The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 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.)
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SPEECH OF GEN. CASS.—The leading columns of our paper are principally filled this morning with an able speech of Gen Cass on the Oregon question.—We do not like to fill our columns with long documents to the exclusion of other matters of interest to the public, but so many calls have been made upon us for this admirable argument in favor of our claims to the disputed territory, that we have concluded that we could not do our readers a greater favor than to lay it before them. We would commend its perusal to all who desire light on the all engrossing subjects of the times; and we can assure them that they will find that the able Senator is well qualified, by facts and arguments, to maintain the honor and defend the rights of the American people.

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

Harrisburg, Pa. Feb. 7, 1846.

I arrived here yesterday morning. There has been no action on the bill for two days. The refusal of the Virginia Legislature to grant the right of way for the Potomac and Ohio Railroad has had an influence against our bill in the Senate, and its fate in that body is now quite uncertain. The Philadelphians are here making desperate efforts against western interests. I now hope our Merchants will speedily take measures to show them that they will gain nothing by their hostility to the prosperity of western Pennsylvania.

In the House, the Tariff resolutions were debated by Messrs Burrell, Burnside, Bigham, Peolett and others until a late hour. The substitutes of his Messrs. Burrell and Piolett were both voted down, and the resolutions of the Senate passed the committee by a very large majority. Mr Piolett them moved to amend by adding three resolutions against a National Bank—the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and in favor of the Sub-Treasury. The amendment was agreed to. The question was then taken on the resolutions of the Senate as amended, and the whole finally passed the House, yeas 54, nays 4. The whigs in a body refused to vote for resolutions in favor of the Tariff of 1842, because coupled with others. Verily, the whigs are greatly devoted to the Tariff policy.

A RUMOR.—It was currently reported yesterday about two hours after the arrival of the mail from Washington, (says the New York Sun of the 6th inst.) that one of the fastest clipper built vessels at this port, with a picked crew of fifteen of our best pilots, had been chartered to sail for Liverpool. From all we can gather, there is an important movement of some kind going on. The clipper is said to be under orders to sail at an hour's notice.

The Tribune of the same day says:—"We learn that a fast sailing vessel will leave this port for Liverpool on Monday, and on her return passage will leave Liverpool on or about the 29th instant. We presume the Letter Bags will be at the Merchants Exchange or at the Post Office. The vessel will probably carry out Government despatches."

OREGON.—The Washington "Union" of the 6th in alluding to the probable action of Congress on the Oregon question, remarks: "The general impression is that a naked resolution will be adopted in regard to "the notice." Some members calculated that it will pass in some qualified form. But whether it passes in the one form or the other, it is to be hoped that all contention will then cease—that all enmity and recrimination in the republican ranks will disappear—that the spirit of union will again descend, with healing in its wings—in fact, that every man who loves his country will rally around the measures which shall be ultimately adopted by Congress. It is a question of great interest. It has been carefully and elaborately discussed; and we have no doubt it will be seriously and dispassionately decided. If we but present a firm and unbroken front to the adverse party who can doubt its efficacy in producing a satisfactory and peaceable adjustment of the whole controversy."

THE RELIEF FUND.—The following note from Mr. WATSON, denies most emphatically the imputation that be asked for any portion of the Relief Fund. Mr WATSON, was a heavy looser, by the Fire, and was much more deserving of a share of the Fund, upon every consideration which should have force upon the distributors, than many who received the largest sums from the bounty of their benevolent fellow citizens. He appears to think the assertion that he asked for anything, highly injurious. He evinces a spirit in regard to the matter, that will find a hearty approval.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seen with great surprise, in the pamphlet lately published under the authority of the city, on the management of the Relief Fund,—my name conspicuously paraded along with six or eight others in a special Report, as that of one of the rejected claimants. In reference to this, I desire to say that so far as I am concerned, the statement of the committee is grossly false. I have never been, directly or by the intervention of another, an applicant for any share of the fund. It is well known to many, that I have, at no time, had an ambition of figuring among the sturdy receivers of a misdirected charity, which the public are beginning to regard in its proper light. I repeat then, that in the present aspect, Messrs. Albree, Laughlin and Wilson, of the committee of examination, rest, before the public, under the imputation of having made in their Report, an injuriously false statement.
AND'W. WATSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb 9, 1846.
(Chronicle copy 1t.)

MERCER, Feb. 6, 1846.

Dear Sir:—I send you a synopsis of the proceedings of a democratic county meeting which has just adjourned.

The meeting was numerously attended, and the general principles of the party ably discussed.

The meeting was called to order by appointing Gen JOHN FORKER President, and *M L Murdock* and *David Garber*, Esqs, Vice Presidents, and B F Baskin and W Maxwell, Secretaries. A committee of five was then appointed to report resolutions, who, after an absence of a few minutes, reported among others the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, from the great interest the west has in the operation of the board of Canal Commissioners, and from the location of the present and former Boards of Canal Commissioners, the candidate to be supported at the approaching election ought of right to be taken from the west.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the convention of the 4th of March next, Archibald A. Douglass of Mercer county, for nomination as the candidate of the democratic party at the next election; knowing him to be a gentleman of good acquirements and well qualified, ably and intelligently to discharge the duties of Canal Commissioner.

Resolved, That while the business, habits, information and experience of Mayor Douglass will fit him for the able and energetic discharge of the duties of the office, his efficient and influential support of the men and measures of the party in all its late great struggles, give us just expectations that the claims we make for his nomination will meet with a favorable response from the convention.

Resolved, That Dawson Wadsworth and George W. Ten Brouck, be the delegates to represent this County in the fourth of March Convention, and that Major Thompson be elected Senatorial delegate, (Beaver Co. concurring,) to represent the counties of Beaver and Mercer.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed be instructed to use all honorable means to procure the nomination of Maj. Douglass.

Speech of General Cass.

In the Senate of the United States, Jan 26, on European Interference in American Affairs.

Mr Cass proceeded as follows:

MR PRESIDENT: When this subject was before the Senate a few days since, I rose for the purpose of expressing my views briefly upon some points presented for consideration, but was prevented by the form which the question assumed. I beg leave to do now what I wished to do then, and to remind the Senate that the honorable senator from South Carolina, whose enlarged experience, demand and command the attention of the Senate and of the country, expressed the opinion that by the mode of introduction in passing over the committee of Foreign relations, the honorable chairman of that committee, the introducer of the subject, had perhaps erred in his duty to the Senate. I cannot thus view this proceeding. The rights of the member from Ohio, one of the representatives of that state, are not diminished by his position upon the committee on Foreign Relations. He may at any time bring forward any measure he thinks proper upon his own individual responsibility. And there may well be questions which from their nature, require unusual solemnity, which may demand a more formal mode of introduction, and to which it may be proper to call the attention of the Senate, in order that the attention of the committee may be more seriously directed to them. This mode of proceeding does not preclude the action of the committee. The very proposition of the senator from Ohio, is that his resolution be referred to the committee, that it may be there considered and changed, if change is deemed necessary, and then be brought forward for discussion here. All this it seems to me is courteous towards the committee, and not liable to the censure of the Senate. It is due to the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations to say that he did mention to myself, and I imagine to other members, his intention to introduce a resolution upon this subject as an individual member of the body. I will add, too, sir, that I fully approve the general object of protesting against the application of a false and dangerous doctrine to the free States of this continent, though I do not commit myself to any specific course of action nor to any particular phraseology; and I have no doubt such are the views of the honorable mover of the resolution; and is very easy for him, if he thinks proper, with a view to greater unanimity, to take a modification of a part of his resolution which will leave wholly untouched its general purport, but which will obviate the principal, and, as it strikes me the only substantial objection I have heard to his proposition.

It seems to me sir, it will very rarely happen that a subject will be proposed by a member of this body for the consideration of the Senate, and may add, of the nation, which is not worthy of a passing thought or word, or action—which ought to be instantly, and in fact, thereby indignantly repelled, without consideration. But most certainly it a subject is sufficiently important to demand attention, and opportune in point of time, it ought not to be thrown under your desks, and then, trodden under your feet. Is this matter important? Is its presentation opportune? I suppose no one will question its importance. It involves a subject whose limit in space is the boundaries of this continent, and whose limit in time is perhaps the duration of the destinies of the people who may inhabit it. And as to opportunity, such a question finds it or makes it. It is always a proper one. It has been opportune for twenty years—ever since Mr. Monroe first denounced this European interference, and presented it to the consideration of Congress, when the honorable senator from South Carolina occupied a distinguished place in his cabinet with so much honor to himself and advantage to his country—a measure, I presume, which met his cordial concurrence as it did that of the nation. But no response was made to it by Congress, and it has therefore remained a dead letter upon the history of our intercourse with other nations. But it is peculiarly opportune at this time, because it has been presented to our consideration in the message at the President, because it has been recently presented to the Chamber of deputies by the Prime Minister of France, and because it is at this moment, practically enforced by French and British fleets and armies in South America. It is the assertion of a great principle—of an everlasting principle—of the right of the independent nations upon this hemisphere to be free from the control of the powers of Europe, and an assertion by the oldest family of nations upon this continent, made by one for the benefit of all. Nor do I see it has the least connection with our controversy with England. That is a question of title. She has got possessions by an improvident act of ours, of a portion of our territory, and we propose to serve her with a notice which may become a notice to quit. But this is quite another matter, having no exclusive relation to England, but involving far other considerations and leading to far other results. And the English paper which arrived by the mail of yesterday morning shows the necessity of putting ourselves right upon this great question.

The strangest misapprehension, or I might rather say misrepresentation, prevails on this subject in England. The Spectator and the Times—the former rather fairly disposed, and the latter disposed for all mischief—both represent the President's declaration upon this subject as a direct interference with the rights of European powers holding possessions upon this continent. And stranger yet, the Spectator represents the measures proposed by the President, as the consequence of the very principle denounced by him. It states "that the immediate application of the abstract principle is made to Oregon;" and then adds that "the President advises Congress to arm and organize the militia that they may be prepared to receive all communities already settled on the North American continent into the bosom of the Union, and prevent the colonization of any part of the continent by European nations." A more impudent perversion of a public document was never made; but it will run its race, and fulfil its task, and many honest Englishman will believe that this government is seeking with the strong hand to seize the British colonies. The Times, as usual, is yet bolder in its denunciation, and more in its assertions. It says: "Mr Polk declares in the most explicit language, that so far as the continent of North America extends, the United States are determined to warn off every intruder. "Hence they not only assail the particular rights and possessions of their neighbors, upon which at one time or another they chance to have cast their furtive eyes, but they violate the whole system of the political economy of the world, and proclaim a direct hostility to all the principles of civilized nations. "Nay, we must also infer from the language of the President that existing rights and settlements are held by a questionable tenure, and that all the various dependencies of Britain, Russia, Spain, France, Holland, Belgium, and the Baltic powers, in and about the soil of North America, await the application of the grand principle of absorption, whilst the independent governments of a truly American character, such as Mexico and Guatemala, are already condemned to successive spoliations. We are not pleading our own cause in the question of Oregon, or writing with reference to the encroachments which must ere long be directed against the oldest British settlements in North America, if such a principle as this is allowed to prevail. For the maintenance of those rights we are to look directly to the strength of England which inspires a secret dread, even to those who have ceased to acknowledge the obligations of faith and justice." "If such principles as these are to regulate the policy of America, and the relations of States on that continent, how long will they be excluded from Europe? The fashion of attacking the weak, and plundering the helpless, and exalting dubious claims into rights, will soon find its application here in the spirit of the factious minority, which deliberates about war and national honor in the French chambers; it is the nature of unscrupulous politicians all over the world.—In Europe we see it happily crushed and imprisoned; but in the United States, it speaks with the voice of the executive government, and threatens to wield the power of a nation. If anything could excite surprise in the Times, such paragraphs as this might do it.—As to its panegyric upon the principles of England as contrasted with those of the United States, I let that pass, contenting myself with remarking that the extent of her power is the proof of her moderation, and the means of its acquisition of her justice. I have no disposition to engage in this war of abuse.—I leave that in abler hands—in the hands of the British press, catering, I am afraid, for the appetite of the British public.

But, Mr. President, how stand the facts thus announced and falsified? Mr. Monroe, in his message in 1823, expressly said, "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere." "But with the governments who have declared their Independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interference for the purpose of suppressing, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Mr. Polk says: "Existing rights of European nations should be respected." What can be more just or more explicit? As to what is called the principal of anti-colonization, it is thus announced by Mr. Monroe, and repeated by Mr. Polk: "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are hence forth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." All this is very clear and very just. It means that the independent States upon this continent are not again to be reduced to European colonies. "The people of the United States," says Mr. Polk, "cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent." "But in regard to the continents," says Mr. Monroe, circumstances are evidently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political existence to any portions of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness. Nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such inference in any form with indifference."

And yet two eminent English journals, and very probably more, have with great obtuseness of intellect, or from some worse motive, represented the doctrine thus laid down as the assertion of a principal which would not only prevent European powers, possessing colonies upon this hemisphere, from improving them and augmenting their population by emigrating, but also from holding them. Both Mr Monroe and Mr Polk well knew that from the artic circle to Cape Horn, this continent was divided into dependent states and European colonies. There is not a foot of it which is not thus held or claimed. They both disclaimed all interference with European rights; and in the very message of Mr Polk announcing this doctrine he announces also that he had made a proposition to England by which, if accepted, she would have secured a most extensive and valuable region upon the Pacific. No one out of a lunatic asylum, or who ought to be out of it, can suppose that while stating this offer, he could state also that England could not occupy nor settle nor improve the country. His views as well as those of his predecessor, are clear enough if no perversion is sought. The *status quo* of the independent nations to exist. They are not to be converted into colonies. No system of colonization is to be again applied to them. Mr Monroe's principle of non interference extends to the whole continent. Mr Polk's, with more caution, is limited to North America, as that portion of the continent more immediately connected with our rights and our interests. But both proceed upon the same general principal, that such an interference cannot take place without injury to us, and that we may therefore justly protest against it.—And it is not a little singular, considering the opposition in the Senate to the very consideration this subject, that Mr. Monroe should have stated that, "It is gratifying to know that some of the powers, with whom we enjoy a friendly intercourse, and to whom these views (referring to the condition of the South American states) have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them." I am sure I hazard nothing in stating the views of the present President. His anti-colonization system has reference to every attempt to convert into a European colony any of the independent states of America, or any portion of them. And I will add, that in looking to the present state of things, or in looking forward prospectively, as he must have done, as far as practical statesmen may look forward, I have as little doubt, that any attempt to make an English colony of California, would present the very case against which he thus warns his countrymen and the world. He may well be unwilling to see the United States belted round by the fleets, and armies, and territories, and power of England. Already she is coterminous with us from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. Retaining at the Bermudas, a most important naval station, upon our right Atlantic flank, to Newfoundland, to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, to Canada, east and west, and to the immense countries extending thence across the continent, and running far within the artic circle, and governed by a great trading corporation, which exercises a preponderating influence over the Indians inhabiting those regions. Oregon and California, if gained, and Mexico influenced, if not ruled, would complete the circle, and would place our boundaries everywhere in contact with the territories of a great power, or with those of an ally in name but a dependent in fact, or looking out upon the ocean, where her power is so strong, and her pretensions so unlimited.

But whatever views my be entertained of the policy of introducing this resolution, the question now assumes a wholly different aspect. It is now here. It is before the Senate, before the country, and before the world. It is not a proposition to establish a principle, nor to dictate a course of policy, but simply to ask the Senate if this great matter is worthy of reference to the committee of Foreign Relations and worthy afterwards to be taken up for the consideration and motion of the Senate. Do what we may, one effect of this question is beyond our reach. It is already flying upon the wings of the wind and will be carried to the farthest boundary of the republic, and to every log cabin upon the verge of civilization, which borders the prairies, or is lost in the forest. And yet more, it is crossing the ocean, and will pass to the Old World, and wherever it goes, what will be said of our refusal to consider it. To what motive will this refusal be ascribed? To timidity Mr. President—injustice we all know for no such motive has had the slightest influence upon a single member of this body. But we shall not the less be charged with it, nor will it the less injuriously effect us. There is not a journal from Johnny Groats house, to Lands' End, which will not have its fling at the discussion we make of this subject, and of all times this is the worst to halt in our course, & of all nations England is the last before whom we should exhibit any conduct that may be tortured into the appearance of doubt or apprehension.

But what is proposed by this resolution? It proposes Mr President to repeal a principle which two of the greatest powers of the earth are now carrying into practice upon this continent, so far as we can discover any principle involved in the war which the French and British are now waging against Buenos Ayres; and a principle solemnly announced by the French prime minister in the Chamber of Deputies, clearly in doctrine, but cautiously in the remedy. I need not advert to the declaration made upon that occasion by Mr Guizot, a declaration equally extraordinary and memorable. An honorable member of this body has the debate in fact; and I trust that in the farther discussion which the subject must undergo, and will undergo in this body in one form or another, he will read the remarks of the French Premier, and give us the able views I know he entertains of them. I will only add that these remarks are eminently characteristic of a peculiar class of statesmen, who are always seeking some new and brilliant thought, something with which to dazzle the world, as much as it dazzles themselves—some paradox or other as a shroud wherewith to wrap their dying fame. Plain common sense, and the true condition of men and communities, are lost in diplomatic subtleties.

But what is this balance of power which is to cross the Atlantic and take up its abode in this new world? It is the assumption of a power which has deluged Europe in blood, and which has attempted to stifle the first germs of freedom in every land where they have started up; which has blotted Poland from the map of nations, which has given a moiety of Saxony in spite of the prayers of the people, to Prussia, which has extinguished Venice and Genoa; which added Belgium to Holland, notwithstanding the repugnance of its inhabitants, who eventually rose in their revolutionary might, and asserted and achieved their own independence; which transferred Norway from Denmark, to which it was attached by old ties, and by a mild government, to Sweden, who had to send an army, and to call upon the navy of England to aid her to take possession of this gift of the holy alliance, which keeps Switzerland in eternal turmoil and which sent a French army into Spain, to put down the spirit of liberty and an Austrian army to Italy for the same purpose, and which watches and wards off the very first instincts of human nature to meliorate its social and political condition.

It is the assumption of a power which enables five great nations of Europe—they are quintuple at present—to govern just as much of the world as will not or cannot resist their cupidity and ambition, and to introduce new principles at their pleasure, and to their profit, into the code of nations. To proclaim that the slave trade, is piracy by virtue of their proclamation, and that their cruisers may sweep the ocean, seizing vessels, and crews, and cargoes, and committing them to that great vortex which has swallowed up such a vast amount of our property, and issued so many decrees against our rights—a court of admiralty: and, by-and-by, will enable them to proclaim, if not resisted, that the cotton trade is piracy, or that the tobacco trade shall be piracy, or that any thing else shall be piracy which ministers to our power and interest, and does not minister to theirs.

The question is not as to the specific language or position of this resolution, but as to its consideration. That measure if carried commits the Senate to nothing. The Committee of Foreign affairs and this body subsequently may make such modifications as they please; and ultimately the whole matter may be rejected.—Certainly this process ensures caution, and is a safe guarantee that the subject will be maturely considered, and wisely decided. It ought not to be overlooked that this subject is specially recommended to our attention by the President. It is not gratuitously introduced by the honorable senator from Ohio, though he had a clear right so to introduce it, and in my opinion would have done wisely had he done so, even if it had not been presented to the attention of Congress by higher authority.

I understand the measure proposed by the senator from Ohio is a protest against the establishment of a new and dangerous principle affecting ourselves, and with us the other independent nations inhabiting this continent. It does not necessarily involve any question of war. Such a protest is a common mode of procedure in the intercourse of nations. It is the exclusion of a conclusion. It is saying to the world, that the government making the protest does not recognize a certain claim or principle, and does not intend to be bound by it. It commits such government to no specific course or action. It merely expresses its dissent, leaving to future circumstances its conduct, should the protest be found insufficient. Such I know to be the views of the senator from Ohio, and if the phraseology of the resolutions may appear to some senators to carry the government too far, it is easy to adapt it to a sense of the Senate upon the subject. That is a reason for consideration, but not for rejection. We are young, but we are every day becoming stronger, as we become older. Time is dealing well by us. What we now want is to prevent any further pretence that, by our acquiescence we have recognised this new-fangled doctrine of interference. Let us say to the world, we have no lot or part in it. But we need not say that we shall this year or next year adopt this or that course of action, if there is any attempt practically to apply the doctrine. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Let it suffice to us to decide when the time for decision comes; and then, if we are committed by nothing but a protest, we may sit still honorably, taking no part in the transaction, or we may place ourselves between Europe and America, and commit this great question of war—and to that issue it will finally come if not abandoned—and be resisted in the words of the President's message, stronger than the language used by the member from Ohio in his resolutions, "at any and at all hazard."

I have already alluded to Buenos Ayres, where France and England are now interfering to their heart's content. Their conduct upon the La Plata is among the most outrageous acts of modern times.—If I understand their professions, they wage war against Buenos Ayres because Buenos Ayres is at war with Montevedio. They are fighting for peace; doing evil that good may come. But what right have they to interfere with a quarrel between two independent nations, except as the friend of both? They come not, however, with the olive branch, but with fleets and armies. They carry on open war, they preach a crusade of philanthropy from the quarter decks of ships of the line, and from the midst of regiments of soldiers. Now all this is a flimsy veil to conceal for other designs; designs of commercial and political ascendency upon the immense and productive countries of that great river. They seek the establishment of a balance of power, which shall establish their own power, and enable them to hold in subjection one of the richest countries upon the face of the earth. To give proper weight and solemnity to any measure upon this great question under consideration, requires the action of Congress. The declaration of the President will be as barred as was that of Mr. Munroe unless adopted by the national legislature. The President is the organ of communication with other governments. But the establishment of a line of policy calls into action powers not committed to him and which can only be exercised by the representatives of the states and the representatives of the people assembled in Congress.

Mr. President, we shall loose nothing at home or abroad, now or hereafter, by establishing and maintaining an American policy decisive in its spirit moderate in its tone, and just in its objects—proclaimed and supported firmly, but temperately. But Providence has placed us at the head of the family of nations upon this continent. We have passed safely through the great revolutionary trial from a colonial to an independent condition. We entered upon it with great advantages. The principles of true freedom were brought by our fore-fathers to the New World, and when the struggle for independence commenced, it found us not only ready for the issue, but ripe for the blessings of self-government. But the colonies of Spanish descent had not served, as we had done, the apprenticeship of liberty; and when they were suddenly called to dissolve their original political connection, and to reconstruct their civil institutions, they encountered difficulties which seemed at times to threaten the overthrow of all their hopes. Their state of transaction is not yet fully over; but they will struggle on till their work is crowned with success. In the mean time it is equally our policy and our duty to preserve the continent as free from European influence as is compatible with the acknowledged principles of the laws of nations. The community of states inhabiting it have interest of their own, independent of the peculiar state of things which is established in Europe.—There is here no question touching the joint rights of others—none of interfering with the colonial possessions of the European powers—none of denying their rights to establish all the relations of peace they please with this continent, nor of changing these to relations of war when they think just cause of war exists, followed, in that case, by all the rights which a state of hostilities brings with it. But it is a question of applying to America an artificial system built up in Europe within the last century and a half, which the most careless observer of history well knows has neither diminished the number nor the extent of wars, nor increased the stability of independent states, nor promoted the happiness of mankind. A system of power built up in reality for the maintenance of monarchial institutions, under the guise of maintaining a necessary political equilibrium.

Now, sir, I hope we shall be satisfied with our good things, without preaching any system of political propagandism. If people prefer monarchial to republican institutions, so be it. We have no right to quarrel with their decision, however much we may differ from their views. The world is wide enough for them and us. But we have a right to expect that no undue means be taken under any pretence whatever, to assail the existing institutions upon this hemisphere, or to interfere at all with its political condition. This is the object of the senator from Ohio; and it is an object worthy of the attention and action of Congress, and of the approbation of the country.

Why need we be so peculiarly sensitive upon this question?—for I see it has excited some sensation in various quarters. No one doubts our right to respond to the declaration of the President. No one can dispute its importance. No gentleman, I am sure upon the floor of the Senate has the least wish to conciliate England by a self restraining policy. Mild words, we are told by the wise man, turn away wrath. It may be so; but they never yet turned away cupidity or ambition. I do not see that the English statesman are very regardful of the feelings of this country, either in the measures they adopt or in the language they employ. Lord John Russell, who has recently been called to the head of the British administration, but which position he could not hold, in his comments upon the President's declaration respecting Oregon, in April last, called it blustering; and I did not observe that this coarse epithet drew upon the speaker the least censure from Parliment, or the people, or the press. I have seen no such epithet applied here to the language of the Queen, nor even the British cabinet, though my experience tells me that, had such been the case, there is many a journal in this country which would have visited it with strong rebuke. But Lord John Russel lays himself liable to a severe retort when he says in that very speech: "For my own part, I will say, in all moderation, that I am not prepared to say that this country ought to put forward any arrogant protentions."

Precious meditation this! What can be more arrogant than to claim moderation because a country is not *prepared to put forward arrogant pretensions?* If this be the moderation of England, what would be her arrogance?

Look at the state of things in Brazil! The treaty between that country and England, on the subject of the right of search has expired, But has the right expired also? It has, but not the practice. England yet stops with the strong hand Brazillian ships, wherever she finds them in tropical latitude, and seizes and sends them to his own courts of admirality for condemnation. And this, in utter contempt of all the laws regulating the rights of independent nations.

I allude to all these facts sir, because they ought to warn us of our duty. I allude to them in despite of the charge which has been, and will again be made—out of the Senate, not in it—with a desire to excite undue prejudice against England. I have no such desire. But I have a desire that my own country should be aware of her true position, and should be prepared to meet her responsibility, whatever difficulties may beset her path—prepare air, in head, in hand, and in heart, Yes sir, notwithstanding the severe commentaries which a casual expression of the honorable senator from Ohio, has encountered from a portion of the public press. I will repeat the expression—prepare in the heart. For, if war would come, which may providence avert, I trust the hearts of our countrymen will be prepared for the struggle it will bring; There is no better preparation, nor any surer cause of augury of success.

When I read the President's message, sir, I found four principal statements or suggestions which seemed to me to render our relations with England exceedingly critical; so critical indeed, as to demand the attention and action of Congress, and the solemn consideration of the country. The President stated in effect, that the negotiations with England on the subject of Oregon were closed, that we had a clear title to the whole of it; that the year's notice for the termination of the convention ought to be given; and that we should then take possession of the whole country. I do not quote the words, but these are substantially the views of the President. Now sir, it was clear to me that here was a state of things which might well excite the solicitude of any man in the unprepared condition of the country. And yet what vials of wrath have been poured out upon the heads of all the Senators, whose measures really tended to avert war by preparing for it. The mails are loaded with showers of abusive annonymous letters, because they believe the country is in danger, and believing so, say so, and thus saying and believing, strive to prepare for the worst, still hoping though sometimes against hope for the best.

The honorable senators on the other side, who took part in the discussion respecting the national defences; I believe without exception, expressed their satisfaction at the President's message. And yet no man can doubt, that if the measures suggested by him are carried into effect, and if England does not recede greatly from all her former positions war must come. Still we are called panic makers, and seekers of war. As the thermometer of the stock exchange rises and falls, a representative of the people is wise or rash in the measures he proposes, or honest or dishonest in the motives that actuate him, It is not my habit to cast reflections upon any class of employment; but without violating this rule, I may express the gratification that there are higher interests than those of stock jobbing in this country, and a mighty mass who control its destinies, and who know nothing of the operations of a Wall-street financier.

I expressed my approbation of the President's message; but on the subject of the state of the country, I did not say one word more than I intended and intend now. I am no lover of war, I am no seeker of it. But I have to learn that it is hastened by adequate preparation. I have passed through one war, and hope never to see another. Still I shall never cry peace, peace, unless I believe there is truly peace. The honorable senator from Kentucky, when I first met many years ago, marching to the battle field, and who will always be found on the side of his country, supposed, when the question, I had said war was inevitable. He misunderstood me. I considered the danger of war imminent, not inevitable. Had I thought it inevitable, I should not have submitted propositions for inquiry, but decisive measures for adoption.—

I hold on firmly, sir, to every word I said before, neither softening nor explaining, but denying, because I apprehended we might have war, therefore I desired it. And I still consider danger eminent, not diminished, so far as I know, by the recent arrival.—The subject in controvercy remains precisely as it was. The question was and is, whether we shall surrender to the British demands, or whether the British government shall surrender to ours. If so such cession is made by either party, the two countries will be brought into conflict. I see no indication that one or the other will sufficiently yield. And there is an article in the London Times, of January 2, which does not look as though England would go farther in her offers than she had already gone. It is unequivocal and decisive.

"Equality of holding is dictated by justice. Equality of partition between England and the U. States is dictated by the convenience of both. What the conditions of this partition ought to be we shall consider on another occasion; but we contend, that both suggestions of strict right and those higher considerations of comprehensive equity forbids us to concede, for one moment, one jot of those advantages, whether of soil, river, or harbors which, for half a century, have been shared with equal security and equal benefit by the subjects of the British crown, and the citizens of the United States."

And I feel at liberty to say that nothing has been received by the government, by the last packet, which would at all warrant us in suspending or postponing our measures of defence.

Mr. Webster. Have they received any advices at all?

Mr. Cass. They have.

Mr. Webster. Have they received any advices creating any additional necessity for augmenting the defences of the country?

Mr. Cass. I do not know that any of that purport have been received—if I did, I do not know that I should be at liberty to state them. All I know is, that the character of the advices is such as cannot justify any change in our policy.

LEMONS.

A FEW boxes fresh Sicily Lemons just received and for sale by STERETT & Co,
feb10 — 19 Market st, near 4th.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.

3 DOZ of the best make just received and for sale by W W WILSON,
feb10 — cor 4th and Market st.

STEAMBOAT LAMPS.

4 DOZ assorted three, two and one light suspending and side lamps for sale at lowest cash price by W W WILSON,
feb10 — cor 4th and Market st.

Nails.

1000 KEGS assorted sizes nails and brads for sale at manufacturer's prices
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO,
feb10 — Water st.

150 TONS assorted for sale at manufacturer's prices by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.,
feb10 — Water street.

Fish.

150 bbls No 3 "south" Mackerel;
25 " 1 and 2 do
4 barrels No 1 salmon;
25 " Alewives (Herrings);
10 " Gibbed "
10 casks Prime Codfish;
75 boxes Scaled Herrings;
In store and for sale by
LAMBERT & SHIPTON,
feb 10 — 133 and 135 Wood st.

PRODUCE.

121 SACKS Corn and Oats;
12 kegs No 1 Lard;
4 sacks Feathers;
800 lbs Bacon;
100 Deerskins;
25 bush Dried Apples;
11 bbls Roll Butter.
8 " lump "
40 kegs " "
Received per steamers Columbia and Belmont and for sale by
LAMBERT & SHIPTON,
feb10 — 133 and 135 Wood st.

SHOVELS! SHOVELS!!
BERGER, WRIGHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAMMERED SPADES AND SHOVELS,
Warehouse No. 99 Wood street,
Third door above Diamond Alley.

THE subscribers very respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have on hand, at all times, a very large stock of
SHOVELS, FORKS, HOES,
SPADES, MATTOCKS, PICKS, &c.,
All of their own manufacture, which they will sell low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

We would particularly call the attention of Canal Contractors, and others, to our CANAL SHOVELS, which we feel confident are not surpassed by any others in the United States.

Western Merchants, and others, visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
BERGER, WRIGHT & Co.,
feb 9-tf — No. 99, Wood street.

Dr. Thompson's Carminative,

IS the most valuble composition ever put before the public, for the *immediate cure* of the following complaints, viz: Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, Diarrhoea or Summer complaint, Cholera Infantum, Billous Cholic, &c, &c. It has never been known to fail, when it has been used according to the directions, which are few and easily complied with. It has won a reputation in less than a year, seldom equalled and never surpassed. The proprietor wishes every one to test it, before they pass judgement, as he wishes it to be based upon its own merits. Price, 25 cts per bottle.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor.
EDGAR THORN,
corner of Hand and Penn streets,
feb 9 — Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWEET MALAGA WINE.

25 HALF bbls S M Wine now landing from S B R Morris, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb7 — 179 Liberty st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY.

N. B. Craig, W. Barker, Robert Woods.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

6 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Hibernia, Klinefelter, Cin;
Atlas, Sterling, St Louis;
Belmont, Dawson, Wheeling;
Medium, Connelly, Brownsville;
Motive, Hendrickson, M'Keesport;
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Rhode Island, McFall, Wheeling;
Cleveland, Calhoun, Wellsville;
Medium; Connelly, Brownsville.
Columbia, Neal, Cin;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver;

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling—pr str Rhode Island; 11 bundles paper, Johnson & Stockton; 26 do, J H Mellor; 1 box mdze, D Tassy; 12 bbls flour McCullough & Hanna; 21 bbls whiskey, 60 do corn &c, 58 sacks corn, S M'Clurkan; 184 bbls, W & R McCutcheon: 44 bundles paper, G Parker: 5 bbls and 6 kegs butter and tallow, 44 bgs corn, Myers & Co; 8 casks bacon, 44 bbls cloverseed, J Jordan & Son; 8 boxes, 1 cask bacon, 20 bbls dried apples, M B Rhey & Co; 5 bbls cloverseed, Miller & Ricketson; 8 bbls and 5 kegs butter, W Holmes & Co; 8 bbls copperas, C B Taylor; 11 bbls cloverseed 1 do butter, 1 keg lard, 1 bbl roll butter W Bingham; 320 pieces bulk pork, Jones & Dalzell; 43 bundles paper, Holdship & Brown; 20 sacks corn, rye, and oats, 8 bbls flour, Samuel Lindsay; 22 sacks oil meal, J Graham; 2 bbls and 1 keg lard, 1 do tallow, Bagaley & Smith; 569 ps bacon, Church & Carothers; 141 kegs lard, H Mitchell,

Louisville—Pr str Richland, 159 bales cotton, Blackstock & Co; 18 hhds tobacco, Atwood, Jones and Co; 8 hhds do Wm. Evans, 36 bbls and 56 sacks corn and oats, owner aboard; 5 bbls peaches, J. Watson.

Cincinnati—Pr str Hibernia, 34 sacks wool Wm. Barker; 99 bales cotton Hope Cotton Factory; 27 bbls @24 sacks dried peaches, M B. Rhey & Co; 41 bbls whiskey, Robert Bell; 99 do W. R. Mitcheltree; 10 boxes soap, M. McCulley.

Brownsville—Pr str Medium, 609 bbls apples 150 bush dried do., 1 sacks beans, owners aboard; 19 bbls flour, S M'Clurken; 15 do Burbridge, Wilson & Co; 650 ft plank, M Allen & Son; 5 tons pig metal, Saml Duncan; 1 bx mdze, C Bullock; 15 bbls cider, owner aboard.

Cincinnati.—Pr str New England, 100 bales cotton, Hope Cotton Factory; 69 bbls lard, W Holmes & co; 2 hhds sugar, 2 bbls mo, 1 bag coffee, Mr Carson; 23 bars, 12 slabs, 9 bdls iron, Burbridge, Wilson & co; 1 bbl whiskey, Lewis Hutchison & co; 1 box mdze, Madame Blaque; 46 bales hemp, John Irwin & co; 10 cks ginseng, 5 sacks feathers, 2 do wool, Bagaley & Smith; 2 bags feathers, Poindexter & co; 1 box bacon, Jordon & Son; 295 sacks oats, 100 boxes cigars, 2 do pipes, 8 boxes sundries, 10 kegs do, owner aboard.

St Louis—Pr str Atlas, 84 bales cotton, Blackstock, Bell & Co; 10 do, E Hazeltine; 3 hhds dried beef, J Grier; 149 bbls molasses, Pointdexter & Co; 9 hhds tobacco, S Weyman; 16 bags ginseng, L Hutchison & Co; 18 hhds bacon, J Forsyth & Co; 18 hhds do, 7½ bbls lard, Carson & M'Knight; 100 boxes soap S M'Kee & Co; 20 hhds tobacco, J Mackerel.

Marietta—Pr str Belmont, 2857 lbs bulk pork, 5 hhds bacon, M. B. Rhey & Co; 100 bushels oats, 1 hhd tobacco, D. T. Morgan; 554 sacks oats, M. B. Rhey & Co; 2 bxs mdze, D. Leech & Co; 4 bbls clover seed, Church & Carothers; 51 sacks corn, 10 wheat, owner aboard; 60 bbls corn, J. D. Williams; 54 sacks corn, Jordan & son; 20 kegs lard, Pointdexter & Co; 44 bbls meal J. Howard & Co; 39 sacks oats, Berry; 111 do shorts and bran, J. or T. Dickson; 15 bbls flour, J. Crocker; 17 kegs lard, Williams & Dilworth.

CITY PRICES CURRENT. FEB. 10.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Flour—From Store,	$4,00@ 4,25
" Wagon,	3,75@ 3,87½
Buckwheat—per 100 lbs	1,25 @ 1,50
Corn Meal— do do	50 @ 62
Grain—Wheat ℔ bush.	0,00 @ 80
Corn, "	45 @ 50
Oats, "	32 @ 34
Hay—Loose ℔ ton,	15,00 @16,0
Oil—Linseed, ℔ gall.	68 @ 70
Whiskey—℔ gall.	18 @ 22
Potatoes—Neshannock, ℔ bush.	44 @ 62
Salt—℔ bbl.	1,10 @1,16
Seeds—Flax,	1,00 @1,12½
Timothy,	3,00 @3,25
Clover,	5,00 @5,25
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.	10 @ 11

LET every person who is afflicted with Sick Head ache, Heart-burning, Vertigo, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Pains in the side or back, Indigestion, Colds, and in fact any Disease which may require a purgative medicine, use Thompson's Anti-Dyspeptic; Tonic and Purgative Pills, and they will certainly give almost instant relief, causing no uneasiness, sickness or debility to the patient. They being a cheap and convenient medicine, no person travelling should be without them. They are warranted to be composed thoroughly and purely of the very best vegetable ingredients. Price 25 cents per box.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor.
EDGAR THORN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
feb9 — cor Hand and Penn sts., Pittsburgh.

Positively the Last Soiree
AT THE
LAFAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

MADAME BLAIQUE, returns her grateful acknowledgements to her numerous friends for their liberal patronage during the present season, and sincerely hopes that on the occasion of the presentation of her final claim (for the winter season,) upon their liberality, she will not be forgotten.

In consequence of arrangements made for painting and otherwise decorating her Rooms, her last Soiree for the winter will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 13th, when, she sincerely hopes, there will be a general turn out of her friends and patrons.

Tickets to be had at her rooms, on 4th street, on the day of the Soiree, and at the door in the evening.
feb9 d5t

Last Winter Session—Dancing School.

MADAME BLAIQUE'S last session for the present winter, will commence on Friday afternoon, February 13th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at her Room in the Lafayette Assembly buildings.

In announcing the re-organization of her classes for the last winter season, Madame B., hopes it will not be out of place to convey to her kind patrons her grateful acknowledgment of the liberal support they have hitherto extended to her. She cannot but feel highly flattered at the evidence they adduced of their eminent appreciation of her services as a Teacher, in the crowded state of her classes, and she feels confident the simple announcement of the re-organization of her classes will be sufficient to secure to her a continuance of their favors.

In order to give that eclat to the *Examination Ball*, she proposes closing her winter labors with, and which the presence of all her pupils can only secure, she offers the following inducement to her patrons, in the reduction of her terms to $6 each, to those pupils who have attended the two previous sessions.
feb9

Important to Gentlemen.

AT the solicitation of several gentlemen, Madame B. will open evening classes, for instruction in the Polka, Polka Quadrilles, &c.

Hours of tuition—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, from 7½ to 9 P M.

Her subscription list is now open for subscribers at her rooms on Fourth st, near Wood.
feb9-2wd.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

Pittsburgh, February 6th, 1846.

MR R E SELLERS—Though I do not believe any further testimonials are necessary to establish the reputation of your justly famed Cough Syrup, I feel compelled, as an act of duty, to mention several cases which came under my immediate notice, in members of families whom I was in duty bound to relieve at any cost, complained of hard breathing, a severe cough and no expectoration, loss of appetite, with strong symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption; I mentioned your syrup and they begged I would procure some, which I did. I am happy to report that they are quite relieved, the syrup having produced the desired effect in *every instance*. You are well assured of its good effects upon myself. Hoping that this may reach the notice of persons suffering from coughs and colds. I remain your ob't serv't
E. F. PRATT, Overseer Poor.

The Syrup is put up in 50 and 25ct. bottles so that it may be bought by the poor, as well as the rich.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street. Sold by the City Druggists generally, and by J. Mitchell & H. P. Schwartz Allegheny city.
feb9 — [Journal and Gazette copy.]

Something New and Interesting.

AT COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 Fourt street.—Zchokke's Tales, translated from the German by Parke Godwin. 2d Part. (Library of Choice Reading. No 37.)
Over the ocean, or Glimpses of Travel in Many Lands, by a Lady of N York.
Memoir of Felicia Hemans, by her sister.
The Sea Gull, or the Pirate's League, by Augustus Franklin, Esq.
The Matricide, by John K Duer, U S N.
Godey's Lady's Book for February.
Annie, the Orphan Girl of St Mary, or the Golden Marriage.
Valentines—a great assortment. Recollect the 14th is St Valentine's Day.
Wild Sports in Europe, Asia and Africa, by Lieut. Col E Napier.
The Seige of Vienna, a Historical Romance, by Caroline Picheler, author of the Swedes in Prague.
Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, by Carlyle. Complete.
The Quaker City. New supply.
Story of a Royal Favorite, by Mrs Gore.
Citizen of Prague, by Mary Howitt. feb9.

Molasses.

300 BBLS N O Molasses just received and for sale by
BURBIDGE, WILSON & CO.,
feb7 — Water st.

Rice and Raisins.

30 TIERCES Rice;
25 boxes M R Raisins just received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.,
feb7 — Water st,

SUGAR.

150 HHDS N O Sugar, just received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co,
feb 7 — Water street.

UNION HOTEL.

IN connection with my son, A. KLEBER, I have this day, opened my House in Virgin Alley, near Wood street, where those wishing the choicest refreshments that are furnished by well conducted Coffee Houses, can always be accommodated.

We have just received a large assortment of the best quality Cigars:

Justo Sang; — Canones;
F. de la Cruz; — Regalia;
Superior Maranon; — Cazadores;
De Superior Calidad, — Primera.
feb 7-tf — HENRY KLEBER, SEN.

26 Cases Boots and Shoes at Auction.

AT 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning the 10th inst, at the commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth; will be sold:—
2 cases Men's fine Napolean calf boot.
3 " " " Calf welt "
10 " " thick "
3 " Boy's " "
2 " Men's pegged brogans.
1 " " " superior.
1 " womens " bootees.
3 " " " walking shoes.
1 " " French kid slippers.
Also, 20 lots of Women's, Boys' and Men's Boots and Shoes of various descriptions.
33 sides N York Tanned Sole Leather.
JOHN D DAVIS,
feb 9 — Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LANDS AT AUCTION.

AT 7 o'clock. P. M. on Friday evening, the 13th instant, will be sold at the commercial auction rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, that valuable Tract of Land belonging to the heirs of the late James Trimble, dec'd, No. 761 in Pymatuning Township, Mercer county, Penna., containing 200 acres which is cleared and has a Log Dwelling House and Barn erected thereon.

Also, That Tract of Land in East Deer Township, Allegheny County, adjoining land of Mrs. Sarah Collins, containing fifty acres on which is erected a Log Dwelling House and Stable with 25 or 30 acres cleared and under cultivation, about 3½ miles from Pa. Canal in a good neigborhood on the road leading from Tarentum to Saxonsburgh. Terms at Sale.
feb 5 — JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

TO LET.

TWO two-storied brick houses with dining room and kitchen back, on Wylie street near Washington street, pavement all the way. Possion given on the first of April. Enquire of
ALEX BLACK,
feb7-1w — on the premises.

$20 Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, in Holmes county, Salt Creek tp., about 6 miles from Mont Eaton, on Monday night, 2d inst., at about 8 o'clock, **2 Mares**, one of them a bay Mare, about 16 hands high; heavily build ball in the forehead and the two hind legs white near the feet, one more so than the other; mane and tail black, and the fore feet shod; aged about 6 years.

The other is a dark chesnut Sorrel, about 12 hands high; mane and tail white; bull forehead, and both of the hind feet white; aged 12 years.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of both Horses and Thief, or a reasonable reward for the horses alone. and all necessary expenses.
F. REINHART.
Holmes county, Salt Creek Tp., Ohio.
feb7-d1w.

RICE.

12 TIERCES rice now landing from S B Robert Morris, for sale by
feb7 — MILLER & RICKETSON.

PORT WINE.

5 PIPES Catalonia post wine now landing from S B R Morris, and for sale by
feb7 — MILLER & RICKETSON.

STEAMBOAT bars and hotels can always be fitted out with segars, &c., at the shortest notice, and on terms to please all who may call on
P. C. MARTIN,
feb7 — 60 Water st.

Linseed Oil.

10 BARRELS Linseed Oil, warranted pure, in store and for sale by
feb6. — MILLER & RICKETSON,

Winter Oil.

2 CASKS Winter Oil, just received and for sale low (for account of Shippers) by
feb6. — MILLER & RICKETSON.

Leaf Sugar.

40 BBLS N O Loaf sugar Nos 2, 4 and 3, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb5 — No 179 Liberty street.

Tobacco.

40 KEGS 6 Twist Tobacco; in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb5 — No. 179 Liberty st.

STEARINE MOULD CANDLES.

30 BOXES S. M. Candles; just received and far sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb5 — 179 Liberty st.

Oils.

1200 GALLS. Bleached winter Sperm Oil;
1000 " unbleached do. do. do.
600 galls. bleached fall do. do.
500 " unbleached fall do. do.
8 bbls winter Lard oil;
2000 galls. Palm oil, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.