The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1845.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country news-papers, 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 Fine street.

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

City Democratic Nominations.

MAYOR,

WILLIAM KERR.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

AUDITORS,

JOHN J. MITCHELL,
WM. C. MEREDITH.

☞ A communication, signed "Z.," will appear to-morrow.

EASTERN MAIL.—There has been no Eastern mail for two days; reason, Cumberland Valley Rail Road impassible in consequence of a deep snow which fell on Saturday night and Sunday.

☞ In publishing the proceedings of the City Convention yesterday, the name of JAMES A. IRWIN, of the 6th ward, was omitted from the Committee of Correspondence. We republish the Committee with the proper correction.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—Samuel Jones, James A Irwin, John C. Dunn, James Watson, Andrew Burke, John Taggart, J. S. Hamilton.

We will also state that Capt A-bridge was nominated on the first Ballot, having 21 votes, and not on the sixth as stated in the proceedings of the convention.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The Democratic Convention, the proceedings of which appeared in yesterday's Post, adopted resolutions, calling upon the city authorities to present the public with a detailed statement, showing the disposition made of the Relief Fund. The donor, as well as those having claims upon the fund, should be satisfied that it has been justly and judiciously expended. The public have a right to know how much of the fund has been paid out to the sufferers, and what amount, if any, is still in their hands; and further, whether they have determined upon any mode of distributing the balance in their hands if any there be. If there is any portion of the fund left, it is high time that it was appropriated as designed by the generous donors. The money was given for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, and every cent of it should be paid, and that speedily, to the needy.

We do not know that there is one cent of the money left in the hands of the city authorities, but if there is, it should at once be paid to those rendered needy by the great fire.

The call made by the convention upon the proper authorities, to present a full statement of the matter for the inspection of the people, is entirely proper, and we trust they will give the subject immediate attention.

CATHOLIC NEWS LETTER.—We have received several numbers of a very ably conducted paper having the above name, published in St. Louis. It is edited by an association of gentlemen, and judging from what we have seen of their efforts we have no doubt of their abilities to present to the Catholics of the western metropolis a journal that should receive their warmest support.

FOUR MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—Rezin Moxley, Esq. of Howard District, was frozen to death one night last week, by exposure to the cold. He was 70 years of age. Thos. Hickey, met a similar death near Cumberland, Md., on Saturday night week. A man also froze to death near Mount Savage the same night, which was the coldest experienced in that part of the country for several years. Joseph Johnson, of Harrison county, Ky., was frozen to death on the night of the 1st inst.

The St. Louis Republican of the 3d inst, says that "the stages to the east, by both the Terre Haute and Louisville lines, are crowded with passengers. Three coaches crossed the river, in one boat, yesterday; and so long as the present weather holds, there can be no other mode of travelling."

BURNT.—Mrs. Kyle and son, residing in the southern part of Clark co., Mo., in attempting to save some hay stacks from the fire which was raging on the prairie, were burnt to death Mrs. K was the mother-in-law of the Hon. Amos Kendall.

A Fourier Association has been formed in Illinois, and 500 acres of land purchased by it, fifteen miles from Springfield, in that State.

The New York Morning News estimates that the United States can spare 18,000,000 bushels of wheat for exportation to England.

A resolution has been introduced in the Tennessee House of Representatives to erect a monument at Memphis, and a statue in the Capitol to General Jackson.

FOR THE POST.

Mr Editor:—The American of yesterday afternoon contains a communication over the signature of "A Democrat" abusive of Dr WM. KERR, and his friends. The writer is no Democrat—he voted for Gen Harrison—he also voted for Mr Clay, and if he will give his name to the public the facts I have stated will be proven by many respectable men of this city—The communication abounds in falsehoods. He asserts that Dr KERR is the anti-Workingman and Catholic candidate. Has this creature forgotten that last year the American called H. S. M'GRAW the Catholic candidate and asserted that this same Dr Kerr had been refused the nomination because the son of a Protestant preacher.

Dr Kerr has lived too long and is too well known to the people of this city, to be injured by any thing the writer for the American can either say or swear against him. He promises 'more anon,' let him come on with his budget of lies and slander;—but let him not for one moment cherish the belief that he is not known. I could put my finger upon his *still burnt* carcase almost any hour in the day.

SQUIST.

FOR THE POST.

GENL. LEVI CLOVER.

MR. BIGLER:—I was much pleased to see by a communication in your paper of Monday last, that the Democracy of northwestern Pennsylvania, with great unanimity, recommend the gentleman whose name heads this article, as a suitable person to fill the important office of Canal Commissioner.

GENL. CLOVER is admirably qualified to make a useful and popular officer He is a man of great industry, energy, and business qualifications, free and easy in his manners, of fine address, and with him *to be known is to be popular*. That section of the state has strong claims, and with Genl. Clover for a candidate, they *deserve*, and I hope will *command* success.

CHIPPEWA.

NAPOLEON AND THE ITALIANS.—In a recent letter of the senior editor of the Savanah Republican, from Italy, occurs the following paragraph.

"When you come to Italy, you begin to see at once the traces of the nomination of Napoleon. Wherever he placed his hand indelible marks remain. He was the only man that has existed for centuries capable of making the Italians a great people, and of elevating them to a condition of self-respect.

After an enumeration of some of his great works, the writer thus vindicates him from a vulgar prejudice which we have derived from the English, who have never had the magnanimity to appreciate and acknowledge the great qualities of the man whom they hated and at whose name they trembled.

"Napoleon, it is true, was a dictator; but it was on a magnificent scale. He has been stigmatized as a robber for transferring works of art from Italy to Paris. What conqueror in his place would not have done the same? He had cause to make war against the Government of Rome, and the amends for the expenses of that war were paid in works of art instead of money, which other governments are careful to extort from a conquered people. It is worthy of remark, that his robberies—as they are termed—are remembered, while the benefits conferred on conquered princes are forgotten. He was put down, and how stand those countries now? They are miserably oppressed, and the only traces of improvement bear date back to the occupation of the French.

Napoleon's acts were arbitrary enough, and if you please, too often unjust; but what has been gained by England, the champion of *political* liberty, has done her utmost to rivet the chains of the people of the continent and to crush the seeds of liberty. The merciless executions in Naples, not long since, and those of some twenty or thirty young nobles of Bologna, who not long ago were shot down like dogs for almost no cause, by order of the Papal Government, are passed by almost unobserved, and they are the just fruits of a system which England has helped to perpetuate—not only by the part she took in the end of the last and beginning of this century, but later, at the Congress of Vienna, in 1822, where, if I remember right, she was represented by the great Duke of Wellington. Such is the state of things—such the *liberty* substituted for the *despotism* of Napoleon."

From the Commercial Journal.

Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of a call previously made in the city papers, a large meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, convened in the old court House, at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon; when the place of meeting being found inconvenient, it was resolved to adjourn to the Board of Trade Rooms.

On motion of Mr T Bakewell, W J Howard, Esq. Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and S McKelvy, Esq appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then read the call, as explanatory of the objects of this meeting.

On motion of N B Craig, Esq a committee of three was appointed to draw up resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed N B Craig, T Bakewell, and J Carothers, Esqrs, on said committee.

After a few minutes absence, the committee returned, and through their chairman, Mr. Craig, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, have learnt with pleasure, that a Convention of Delegates is to be held at Harrisburg, on the 12th day of January next.

And Whereas, it is necessary and proper, not only that our city and county should be represented thereby, but also that our views and sentiments in relation to the various questions of internal improvement, likely to be agitated during the ensuing session of our Legislature, should be known.

Resolved, Therefore, that the citizens of Pittsburgh have seen with great satisfaction, the recent earnest efforts of the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the construction of a continuous railroad from that city to Pittsburgh, that this satisfaction is greatly increased by the knowledge, that some of the most active participators in this movement were not long since vigorous opposers of such a railroad, and most earnest prophets of evil to our public works in case such an improvement should be made.

Resolved, That it is a subject of sincere gratification to the members of this meeting, to learn by the first resolution of the last meeting, that it is now the unanimous opinion of that large assemblage of intelligent men, that a Railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, is necessary to a sure to all the city and the Commonwealth, all the best ties of her public improvements.

Resolved, That this meeting is pleased to see the evidence that the citizens of our Eastern Emporium are disposed to give the subject careful and dispassionate consideration, and that we are encouraged to hope, that they will yet, before it is too late, perceive the very serious injury that must be done to our public works, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should by the unwise legislation of this State be driven on to the Ohio south and west of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pittsburgh have beheld with pleasure, the recent movement of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in favor of the improvement of the Ohio River, and trust that a combined and urgent application will be made to Congress, at its present session, and that to secure the hearty cooperation of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, it is highly desirable that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should adopt a liberal and generous policy towards that city and our sister State.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting do certain most sincere apprehensions, that if our Legislature should pursue a harsh and unwise policy towards Maryland and Baltimore, and thus drive the Railroad to go just on the Ohio, west of Pennsylvania, the influence of the city and State, and of other western and southern States, may be a seriously interrupt any necessary improvement of the Ohio river above the point of intersection.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pittsburgh feel it their duty as well as true workers, to pursue a liberal course towards every section of our common country, and not propose every measure of internal improvement, which happens not to lead to our own doors.

Resolved Therefore, That our Representatives in the Legislature, be instructed to present to them a course to all applications for charters, for works of internal improvement, where no aid is asked from the Treasury, trusting the wisdom of our investments of money to the judgement of the capitalists.

Resolved, That this meeting in thus acting toward other sections of the Commonwealth, feels justified in appealing to other counties, and asking from them like liberality, and in reminding the citizens of the more *favored* sections of the State that the grant of the right of way to the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, if we accepted and acted upon, will benefit a portion of the State which has hitherto participated but little in the favors of government, while it has borne its just share of the burdens.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting can scarcely entertain a hope of support for the continuous railroad from the South west counties of the State; while Philadelphia city and certain counties are exhibiting a liberal and liberal policy towards them.

Resolved That while this meeting thankfully acknowledges, and cordially reciprocates the kind feelings manifested at the late railroad meeting in Philadelphia, towards this section of the state, yet they cannot refrain from avowing their deliberate conviction that the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to a point on the Ohio below Pittsburgh, would be a like injurious to this city, the state at large, and the city of Philadelphia and would neutralize many of the advantages so confidently predicted from the construction of the contemplated railroad, by attracting a vast majority of Western passengers, and a large proportion of the traffic which would otherwise be conveyed along the Pennsylvania improvements.

Resolved, That we earnestly disclaim all idea of opposition to the interest of our commercial emporium, or preference for any of her rivals, and in common with every true hearted Pennsylvanian rejoice in her prosperity, and feel in just and honest pride in contemplating the numerous literary, scientific and benevolent institutions, which decorate the favorite city of Pennsylvania, and of Franklin; yet, nevertheless we cannot be insensible to the advantages which we should derive from a railroad connection with the waters of the Chesapake as well as the Delaware; nor can we believe that our communication with Baltimore would in any degree deprive Philadelphia of that control over the commerce of the West, with her advantageous position, her extended capital and her numerous business connections will always enable her to exercise.

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that there now exists a prospect of the revival of these projected improvements, which will extend to the northern and north-western counties the inestimable advantages of a direct railroad connection with the Delaware and the Atlantic.

Resolved, That we deprecate as sincerely as our Philadelphia brethren, the sacrifice of the general interest of the State, to promote schemes or projects of sectional or local advantage, but that we consider the expenditure of large sums, derived from other sources, in the construction of works whose advantages will in a great measure enure to the benefit our own citizens, and our own State, as an object rather to be desired than declined

Resolved, That one hundred delegates be appointed in conjunction with our Senator and Representatives, to attend the Rail Road Convention at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly authenticated, be laid before the said Convention, and that they be published in all the newspapers of this county.

Mr Bakewell, after the reading of the Resolutions, withdrew one of the Resolutions, when, after an amendment by Mr Bigler, which was acceded to by the committee, the report was unanimously adopted.

A motion was then made to appoint Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention, when, after considerable discussion, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates:

Wm Wilkins,	A Brackenridge,
H Denny,	Wm Marks,
N B Craig,	T Warren,
T Bakewell,	J E Sheridan,
J Carothers,	Wm A Penniman,
Wm J Howard,	R M Riddle,
J Pennock,	D N White,
Josiah King,	Wm H Whitney,
J Graham,	J W Biddle,
W Marshall,	J Gibson,
T Irwin,	H Sonyser,
John Tassey,	R Mackey,
R Christie,	S McKelvey,
Walter Forward,	T Blackmore,
C Shuler,	Henry Earle,
D Shields,	W H Lowrie,
Rob's Patterson,	Samuel Jones,
C Mckibbin,	Jas A Wray,
J Kelly,	Wm Bell,
Geo Bailey,	P McCormick,
Wm Larimer, Jr,	M Robertson,
F Karns,	H Graff,
Henry Sterling,	J Blakely,
Dr A N McDowell,	John Morrison,
George Gebhart,	John Irwin,
J Wilock,	J Murray,
J K Moorhead,	C Ihmsen,
J G Rood,	A W Roebling,
Dr A Black,	O O Gregg,
J McCaskey,	Chas McClure,
Jno Perry,	R C Grier,
Wm Eichbaum,	John Brown,
Jno Bigler,	G o Ledlie,
Joshua Hannah,	Wm Cavin,
Wm M Shinn,	S Walker,
R H Kerr	E Hilands,
R R R Damars,	F Moser,
Hiram Kaine,	Wm L Miller,
John T Whitten,	Wm Kaine,
Wm Robinson, Jr,	J ohn Arthurs,
Robert Porter,	Jas Gray, 4 ist.
A W Loomis,	G W Layng,
E D Gazzam,	T Williams,
W M Candless,	T Scott,
H S Magraw,	R Galway,
George Weyman,	J mes Crossan,
S W Black,	S Lothrop,
Geo A Bayard,	Wm B Foster,
F Lorenz,	T S Clark,
John Bissel,	J B Gallagher.
C Avery,	

While the motion to adopt the list was pending, Mr Scott rose and demanded to know whether it was not necessary that all the Delegates should be in favor of granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and if so, he wished to see the list be considered. J K Moorhead seconded the motion, and the right of way. Mr S then rose and moved that Mr Moorhead's name be stricken from the list of Delegates.

Mr Howard—I will not put that motion sir.

Mr Scott—I insist upon its being put, sir.

Mr Black—The gentleman probably only desires information as to the opinion of persons contributed by Mr Moorhead.

Mr Moorhead—I desire the motion to be put before the meeting, Mr Chairman. It is true that last winter I was actually drawn to a deposition to the measure, by the unjustifiable attacks of certain editors of this city. I have spoken and am willing to speak my opinion freely and in candor, upon this as upon all other public topics.

Mr Scott—As to my favor for a Railroad connection between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Mr Moorhead—Let me, if you please, finish. I do not wish to be misunderstood, I do not wish to be misrepresented.

The motion to strike J K Moorhead off the list was then withdrawn.

Mr. R. H. Kerr asked which, at this meeting was held in a response to that one only held in Philadelphia.

Mr Bakewell—The call was issued before the proceedings of that meeting had been received.

Mr Kerr, then said he was opposed to any convention such as were made by Mr Dorsie, to the Philadelphians—he would not yield one inch to such persons as had such stocks. He denounced Mr Dorsie for his subversives and low cunning down on the Canal Commissioner, Mr Sayers. He did not know that they would ever, if they might be brought that if they were like earth the people's cause would be better filled? Mr Kerr's remarks were continued in the same spirit of fierce denunciation when Mr. Craig called him to order.

Mr Kerr—I have not been out of order, Sir, but I leave no more remarks to make.

On motion of Mr. Bakewell, the meeting then adjourned.

☞ "Homœopathy Exposed."☜

Mr Editor,—My design in publishing the Death of the Duke of Cumberland (some days since) was not merely that an argument against the practice of medicine might be drawn from it, but that the people generally, might be induced to think, and perhaps making home palate on reading, then it may that they do give more and more time persons does cause cause by some of the allopathic physicians. The above stated case is recorded in a work not made at a time and with no reason to include their treatment of the patient, that the case *killed* by taking three tries of *arsenic* prescribed by the allopathic Physicians." Dr Bell, adds, that in a twenty page address to the Lancashire medical society, Dr Radcliff, himself a professor of allopathic in cases of Poisoning, and clearly admits the main the principle *contraries contrariis curantur*. So he does in great cases vary from his FAVORITE METHODS. The memorable case of arsenic in the particular kind of medicine they prescribe, but in the Advantages of the dose. Dr Hahnemann recommends doses so small as to be called *infinitesimal*—but then oddly enough, he has discovered, he assures us that the strength increases with the quantity of the dose, or the degree of diminution which it undergoes. Agitating or shaking, by increasing the dilution of a medicine and rubbing by still further attenuating it, developes, he says, most energetically the inherent virtues of remedies, so that it is forced by experience to reduce the number of doses to ten, where he had formerly prescribed ten to each dilution. In order to show more clearly to what extent Dr Hahnemann carries his dilution I will quote a case which he records in some of his publications.

In this particular case he prescribed half a drop of the quadrillionth part of a strong drop of the expressed juice of the pulsatilla, which implies a dilution equal to that of the original drop in a hundred barrels of alcohol. And this dose, the half a drop of the solution of a drop of pulsatilla juice, in a hundred barrels of alcohol, acted energetically as a remedy.—Another of his powerful doses is a drop of the tincture of *nux vomica* at the decillionth degree of dilution. The reader will see at once that this degree signifies, in homœopathic language, the thirteenth dilution, which, if actually carried out, would, as it has been found by calculation, require a mass of alcohol larger than the whole solar system. If a drop of the tincture of nux vomica be diffused through the water of the Atlantic, it would form a stronger solution than the eighth degree of dilution, and a drop diffused through all the oceans of the globe, would be more concentrated than the ninth dilution. Dr Bell observes "that it is not surprising that Dr Hahnemann should regard the effect of his medicine as dependent on any material impression, but should believe that matter thus divided, becomes as it were, spiritualized."

Those who heard the Lecture of Dr Radcliff, will not dispute the correctness of the above stated calculations, as it is, according to his own showing, the principle of Hahnemann, which he endeavors to carry out and promulgate to the community. Dr R. says, "Homœopathic medicines have no action either physical or chemical, their agency is purely *dynamic*, producing an energy on the nervous system, and can by no possibility lead to the disastrous issue referred to." Dr Bell enumerates three classes of Homœopathic practitioners—the one consistently acting out their belief; another, who under the pretence of homœopathic doses gives common but small ones, and those of active and sometimes poisonous articles, and a third who are willing to practice either way, allopathically or homœopathically, or any way so as to get the *fees*. Now, if Dr. R. is of the first class of practitioners and prescribes medicine in conformity with their avowed principles, I will assure the public that it is an utter impossibility to do harm with homœopathic medicine. That it is "purely *dynamic* and acting on the nervous system" is yet to be proved. If Dr R. will prove by actual experiment that one hundredth part of a grain of *arsenic* will have a greater effect on the nervous system than a medium dose prescribed by the allopathics and that the power is increased by "friction" or by "shaking," then I will abandon my allopathic principle and become a warmer advocate of homœopathy than I am now opposed.

The medical fraternity are not so very ignorant of homœopathy as Dr. Radcliff has represented. They have given the science a fair and impartial trial in France and elsewhere; every experiment has been made with their medicine in Hospital practice upon a large number of patients, guided by the the most skilful homœopathic professors; and the result always unfavorable to homœopathy. A trial was authorized by government in Berlin, and conducted by two of the most experienced disciples of Hahnemann, and the result was a complete failure. A comparison was made in *Russia*, of the rational and homœopathic mode of practice, and the treatment conducted by the most experienced followers of Hahnemann on his side, the result was eminently unfavorable. And another fair and impartial trial was made by subjecting a large number of patients to their treatment, and an equal number to low diet and appropriate regimen, and the result was the same in both cases. And the science has long since exploded in the old countries, and a few fragments (together with its deluded advocates.) have blown over to America where they are receiving the same fate. They claim of having performed wonderful cures by their infinitesimal doses. This is no proof of the utility of their science. I have seen wonderful cures by giving little or no medicine, nature herself was powerful enough to remove the congestion or obstruction, so, that the cause was at once removed and the patient was well.

They give medicine that act when given in health similar to the disease, this similarity of the action of their medicine they claim as an important discovery of the professors of their principles. Dr R. knows full well, that the allopathics have recommended medicines that act similar to the disease for nearly two thousand years before Hahnemann was born, but this rule will not bare in all cases. He stated a case of Millions fever he cured in four days by giving his infinite-imal doses, the patient was a female and subject to an attack of the fever some two or three times a year, and was never cured by the allopathics in less than six weeks. The Doct., making these statements, put me in mind of a case related by the celebrated Doct Holmes—he says, "a man got slightly injured by a railroad car, and was attended by a homœopathic physician. This man sued the company for damages, and the Doct was the main witness in the case the witness stated that the hard, sole and head of the patient suffered severe contusion, and on the objection of uncertain was spoken of blood. *Question.* 'What did you do for the hand?' *Witness.* "Nothing special." "What did you do for the ankle?" "Nothing special." "What do you do for the heel?" "Nothing special." "What did you do for the ear?" "Nothing special." "Was your patient under treatment at all?" "Oh! yes very active treatment." "What was it?" "The tract or of arnica in infinitesimal doses." "Why did you administer that dose?" "Oh! for the specific effect in bruises and mechanical injuries," said the Doct., looking very learned, and in a tone of amazing simplicity.—The Doct. ordered his patient in a very dangerous situation and advised him to take the greatest care in his recital of what to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

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They give medicine that act when given in health similar to the disease, this similarity of the action of their medicine they claim as an important discovery of the professors of their principles. Dr R. knows full well, that the allopathics have recommended medicines that act similar to the disease for nearly two thousand years before Hahnemann was born, but this rule will not bare in all cases. He stated a case of Millions fever he cured in four days by giving his infinitesimal doses, the patient was a female and subject to an attack of the fever some two or three times a year, and was never cured by the allopathics in less than six weeks. The Doct., making these statements, put me in mind of a case related by the celebrated Doct Holmes—he says, "a man got slightly injured by a railroad car, and was attended by a homœopathic physician. This man sued the company for damages, and the Doct was the main witness in the case the witness stated that the hard, sole and head of the patient suffered severe contusion, and on the objection of uncertain was spoken of blood. *Question.* 'What did you do for the hand?' *Witness.* "Nothing special." "What did you do for the ankle?" "Nothing special." "What do you do for the heel?" "Nothing special." "What did you do for the ear?" "Nothing special." "Was your patient under treatment at all?" "Oh! yes very active treatment." "What was it?" "The tract or of arnica in infinitesimal doses." "Why did you administer that dose?" "Oh! for the specific effect in bruises and mechanical injuries," said the Doct., looking very learned, and in a tone of amazing simplicity.—The Doct. ordered his patient in a very dangerous situation and advised him to take the greatest care in his recital of what to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CITY PRICES CURRENT. DEC. 18.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Flour—From Store,	$5,00@ 5,25
" Wagon,	4,75@4,87½
Buckwheat—per 100 lbs	1.50 @1,62½
Corn Meal— do do	50 @ 62
Grain—Wheat ℔ bush.	0,00 @ 80
Corn, "	36 @ 42
Oats, "	36 @ 44
Hay—Loose, ℔ ton,	16.00 @18,0
Oil—Linseed, ℔ gall.	68 @ 70
Whiskey—℔ gall.	26 @ 28
Potatoes—Neshannock ℔ bush.	31 @ 44
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
Hogs—℔ lb (av. wt.)	4 @ 5
Bacon—per lb.	8 @ 9
Cheese—per lb W R.	7 @ 8
Butter—Keg and Roll per lb.	10½@ 13

Life and Health.—This gift is the greatest blessing bestowed upon man. But while we are inhabitants of this sinful and troublesome world; we are compelled to meet sickness and pain and even death. All wise Providence has given us in the vegetable kingdom certain remedies which, when extracted with science, will arrest disease in its infancy, and prolong life for a season. The fact that so many persons are daily dying of that dreadful disease Consumption, should at once awaken those who are but slightly affected, to a sense of duty they owe to themselves, and procure a few bottles of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and use it immediately according to the directions; whereby your life may be spared and many years spent in Life, Health, and Happiness.

Sold by WM. JACKON, Agent, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. dec18

Coughs and Colds—In all cases of coughs and colds, the sufferers will find a pleasant but powerful remedy in Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pill.—The fame of this medicine has already spread far and wide. Over five hundred thousand boxes of these pills were sold last year, having been used in all ascertained cases with perfect success. For liver complaint affection of the lungs, palpitation of the heart, pleurisy, asthma, scarlet fever, fever and ague, dropsy, typhus fever, and other diseases. This pill is composed with fine white sugar, so that the medicinal ingredients are imperceptible to the taste. To children, it may be administered without difficulty. So well convinced is Dr Clickener of their efficacy in all specified cases, that he pledges himself to return the money when the promised effect is not produced.

Sold by Wm Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets who is general Agent for Dr Clickener's Pills—Price 25cts a box.

☞ Beware of an imitation article called "*Improved Sugar-Coated Pills*," purporting to be Patented in both the pills and pretended patent are forgeries, put 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 18.

☞ "Man's chief aim and interest in life is attending to the wants of the body. This covers man of every rank in society, and of every age, however diversified in other respects, and will stick to the *mortal Johnson*" with the tenacity of a blood sucker.

A. W. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, Dec 12, 1845.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND COMPILED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

5 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Pearson, M'Dowell, Beaver;
A Stephens, Dean, St Louis;
Madagascar, Brice, Beaver;
Mary Kinney, Beaver,
Cleaveland, Calhoun, Wellsville;
Lancaster, ——, Can.

DEPARTED.

Madagascar, Brice, Beaver;
A Stephens, Dean, Wheeling;
Nassau, Hood, Zanesville.

☞ Those marked thus * are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, a precaution against the explosion of boilers.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Per steamer Madagascar, Brice, 10 bbls Pitts to Jas Carroll; 10 bbls scourings, W & R M'Cutcheon, 22 bags of meal, to Jacob Dorsheimer; 24 reams of paper, Isaac Lee; 5 bbls cables, L & J D Weis; 3 bbls scourings, J Hoge & Co; 1 bbl, J W Abell.

Per steamer Mount Beaver, 52 packages to L & J D Weis; 10 bbls to Dorsey & Co; 3 bbls butter, J Keagle, J C Robeson; 1 bbl butter, Church & Carothers; 2 bbls cheese, R A Cunningham; 1 keg lard and sundries, J C Robeson; 2 sacks feathers, 7 bbls butter, 2 kegs do, 6 sacks flour, 2 bbls scourings, J D Williams; 2 kegs lard, 3 sacks potatoes, Williams & Dilworth.

Per ste Parkersburg, Cincinnati, 7 packages, M B Riley & Co; 13 packages, 6 sacks feathers, Poindexter & Co; 3 sacks hops, Moriby & James; 10 bbls and 10 half bbls flour, Isaac Dilworth; 2 bbls oil, Butterfield & Co; 7 sacks rags, C H Kay; 1 sacks potash, Robertson & Ryan; 75 doz brooms, Irwin & Martin; 13 doz brooms, Church & Carothers; 6 bbls scourings, 2 bbls cordwood, Black & McKee; 45 bbls lard, R Atkinson & Ryan.

Per steamer Allegheny, St Louis—7 sacks bad pipe, for J. W. Bolen & Bro; 160 pigs lead, for J. Parke & Co; 573 do lead, for James May.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river rose a little yesterday morning again, but is at present on the decline There is now four six inches in the channel. The weather has been very changeable during the week. Yesterday there was appearances of rain.

The steamer Parkersburg came yester lay morning and reports the river at Wheeling full of floating ice. The steamers Wisconsin and Lancaster are making their way up with much difficulty.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14.

The Enquirer says "the water at our landing has risen, since it commenced about 9 feet pbmb water, and the ice is running by the city in large quantities. It is said that the rise is chiefly from the Kanawha, which will of course let out a large number of coal boats. Mr. Fosdick may will thus have a good opportunity of carrying out his humane purposes towards the poor.

A large number of New Orleans boats—the General Pike, Queen City, Diadem, Jamestown, &c, are up to leave, and will soon depart, as they have the most of their freight engaged.

We learn from a gentleman who came across the country from St. Louis, that the Mississippi at that place was frozen over, so that people could cross on the ice—a rare thing to occur there.

The report in circulation here yesterday, that the passengers of the Palestine were all drowned, has no foundation in fact.

The Magnolia and Marathon are waiting for water enough to get over the falls; we presume this rise will furnish enough.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Allegheny has came in, and reports the Wisconsin aground at Coptine, and that it will probably take a raise of two feet water to get her off

Cincinnati Markets.

We heard yesterday of two sales of Flour, one of upwards of 200 bbls, at $5, delivered at the river, and the other at $4,65. The prospect for shipment may advance the price a little, perhaps.

Whisky sold at 22 cents.

Hogs were selling at $4 a $4,12.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1846.

THE splendid and fast sailing packet NEW YORK, will leave LIVERPOOL on the 16th of February, and the COLUMBUS on the 16th of the same month. These packets are of the largest class, and commanded by the most experienced Captains. Persons desirous that their friends shall come out in these vessels, will please make early application to BLAKELY & MITCHEL,

Agents for Roche, Bro's & Co., New York.

Office corner of Market and Smithfield sts., and Canal Basin, near the United States Hotel, Pittsburgh.

dec18

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

PERSONS wishing to remit small sums to ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES, can have it sent by the undersigned, at very moderate rates. In consequence of the failure of the crops in those countries and the prospect of Famine, no doubt in many a small sum sent in time, would be of incalculable benefit. The undersigned, aware of this, have determined to put the rates so low, that no one need be deterred from availing themselves of this opportunity. BLAKELY & MITCHEL,

dec18. Agents for Roche, Bro's. & Co.

Sundries.

13 SACKS Feathers;
4 " Wool;
8 " Flaxseed;
5 " White Beans;
1 crate Rye,

Just received and for sale by

M B RHEY & CO.,

dec18 57 Water street and 103 Front street.

Loaf and Powdered Sugar.

30 BBLS St James Refinery in store and for sale by M B RHEY & CO.

dec18 57 Water street and 103 Front street.

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, and for