President's views from the liberal and patriotic segment of the Whig party in Congress.

A small branch of whigs and abolitionists may succeed in making themselves ridiculous in opposing the admission of Texas, but this is about all they will achieve.

The policy recommended by the President in relation to the public money's meets with general approbation among the members of the Democratic party.

The adjustment of the Tariff will be one of the most fruitful subjects of debate. There is great diversity of sentiment, but it is to be hoped that after a full interchange of opinion, some fair and liberal compromise may be made. I do not think a radical revenue bill, casting aside the protective feature altogether, can pass the House, and if it ever should get through that body, it is more than probable that it would be arrested in the Senate. Yours, &c.

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### Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

NATCHEZ, Nov. 19th, 1845.

It is a prominent trait, in the American character, to honor true greatness. The truth of this saying was manifested this day in the city of Natchez, in the manner in which the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN was received. About 10 o'clock this morning, the good people of this city were startled by the report of cannon, from the steamer Maria, as she hove in sight of this port, which was soon answered by another gun, on shore, which was a sufficient signal, for the people to know, that something more than common was about to take place. A great number of persons immediately repaired to the steamboat wharf, where, upon the landing of the Maria, it was announced that Mr CALHOUN was on board, which announcement was received with three loud cheers.

The news soon spread throughout the city, that the great southern statesman had arrived, when, as if by necessity, the whole people forsook their daily avocations, for a time, and thronged the rivers edge, in order that they might get sight of, and welcome to their city, one of the greatest men of the age. The people soon formed a cavalcade and escorted Mr Calhoun to the city Hotel, where he received the gratulations of hundreds, that pressed forward to show their esteem for the man. All was excitement and commotion during his short stay in this place; minute guns were fired; every person you met wore on their faces the smile of satisfaction, having seen, as they termed him, the "big gun." After having remained about two hours at the Hotel, Mr Calhoun was escorted, by a great number of citizens, in open carriages, through the principal streets, and thence to the boat.—In appearance, he is a man that would command respect in any place; his suavity of manner and gentlemanly deportment, are calculated to win the esteem and respect of all who see him; and he bears about him an indefinable mark of greatness, which characterizes but few. The respect that was shown Mr Calhoun, in this place, was not confined to his political friends, but men of all parties joined in the manifestations of regard for the man; it was not, they said, the politician they honored, but the man for his splendid abilities, and for that true patriotism, and love of country, which are so deeply rooted in his noble heart.

I must not neglect to mention that, in company with Mr CALHOUN, were (strange as it may appear) ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, and your fellow-townsman T J Bigham, Esq.

# REPORT
OF THE
## SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
ON THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 3, 1845.

*(Concluded.)*

It opposed the Zoll-Verein treaty; and it is feared that no other treaty producing a reciprocal reduction of our own and foreign tariffs will receive its support, If that interest preferred a reciprocal exchange of our own for foreign fabrics at revenue duties, it would not have desired a tariff operating, without exception, against all nations that adopted low, as well as high tariffs; nor would it have opposed every amendment proposing, when the tariff of 1842 was under consideration, a reduction of our duties upon the exports of such nations as would receive, free of duty, our flour and other agricultural products. If that interest desired reciprocal free trade with other nations, it would have desired a very different tariff from that of 1842. It would have sought to confine the high duties to those cases where the foreign importer would sell his imports for cash only; and admitted a drawback on one half the duty where American exports would be taken abroad in exchange—not an actual barter of foreign imports for an equal amount of value of our products, but without any barter, where a sum equal to the value of their exports was used in purchasing here an equal amount in value of any of our products; and the shipment made abroad of these products, upon the same principle under which the drawback of duties is now allowed on the re-exportation of foreign imports. This would be less simple, and is not recommended in lieu of that absolute reduction of the duties, which will accomplish the same object of the unrestricted exchange.

But such a provision would be a self executing reciprocity law, and should be desired by those believing in countervailing tariffs against foreign nations; but in reciprocal free trade with all, thus enabling our farmers and planters to sell their products for cheaper foreign manufactures, getting more for what they sell, and paying less for what they purchase in exchange. It seems strange that while the profit of agriculture varies from 1 to 8 per cent that of manufactures is more than double. The reason is, that whilst the high duties secure nearly a monopoly of the home market to the manufacturer, the farmer and planter are deprived to a great extent of the foreign market by these duties. The farmer and planter, are to a great extent forbidden to buy in a foreign market, and confined to the domestic articles enhanced in price by the duties. The tariff is thus a double benefit to the manufacturer and a double loss to the farmer and planter—a benefit to the former, in nearly a monopoly of the home market, and in enhanced prices of their fabrics and a loss to the latter, in the payment of those high prices, and in total or partial exclusion from the foreign market. The true question is, whether the farmer and planter shall, to a great extent, supply our people with cheap manufactures, purchased abroad with their agricultural products, or whether this exchange shall be forbidden by high duties on such manufactures, and their supply thrown, as a monopoly, at large prices, by high tariffs, into the hands of our own manufacturers.

The number of manufacturing capitalists who derive the benefit from the heavy taxes extracted by the tariff from twenty millions of people, does not exceed ten thousand. The whole number (including the working classes engaged in our manufactures) deriving any benefit from the tariff, does not exceed 400,000, of whom not more than 40,000 have been brought into this pursuit by the last tariff. But this small number of 40,000 would still have been in the country, consuming our agricultural products; and in the attempt to secure them as purchasers, so small in number, and not consuming one half the supply of many countries, the farmer and planter are asked to sacrifice the market of the world, containing a population of eight hundred millions, disabled from purchasing our products by our high duties on all they would sell in exchange. The farmer and planter would have the home market without a tariff; and they would have the foreign market also to much greater extent but for the total or partial prohibition of the last tariff.

We have more fertile lands than any other nation, can raise a greater variety of products, and, it may be said, could feed and clothe the people of nearly all the world. The home market, of itself, is wholly inadequate for such products. They must have the foreign market, or a large surplus, accompanied by great depression in price, must be the result. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, if cultivated to their fullest extent, could, of themselves, raise more than sufficient food to supply the entire home market. Missouri, or Kentucky could more than supply it with hemp; already the State of Mississippi raises more cotton than is sufficient for all the home market; Louisiana is rapidly approaching the same point as to sugar; and there are lands enough adapted to that product in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, to supply with sugar and molasses nearly all the markets of the world. If cotton is depressed in price by the tariff, the consequence must be a comparative diminution of the product, and the raising in its place, to a great extent, hemp, wheat, corn, stock, and provisions, which would otherwise would be supplied by the teeming products of the West. The growing West, in a series of years, must be the greatest sufferers by the tariff, in depriving them of the foreign market, and of that of the cotton-growing States. We demand, in fact, for our agricultural products, specie from nearly all the world, by heavy taxes upon all their manufacturers, and their purchases from us must therefore be limited, as well as their sales to us enhanced in price. Such a demand for specie, which we know in advance cannot be complied with is nearly equivalent to a decree excluding most of our agricultural products from the foreign markets. Such is the rigor of our restrictions, that nothing short of a famine opens freely the ports of Europe for our breadstuffs. Agriculture is our chief employment; it is best adapted to our situation, and, if not depressed by the tariff, would be the most profitable.—

We can raise a larger surplus of agricultural products, and a greater variety than almost any other nation, and at cheaper rates. Remove, then, from agriculture all our restrictions, and, by its own unfettered power, it will break down all foreign restrictions and, our own being removed, would feed the hungry and clothe the destitute poor of our fellow-men throughout all the densely-peopled nations of the world.—But now we take nothing in exchange for those products but specie, except at very high duties; and nothing but a famine breaks down all foreign restrictions and opens for a time the ports of Europe to our breadstuffs. If, on a reduction of our duties, England repeals her corn laws, nearly all Europe must follow her example, or, give to her manufacturers advantages which cannot be successfully encountered in most of the markets of the world. The tariff did not raise the price of our breadstuffs; but a bad harvest in England does—give us for the time that foreign market which we would soon have at all times by that repeal of the corn laws which must follow the reduction of our duties. But whilst breadstuffs rise with a bad harvest in England, cotton almost invariably falls; because the increased sum, which in that event, England must pay for our breadstuffs, we will take, not in manufactures but only in specie; and not having it to spare, she brings down, even to a greater extent, the price of our cotton. Hence the result, that a bad harvest in England reduces the aggregate price of our exports, often terms the exchanges against us, carrying our specie abroad, and inflicting a serious blow on our prosperity. Foreign nations cannot for a series of years import more than they export, and if we close our markets against their imports by high duties, they must buy less of our exports, or give a lower price for both.

Prior to the 30th of June, 1842, a credit was given for the payment of duties; since which date, they have been collected in cash; Before the cash duties and the tariff of 1842, our trade in foreign imports re-exported abroad afforded large and profitable employment to our merchants, and freight to our commercial marine, for the inward and outward voyage, but, since the last tariff this trade is being lost to the country, as is proved by the tables hereto annexed. The total amount of foreign imports re-exported during the three years since the last tariff, both of free and double goods is $33,333,394, being far less than in any three years (except during the war) since 1794, and less than was re-exported in any one of the 8 several years. The highest aggregate of any three years was $173,108,313, and the lowest aggregate $41,315,705—being in the years 1794, 1795 and 1796. Before 1820, the free goods are not distinguished in this particular from dutiable goods; but since that date the returns show the following result:—During the 3 years since the tariff of 1842, the value of dutiable imports re-exported was, $12,500,811—being less than in any one of the 7 years preceding the high tariff of 1828, the value of dutiable goods re-exported was $94,796,241; for the 5 years succeeding that tariff, $66,784,192—showing a loss of $28,020,49 of our trade in foreign exports after the tariff of 1828. The great diminution of this most valuable branch of commerce has been the combined result of cash duties and of the high tariff of 1842. If the cash duties are retained, as it is believed they should be, the only sure method of restoring this which the foreign imports may be kept in store by the government until they are required for re-exportation abroad or consumption at home—in which latter contingency and at the time when for that purpose they are taken out of these stores for consumption, the duties are paid, and if re-exported, they pay no duty, but only the expense of storage. Under the present system the merchant introduces foreign imports of the value of $100,000. He must now, besides the advance for the goods, make a further advance in cash in many cases, of $50,000 for the duties. Under such a system, but a small amount of goods will be imported for drawbacks—and the higher the duty is, the larger must be the advance, and the smaller the imports for re-exportation.

The imports before payment of duties, under the same regulations now applied to our imports in transit to Canada, may be taken from warehouse to warehouse—from the east to the lakes and to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville—from New Orleans to Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, and St Louis—and warehoused in these and other interior ports, the duties remaining unpaid until the goods are taken out of the warehouse, and out of the original package, at such ports, for consumption; thus carrying our foreign commerce into the interior, with all the advantage of augmented business and cheaper supplies throughout the country. It will introduce into our large ports on or near the seaboard, assorted cargoes of goods, to be re-exported with our own, to supply the markets of the world. It will cheapen prices to the consumer, by deducting the interest and profit that are now charged upon the advance of duty—building up the marts of our own commerce, and giving profitable employment to our own commercial marine. It will greatly increase our revenue, by augmenting, our imports, together with our exports; and is respectfully recommended to Congress, as an important part of the whole system now proposed for their consideration.

[In order to close the publication of the report in this paper, we have made a synopsis of so much of it as relates to the establishment of a constitutional Treasury, &c.]

The favorable effect to the bill allowing a drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to permit the exportation of Canada goods in transit through our own ports to foreign countries. A reduction and graduation of the price of public lands unsaleable at present rates, in favor of settlers and cultivators, is recommended, as one of the means of increasing the revenue. It is shown that such reduction of the price in favor of the settlers would increase the wages of labor.

The Secretary recommends the establishment of a constitutional treasury, destitute of power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper, but to be confined exclusively to use of gold and silver; and in connection with this, he suggests the location of a branch of the mint at New York, as a place of safe keeping for the very large amount of revenue collected there. It would also serve to increase the coinage by the recoining of foreign gold and silver, large quantities of which are brought into that city by emigrants and otherwise, and also paid for duties and constituting a considerable portion of the revenue. The foreign coins do not circulate in the way of business, but if thus passed through the mint, they would go to swell the amount of federal coin, or constitutional currency in circulation, and reduce the amount of paper. A considerable amount of foreign gold coin has, during the present year, under the directions of this department, been converted into American gold coin; but the process would be much more rapid if aided by the organization of the constitutional treasury, and the establishment of a branch of the mint at the great commercial emporium of the Union. With the mint and the branch mints as depositories, the sum remaining in the hands of other receivers of public moneys, whether of lands or customs, would be inconsiderable, and the government could be readily protected from all losses of such sums by adequate bonds, and the power, by law, to convict and punish as criminal all who embezzle the public moneys. It is believed, under such a system, that no defaults would take place, and that the public moneys would be safely kept and disbursed in gold and silver.

The Secretary then proceeds thus: This government is made by the constitution, the guardian of a special currency. That currency can only be coined, and is regulated by this government. It is one of the first duties to supply such a currency, by an efficient mint, and by general regulations of the coinage; but in vain will it attempt to perform that duty, if when coin is made or regulated in value, this government dispenses with its use, and expels it from circulation, or drives it out of the country by substituting the paper of banks in all the transactions of the government.

There is nothing which will advance so surely the prosperity of the country as an adequate supply of specie, diffused throughout every portion of the Union, and constituting, to a great extent, the ordinary circulation every where among the people. It is a currency that will never break nor fail; it will neither expand nor contract beyond the legitimate business of the country; it will lead to no extravagant speculations at one time, to be followed by certain depression at another; nor will labor ever be robbed of its reward by the depreciation of such currency. There is no danger that we shall have too much gold and silver in actual circulation, or too small an amount of bank paper, or that any injury ever will be inflicted upon the business of the country, by a diminution of the circulation of the paper of banks, and the substitution in its place, to that extent, of gold and silver. Even their most ardent advocates must admit that banks are subject to periodical expansions and contractions, and that this evil would be increased by giving them the funds of the government to loan, and by receiving and disbursing nothing but their paper.

It is believed that the permanent interests of every class of the people will be advanced by the establishment of the constitutional treasury, and that the manufacturers especially will derive great benefits from its adoption. It will give stability to all their operations, and insure them, to a great extent, against those fluctuations, expansions, and contractions of the currency so prejudicial to their interests. By guarding against inflations of the currency, it will have a tendency to check periodical excesses of foreign importations purchased in fact upon credit; while loans from banks, or dangerous enlargements of their business, and excessive issues of their paper, will be greatly diminished. Whilst a sound and stable currency guards the manufacturer against excessive importations from abroad, it protects him from disasters at home, and from those ruinous revulsions in which so many thousands are reduced to bankruptcy. The tariff, if followed, as in the absence of adequate checks it certainly soon will be by an inflated currency, whilst it thus enhances the expenses of manufacturing at home, will speedily and certainly raise prices up to the whole amount of the duty, so as to repeal the operation of that duty in favor of the manufacturer, and enable the foreign importer again to flood the market, at the enhanced prices arising from an inflated currency. But soon the revulsion comes, and all are overwhelmed in a common ruin. The currency is reduced below the wants of the country, by a sudden and ruinous contraction; and the labor and industry of years are required to repair the mischief. Stability, both in the tariff and the currency, is what the manufacturer should most desire. Let the tariff be permanently adjusted, by a return to reasonable and moderate revenue duties—which, even when imposed truly and in good faith for that purpose will yield sufficient advantage to afford reasonable profits; and let this permanent system (and none other can be permanent) be established, and accompanied by a stable currency—and the manufacturer, in a series of years, will derive the greatest benefits from the system. The present system cannot be permanent. It is too unequal and unjust—too exhorbitant and oppressive, and too clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the constitution. If the manufacturer thinks that this system can be permanent, let him look to the constant changes which have attended all attempts to establish and continue a protective tariff. The first tariff was based in part upon the principle of very moderate protection to domestic manufactures; and the result has been, as appears by the table hereto annexed, that the tariff has been changed and modified thirty times since that period—being more than once, on an average, for every Congress since the government was founded; and one of these tariffs was in itself a system of successive annual changes, operating through a period of ten years. Of these changes, fourteen have been general, and sixteen special. From 1816 onward these changes have been most frequent; and it is vain to expect permanency from any thing but a revenue tariff. Stability is what the manufacturer should desire, and especially that the question should be taken out of the arena of politics, by a just and permanent settlement.

Reference is made to certain accompanying tables illustrative of the effects of the tariff, and to an abstract of all deemed useful in certain replies to two circulars issued in order to obtain information necessary to the preparation of plans for improving and increasing the revenue, ordered by Congress. Some answers, says the Secretary, have been received, from friends as well as opponents, of the tariff; but the Secretary regrets that the manufacturers, with very few exceptions, have declined answering these questions, or communicating any information as regards their profits and surplus, or in relation to the wages of labor.

The coast survey is rapidly progressing—having been extended eastward to the eastern coast of Massachusetts, and southward nearly to the dividing line of Maryland and Virginia, on the Chesapeake. Two new centres of operations have been opened, in North Carolina, and on the Gulf of Mexico, from which the works may be spread until the parts unite. Important positions for forts, navy yards, harbors, and light houses, present themselves along this interesting portion of the coast of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and the island guarding the interior channel between Mobile and New Orleans. Great economy exists in the administration of the fund appropriated for the coast survey; and every effort is made by the superintendent to press the work onward to a completion. Three charts resulting from the survey have been published within the past year, and five more are nearly ready for publication. Great attention has been given to the very important subject of our light-house system. The various improvements suggested by experience at home or abroad are all being fully and carefully investigated, and a report, it is believed, will be ready during the present session of Congress. From the Chesapeake to the Capes of Florida, and thence westward, our coast is badly lighted, as well as the great lakes of the north and west; and numerous wrecks, often accompanied with loss of life and property, seem to require the interposition of Congress.

Such portion of the charts of the exploring expedition as were placed under the charge of this department were distributed for the benefit of our whale ships. These valuable charts embrace the survey of many hitherto almost unexplored regions and islands of the Pacific, as well as a part of the coast of Oregon, and must be eminently useful for many purposes, but especially to our seamen and merchants engaged in the whale fishery.

Several reports, embracing one on statistics, and one on banks and the currency, ordered by Congress, are noticed as in preparation, and to be presented as early as practicable in the session; after which the present report concludes thus:—

In presenting his annual report, in obedience to the law, the Secretary of the Treasury submits his views with undissembled diffidence—consoled by the reflection that all his errors of judgment will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, guided and directed by an overruling Providence which has blessed the unexampled progress of this great and happy Union. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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☞ Man's chief absorbing interest in life is attending to the wants of the body. This every man of experience is compelled to acknowledge, however desirous he may be to lend his testimony to the fact of higher and holier objects, engaging the attention of the mass.

The epitaph of most men might read—

"He was born. He toiled and worried for food clothing and equipage, he sought the phantom happiness. He died."

If, then, mankind will still persist in attending chiefly bodily wants, all must admit that health should claim their first attention.

To all true enquirers, therefore, of the way to regain, to preserve health, we would say with candor, read the advertisement on the outside of this day's paper, concerning that celebrated and truly valuable medicine. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* dec 3

*Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills.*—Experience having long since decided, that every disease originates from impurities of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs, it is evident that the remedy employed must be of such a nature as is best calculated to remove those obstructions, or restore the blood to its natural state. The Clickener Sugar coated Purgative Pills, being compounded purely on scientific principles, and based on an intimate acquaintance with the origin of disease, and the actual structure of the human system are the only remedy which can be positively relied on. Being composed of a variety of ingredients entirely different from, and independent of each other in their mode of operation, they never fail to reach the seat of disease, in whatever shape it may appear. Thus, if the liver be affected, one ingredient will operate on that particular organ and by cleansing it of that excess of bile, it is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to its natural state. Another will operate on the blood, and remove those impurities which have already entered into its circulation; while a third will effectually expel from the system whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach, through the instrumentality of the other ingredients.

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 10.

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AN ORGANIST, who has had several years experience, and is acquainted with every variety of service, and who can give any desirable satisfactory reference, will accept of a situation, and give an opportunity of being heard. Address R. W. through the Post office.
dec10, 6t.

**Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.**

WOODWARD'S Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, manufactured by Woodward & Bro's, N. York, put up in a neat and convenient Silver Pencil Case. The Pens will be sold with or without cases. These Pens are second to none in the United States and will be warranted to purchasers. Prices the same here as in New York City.

The above with every variety of Steel Pens, Quills and Stationary generally, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by JOHN H MELLOR,
dec 10 122 Wood street.

THE Horrors of Delerium Tremens, by J Root, at BOSWORTH & FORRESTER'S,
dec10. 43 Market street.

THE Army and Navy of America, by J R Neff, for sale by BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
43 Market street.
dec10.

DOW, Jr's, Patent Sermons;
Joe Miller's Jest Book;
Don Quixotte;
Gill Blas;
Ten Thousand a Year;
Smollett's Select Novels;
Miss Bremer's Novels;
Hogg's Winter Evening Tales;
Arabian Nights;
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
43 Market street.
dec10.

**Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.**

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at the Mansion House, on the premises; on the 5th day of January, 1846, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, part of the real estate of Arthur Meegan, dec'd., situated in Pine Township, in the County of Allegheny, viz:

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, containing about one hundred and fifty seven acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Grubbs, Philip Sarver, Joseph Moon, William Alston, and others, and situated in the township of Pine, in the County of Allegheny aforesaid. There are two dwelling houses on the farm, and about 80 acres of cleared land, the rest is covered with a good growth of oak and chesnut. The Butler State Road runs through the centre of the tract, which is well supplied with water from a number of never failing springs, and is bounded on the North East side by the main branch of Pine Creek.

On application to the subscribers, the property will be shown, and all information given. The title is indisputable. Terms at sale.
RICHARD MEEGAN,
CATHARINE MEEGAN,
Administrators, &c.
dec10-d4t&w3t

**FOR SALE.**

A FIRST rate farm of Land, situate on the county road from Derry to Youngstown, within 3 miles of Youngstown, in Derry Township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Said farm consists of two hundred and eight acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, and under good fence, principally post and rail. The land is limestone, and is well watered with abundant springs and Loyalhanna Creek, which runs near it. There is a house, barn and an orchard on the farm. The surrounding country is the richest and most beautiful region in Western Pennsylvania. Several flowring mills are in the immediate vicinity, within three quarters of a mile of the farm. The Catholic Church near Youngstown is in sight, and it is expected, that in the course of the coming spring, the new Female Seminary, at Mount St Vincents, will be in complete operation. This farm would be an excellent location for a store. Should purchasers desire, it will admit of being divided into farms of about seventy acres each. Apply to BLAKELY & MITCHELL,
dec10


POSTSCRIPT

From the New York Tribune.

## Fifteen days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

# CAMBRIA.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 19th and London to the 18th of November.

The political news is of very little importance.

Cotton remains about the same as at our previous advices, and the Grain Market has been well sustained, but we do not gather that flour or grain have actually advanced.

The rate of interest fixed by the Bank of England, was 3½ per cent.

It is understood that the British Cabinet has determined *not to open the ports of that country for the free admission of Grain at present.*

Among the passengers in the Cambria we notice Rufus Prime as bearer of despatches from the U S Legation in Paris to the Department of State. Also Sidney E Morse as bearer of despatches from the U S Legations in Prussia, Belgium and England. It is said that Mr Morse has in charge the *ratified treaty,* between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Henry Wheaton, United States Minister at Berlin and also the proposed commercial treaty between Belgium and the United States; also, despatches for the Department of State, and for the Post Master General, from Louis M'Lane, United States Minister to England.

The steamer Hibernia, which had put into St John's for repair, arrived at Liverpool the day before the sailing of the Cambria.

The steamer Great Britain, which left New York on the 28th of October, reached Liverpool on the 17th November.

The failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland continues to create a sensation among statesmen as well as the poor.

The Railway Speculations had very generally subsided, and as the frauds and machinery of the operators in fictitious stocks are more fully developed, it appears that the amount of money actually diverted from the usual channels of trade is extremely small. This circumstance has, to some extent, tended to quiet the money market.

The Cambria, on Wednesday last, boarded and exchanged papers with the steamship Britannia from Boston, (2d inst) for Liverpool.

The American Provision trade does not present much activity.

American Wool appears to command much attention.

Marshal Soult, French Minister of War, has resigned. General St. Yon has been appointed his successor.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts is represented as comparatively prostrated.

ENGLAND.—In refference to the great question of opening the ports, Wilmer and Smith's Times, says:

"The state of England since we last addressed our readers has been very peculiar, and extreamly exciting. The feeling then was, that, pressed on all hands by the cries of the country and the urgency of the case, Ministers would have opened the ports by an order in Council for the free admission of every description of grain. Every thing in fact, indicated such a result The Cabinet had protracted, and, it was said, angry sittings; the fears of the public were becoming serious; the accounts of the potatoe crop from all parts of the country—we had almost said, from all parts of the world—especially from Ireland, were really alarming, the price of grain, until checked by the prevailing feeling that the Corn-Laws would be suspended, was rising daily. All this, combined with the panic in the Share-market, and the utter prostration of the buoyancy and speculation which existed only a short time previously in rampant impetuosity caused the opening of the ports to be looked to with hope and with certainty, as a thing that *must be.* But the quidnuncs have been doomed to disappointment—THE PORTS WILL NOT BE OPENED! Secrets, hermetically sealed, sometimes ooze out, no one can tell how; and those who profess to be wise in the workings of Cabinets, declare that the opposition came, not from the First Minister of the Crown; but from the Conqueror of Napoleon, that the commercial spirit of the Premier was overruled by the constitutional prejudices of the old.

*The Oregon Question.*—On this interesting subject, we had the following paragraph in the European Times.

"The Oregon question is beginning to excite some alarm again, as the time approaches for the delivery of the President's Message on the opening of Congress It is rumored here—the intelligence which came to hand yesterday by the Hibernia, gave confirmation to the statement—that Mr. Polk will take high ground on the question, and that he will go even farther than in his inaugural address. At any time of less depression than the present, such an impression would have made itself felt on the markets, and it may do so yet, as the intelligence by the Hibernia only came to hand when the business portion of the day had been partially consumed. The probability, however, is that with the stagnant feeling in all matters of commerce which rules at present, people will wait the result, rather than anticipate it by any premature movement.—This vexed question of the Oregon has, it is said, occupied a great deal of the Cabinet's attention during their frequent and protracted sittings. There appears to be something very warlike in the wind, for the activity on the seaboard, and in the naval arsenals, is as steady and unremitting as it was a month or 6 weeks ago."

*The Steamship "Great Britain."*—This leviathan of the deep, arrived at Liverpool in a very shattered condition. On her 3d day out from N. York, something was found wrong with the propeller, which was striking the stern post very hard The engines were reversed; and after two or three good thumps, the arm broke off. The ship then continued with very low steam, and was steered by the sails, the vessel making very good way, until the next day, when another of the arms of the propeller broke, leaving only one, and the arm of another, with a small plate which had been placed on the end of it. The most was then made of the sails, and the propeller was just kept from dragging. The vessel felt the sails directly, and was considered to possess very superior sailing qualifications, and very good way was made under the circumstances.

IRELAND.

The Commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the actual condition of the potato crop have presented a second report to the Lord Lieutenant.

A committee appointed at a public meeting in Dublin passed a series of resolutions:

1. That sufficient evidence of the immense famine exists to render it necessary for the government to take immediate steps to provide food for the people.
2. That the best mode of distributing such food will be by the encourgement of public works of national and local utility.
3. That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to open the ports for the reception of all articles suited for human food.
4. That the Lord-Lieutenant be also called upon to take measures to prevent the exportation of corn from Ireland.
5. That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to take measures for the establishment of public granaries, in convenient situations, into which the grain shall be received and receipts given for the same at the current prices; and that in the event of famine being averted from this country, the owners of grain so stored shall be permitted to dispose of it at any higher prices that it may be possible to realize in other markets.
6. That the propriety of stopping the distillation of spirits from grain be submitted to the consideration of Government.
7. That the Lord Lieutenant be requested to take measures for raising at least a million in aid of the purposes recommended; and that the payment of the interest and principal be secured upon the receipts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Ireland.


**Removal.**

A. BEELEN has removed his Commission and Forwarding Business from the Canal Basin to his new Warehouse, on Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office. may 30.

WINTER NEWS INK.—Just received a further supply of Winter News Ink, and for sale by C. H. KAY,
nov27. cor. Wood and 3d streets

**Auction Sales,**
*Of Dry Goods, Furniture, Glass Jars, Brass Clocks, &c.*

AT M'Kenna's Auction Mart, No 64 Market st. Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, on Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a large assortment of Dry Goods among which are cloths and cassinets; calicoes and muslins; checks, plaids, and ginghams; alpacas and merinos fine merinos; cashmeres and plaid shawls, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, flannels &c.

*At 2 o'clock, P. M.*

Furniture, glass jars &c.

*At ½ past 6 o'clock, same evening.*

A variety of new and second hand watches, fancy articles &c. P. M'KENNA,
dec10 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.
*By John D. Davis, Auctioneer, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.*

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the 11th inst, will be sold an extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M.—A quantity of Glassware, Queensware, Cordage, Hardware, Coal-Stove, Vo. Manufactured Tobacco; Venetian Window Blinds. Carpeting, Mantel Cloaks, N. O. Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Mould and Dip Candles, Writing and Letter paper, Table Covers, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. dec10.

**New Cheap Music.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ROSE ATHERTON, by Jeffreys, 4 pages, | 12½c. |
| Gems of English Songs, 12 " | 25 |
| Seven favorite Songs for Guitar. | 25 |
| Opera of Masaniello, 6 songs, | 12½ |
| La Cracovienne, arranged by Bochsa, | 6¼ |
| Outward Bound, by Mrs Norton, | 6¼ |
| Fine Old English Gentleman, | 6¼ |
| We Have been friends Together, | 6¼ |
| Love Not Quickstep, | 6¼ |
| 'Tis better to Laugh than to Sigh, | 12½ |
| Thou art Lovely, sung by Mrs V Mott, | 6¼ |
| Weep not, companion to The Old Arm Chair, | 6¼ |
| Light of other Days, | 6¼ |
| Music from Cinderella, 4 songs, | 25 |

Received and for sale by JOHN H MELLOR,
dec 10 122 Wood street.

**Monongahela Navigation Company.**
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the charter, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1846, (being the first Monday of the month,) at their office in Bakewell's Buildings, Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Sec'y.

The Brownsville Herald, Washington Examiner, and Waynesburgh Messenger, copy till election and send a copy of the paper with the advertisment in, to the Secretary. dec9-te

**Tenement Wanted.**

A GENTEEL convenient Tenement, suited to a small family, situated within a short distance of the Post Office.

Any person having such property for rent—may find a permanent Tenant by application to BARROWS & TURNER,
No 46 Market street.
P. S. Possession, April 1, 1846. dec9

**SHAWLS! SPLENDID SHAWLS**

WE have just received by express, the largest and best assortment of Shawls and respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies, among them are very handsome Turkerri, super cashmere, rich brocha, heavy armure, and other styles of fashionable Winter Shawls, all of which we are selling much lower than we have ever offered the same quality, and many of them greatly below the original cost of importion—Ladies wishing a good shawl, very cheap should not fail to call at No. 75 Market street.
dec9 1w ALEXANDER & DAY.

**PROPOSALS.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 6, 1845.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock (noon) of the 3d day of January next, 1846, for making the following alterations on board the U. S. Revenue steamer "Bibb," now laying at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at which place the work will be executed. Proposals to be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and endorsed "Proposals for altering the U. S. Revenue steamer "Bibb."

To receive the vessel in the water at the port of Cincinnati, Ohio, and remove the present machinery, making such disposition of the present boilers as may be required—furnishing the materials and constructing a low pressure marine engine, with side wheels, and all the necessary appendages thereto, agreeable to plans which will be exhibited upon application to Capt Howard, at Cincinnati, or in his absence, to the Chief Engineer of the vessel. The work to be executed in the best manner and to the full satisfaction of the officer or officers who may be appointed by the Government to superintend it, and the hull and machinery delivered to the said officers, fully completed in every particular, and in perfect working order. A general plan of the alterations will be furnished by the Government, and the working drawings by the persons taking the contract.

Should it be decided to apply a "cut-off," to the machinery, the right to use it will be paid for by the Government, when practicable, the material used in the construction of the Wheels, Paddles, Boxes, Guards, &c to be of iron and of such sizes and dimensions as shall be directed by the Superintendent. The present boilers are to be retained, and placed in such position as may be required.

Bidders will be required to specify for what gross sum they will undertake to execute the work, they receiving the present machinery, and it is to be distinctly understood that no extra allowances of any nature whatever will be admitted or allowed. The work to be executed and the vessel delivered to the proper officers on or before the 1st day of July next, 1846.

Bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with three sufficient sureties for the faithful execution of the work will be required, and the contractor will be decause a general elevation of the machinery to be deposited with this Department upon the delivery of the vessel. R J WALKER,
dec9 2wd Secretary of the Treasury.

**Boots! Boots!**

JUST received at KIMBALL'S a splendid lot of Philadelphia Double Sole, nail bottoms, Calf Boots, best quality. Also, prime Philadelphia Course Boots, made neat and serviceable; also Metalic Gums, will be sold low by KIMBALL, No. 70 Wood street.
dec9 3t

**New Law Library of Law and Equity.**

THE SIXTH NUMBER. (December 1845,) just received, contains a collection of Forms of Declaration and other Pledings, with notes, by Henry Greening.

It is published in monthly numbers of 160 pages at the low price of $7 per anum. Subscriptions received for the work, by C. H. KAY,
dec9 cor of Wood and 3d sts.

**P. C. SHANNON,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, Pa.,—Will practice in the Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria Courts. dec8 1y.

**WASHINGTON HALL.**
*Market street, Steubenville, Ohio.*
JOHN IRONS, PROPRIETOR.

THIS establishment has been taken by the undersigned, who respectfully begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that it has been refitted and furnished in a style not surpassed by any house in this place, and, at least equal to any in the West.

Washington Hall is located in the business part of the town, on Market street, nearly opposite the Court House and public buildings, and within a few steps of the Market. The situation is the most elevated of any public house in Town, commanding a view of the River for several miles above and below.

An Omnibus, and servants, will at all times be in readiness to convey passengrs and their baggage to and from the steamboat landings.

Every accommodation which the public have a right to expect may now be had at the Hall, on terms as reasonable as offered by any other good house in Steubenville. As the proprietor will spare no pains or expense to render general satisfaction, this, with his long experience in the business, will make it the interest of those who come this way, to "*give him a call.*" dec8-tf. JNO. IRONS.

**TO LETS**
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
nov15

**Ladie's Hosiery.**

RECEIVED at No. 46, Market st., a large and splendid variety Winter Hosiery, Black and Blue Black Lamb's Wool, price from 31 to 75 cts.—Grey Mixed do. do., (light and dark shaded,) 28 to 75 cents. Ribbed and plain Worsted Black and all colors—very low prices. 30 doz. Children's Wool Hosiery, all colors—and prices from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cents. BARROWS & TURNER.
Dec. 4.

☞ NO. 46 MARKET STREET. ☜

NEW Blankets; fresh supply opening this day, and selling at reduced prices.
dec 4 BARROWS & TURNER.

CLOAK GOODS—Thibet Cloths (in all shades.) new lot opened at extraordinary low prices.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black, Blue Blacks, Invisible Green, Brown and other shades. Gala Plaids, Rob Roy's &c &c., at No 46.
dec4 BARROWS & TURNER.

NEW CALICOES.

BEAUTIFUL calicoes, new styles, selling for 12 1-2 cts per yard at BARROW'S & TURNER'S No 46; 2 cases received. Choice patterns dec4

**RICHARD COWAN,**
Attorney at Law,
office in Burke's Buildings, 4th street, near Market.
june 19-d&w1y

**83 MARKET STREET 83**

SEVENTY-FIVE Broche, Turkerri and Cashmere Shawls, new, received by express from New York, this day. (nov22) B. E. CONSTABLE.

**83 MARKET STREET 83**

A LOT of Gentlemen's fine Shirts and Drawers, newest make; also, Gents. Merino under Shirts and Drawers, just received and now opened.
nov22 B. E. CONSTABLE.

**Alderman's Office.**

THE undersigned begs leave to say to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his office to Penn street, near the canal Bridge, opposite the United States Hotel.
oct16 JAMES BLAKELY.

**14 LOTS OF GROUND,**

IN the plan of lots laid out by the executors of James O'Hara, deceased, on Penn and Liberty streets, immediately above the city line. This property is in a thriving part of the suburbs and surrounded by manufactories Apply to
nov 25 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

JUST received at the Three Big Doors, the largest and best assortment of Shirts, ever offered in the Pittsburgh market, which will be sold wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.
oct25. JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

**GEORGE COCHRAN,**
**Forwarding and Commission Merchant,**
NO. 26 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
nov27

SKATES, Cutlery, Ivory, Ebony, &c. for sale by JOHN W. BLAIR.
dec1. 120, Wood st.

**Oregon and California.**

THE Emigrants Guide to Oregon and California, containing Scenes and Incidents of a party of Oregon, Emigrants, a Description of Oregon, Scenes and Incidents of a party of California Emigrants, and a Description of California, and Different Routes to those Countries, by Sansford W Hastings, and for sale by C H KAY, Bookseller,
dec 1 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

**Hebrew Books.**

HEBREW Bibles, Hahn's edition;
Gesenin's Hebrew and English Lexicon;
Cosemon's Hebrew Grammar, by Cowant;
Nerpheimer's Hebrew Grammar;
Stewart's Hebrew Chresomatry; for sale by C H KAY, Bookseller and Stationer,
dec 1 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

**For Rent or Sale.**

THE subscriber wishes to rent or sell his Tavern Stand in the borough of Beaver: sign of the *Pennsylvania House.* The stand is a good one, and any person wishing to purchase or rent will find it desirable. Terms easy. JOHN LIGHT.
Beaver, Dec. 3, 1845. dec. 5, tf.
N. B. For further information enquire at this office.

**Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers.**

PURCHASERS will find at Shea & Pennock's a full assortment of men's Merino drawers, and double and single breasted Merino shirts. Also, Cotton, do do bleached and unbleached.
Dec. 6.

*BLANKETS.*

2 CASES No 3 (low priced) Economy Blankets Just received and for sale by SHEA & PENNOCK.
dec6

WOOL.

4 BAGS of wool, received and for sale by GEO COCHRAN,
dec 6 No 26 Wood st.

**Cheap Gold Watches.**

MANUFACTURED to my order in Geneva and just arrived a case of Gold Watches which I can sell as low as $35,00 to $40,000 and warrant to keep good time, suitable for ladies &c. Also constantly on hand, a fine stock of Patent Lever Watches of English manufacture and the best that are made; at eastern prices. Also, a few alarm Watches, excellent for those who wish to rise early. Also, mantle dining room and office and church clocks.

Watch and clock repairing done promptly in the best manner by W W WILSON,
dec6 corner 4th & Market sts.

**Cooper's new Novel.**
"AND PLENTY OF OTHER ONES."

THE Chainbearer, or the Little Page Manuscripts, by J Fennimore Cooper, Esq., author of the Spy, Pathfinder, etc.

Geraldine, a sequel to Coleridge's Christabel with other of Poems, by Martin Farquar Tupper, Esq., author of Proverbial Philosophy, etc.

Living Age, No 81.

The Life of Conde, by Lord Mahon, 2 pts. (Library of choice reading Nos. 34 and 35.)

The Rhine, by Victor Hugo, 2 parts Foreign Library No. 3.

The Mysteries of the Backwood, by T B Thorpe, author of "Tom Owen the Bee Hunter," with engravings by Darley.

Love and Parentage, applied to the improvement of offspring, including important directions and suggestions to lovers and the married, by O S Fowler Practical Phrenologist.

The Butchers of Ghent, an Historical romance with numerous engravings.

George Cruikshank's Table Book, edited by Gilbert Abbot Backett, with 22 illustrations by George Cruikshank.

The Burglars, or the Mysteries of the League of Honor, by Henry Hazel.

The New York Illustrated Magazine of Literature and Art, with 4 splendid steel engravings.

The Jesuits, translated from the French of M Michelet. Edited by C E Lester.

The Roman Church, and modern Society, from the French of Quinet, by Lester.

Penny Magazine, No. 15.

Merry's Museum for December.

Just rec'd and for Sale at COOK'S
dec8 85 Fourth st.

**Liquorice.**

8 CASES Liquorice Ball; just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec2 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

**Burgundy Pitch.**

5 CASES Burgundy Pitch; just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec2 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

**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.

**James Park, Jr. & Co.**

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Importers of Tin Plate and Queensware, No. 112, Second st., between Wood and Smithfield streets, opposite the old stand. nov14 1y.

**Muffs! Muffs!**

MUFFS! MUFFS!! MUFFS!!!—A large assortment of all kinds of Ladies' Muffs to be had at C H Paulson's HAT AND CAP STORE, No. 73, Wood st., next door to the corner of Fourth street, Lynx, Fitch, Gennett and Coney, both large and small. Also, Fur Trimmings and Ladies' Fur Stocks.
nov27.1m