The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1846.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

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

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

THE RIGHT OF WAY.—The "right of way" bill was reported on Monday, by the Internal Improvement Committee of the House of Representatives without amendment of any kind. The bill, it is believed, will be considered in committee of the whole, before the close of the week. The same committee in the House also reported the "Central Railroad" bill, with an amendment, fixing a tax of *twenty-five* cents upon passengers. This tax is in addition to one of $1,15 per ton on freight passing over the road between the 1st of March and the 1st of December.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.—We can see no good reason why objection should be made to the erection of the proposed Bridge. If the Bridge is built of sufficient height it cannot in any manner obstruct or injure the navigation of the river. It is urged by some as an objection that it will be necessary to erect piers in the river. We presume it will be necessary to erect piers, but we all know that the required piers can be so arranged as to be entirely clear of the channel, and we cannot, therefore, see, how the navigation of the river is to be injured. If satisfied that the erection of the proposed bridge would interfere with the navigation we would zealously oppose the measure, but we have given the subject some attention—have conversed freely too, with Mr Roebling on the subject, and the facts ascertained are entirely conclusive that the navigation of the river will not be injured by it. Why then should we oppose such an improvement? Its importance to a large number of our citizens must be conceded, and we think it quite illiberal to throw obstacles in the way of the construction of the work. We therefore, sincerely hope, that the Legislature will, without delay, pass a bill authorising a company to build the bridge.

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled at Harrisburgh on Wednesday, the 4th of March.

CORN AND CORN MEAL FOR EUROPE.—The ship Liberty, Capt Norton, left New York on Wednesday, laden with 3500 barrels of Indian meal, 24,000 bushels of corn. She cleared for Cork and a market.—The freight was at the rate of 9d. sterling, per bushel to Cork.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co. have purchased an immense quantity of Indian corn in the Western country, where it remains on storage, waiting the opening of navigation, for shipment to the seaboard, for exportation to Cork, Ireland, whence it will be distributed to the different ports. It is stated that the purchases of grain by this house, the past season, amount to nearly a million of dollars. This will relieve the West of a portion of the surplus grain products of that section, and introduce Indian corn into Great Britain in such a manner as to ensure its consumption and bring it into general use.

A MONSTER PROJECT.—Two French engineers, Messrs Franchot and Du Motay, have projected a most startling mode of communication between Dover and Calais. They propose to accomplish this object by a tunnel, to be composed of a series of iron tubes, of about 4 metres long, with a diamiter of 2 1-2. The works being commenced simultaneously on the two opposite coasts, when the tube reach the water, other tubes are to be successively let down from a vessel placed over the boundary of the last tube the orifice of this tube being closed in a disk in wood. The descending tube is to be suspended from a crane by a cord, which attaches itself, on coming in contact, to a sort of wheel fixed in the tube below, and the two having been before adjusted to each other, the locks or springs with which they are provided serve to bolt them together water tight, and then the wooden disk of the one is carried forward to close up the end of the other.

JEWISH TEMPLE DESTROYED.—At Avignon the Jewish temple has been destroyed by fire, with all which it contained, the heaviest part of the loss being the sacred books, many of which were of great antiquity. The collection of the *Sepher Thora* (Book of the Law.) was composed of 42 rolls of parchment, and was one of the richest in the world. This book contains a MS. of the Pentateuch; and, to show the value of a copy, we are informed that it is at Jerusalem only that the Rabbins may devote themselves to this labor. Years are consumed in the production of one of these copies; for the slightest error, the slightest erasure, the most minute imperfection or inequality in the letters, necessitates the recommencement of the work. The letters of the book are counted, and are two millions in number. With the exception of that at Bordeaux, the edifice destroyed is said to have been the finest Hebrew temple in France.

Iron for the Erie Railroad.—All the iron for this great work will probably be made in this country, and the company have already contracted for 4,000 tons, on very advantageous terms. The section between Middletown and the summit of the Shawangunk ridge, will be completed in the course of the summer.

GIN DRINKING.—A London paper says, that to supply one "gin palace" in that city, nine horses, drawing three large wagons loaded with the baneful poison, are seen at regular periods progressing in a sort of procession, and that it is boasted by a keeper of one of these "palaces" which brings ruin upon the poor, that on Saturday night a guinea a minute has been taken across the bar. What a prolific source of misery and crime.

HORSES KILLED BY SALTPETRE.—Three team horses belonging to Mr Patrick Kneeland, laborer, were found dead in his stable, at Boston, on Friday morning. He had administered to each of them, the evening before, what he had purchased of a neighboring apothecary as glauber salts, but which it has been since ascertained was saltpetre.

FIRE AT ROXBURY MASS.—On Friday last the dwelling house of Mr. Stephen M. Weld, instructor, Jamaica Plain, a large wooden building about fifty feet square, was destroyed by fire. The dwelling was insured for $4000 at a Mutual office in Dedham, and for $2000 at an office in Boston.

☞ A passenger on board the steamer Josephine, by the name of Thos. Odberts, whilst laying at Cincinnati, on Saturday last, bound for this city, was robbed of $775. It was taken from his trunk in his state Room, while he was sitting in the cabin. A man by the name of Silverthorpe was arrested on suspicion as being the Robber.

ROBBING A DISTILLERY.—The distillery on Harrison avenue, Boston, belonging to the estate of the late Windsor Fay, Esq., was broken into on Wednesday night, and robbed of pumps, iron furnace doors, iron bands, hoops, &c. In order to get at the hoops and boards, the thieves broke the butts to pieces.

"BREACH OF PROMISE."—We find in a London paper, a report of a Breach of Promise case, in which the circumstances are slightly different from those usually cited in trials of this kind. The plantiff, a female, sues her quondam lover for refusal to comply with a contract in which he engaged to marry her in a reasonable time, after she should have requested him to do so. But in the meantime he had married another lady, and she sued for damages—but the case was considered by the Court "in banco."

The defence was, that the lady never did ask him to marry him; therefore he had violated no contract, and was liable to pay no damages.

But the Court (Lord Denman) held, that the marriage of the man was self-imposed disability, and that he had no right to take advantage of his own wrong, by which he had rendered it impossible for him to comply with the request, if it had been made. The marriage itself was, in fact, a breach of the original contract, and clearly entitled the plantiff to maintain the action without alleging any request.

Justice Coleridge remarked that there had been no attempt to show that more than a reasonable time for making the request had transpired, and so all the Judges concurred, and the lady will recover damages.

A ROYAL BANQUET.—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says, in reference to the grand ball recently given by Louis Phillipe:—"The ball, at which I believe all the Americans in Paris were guests, was—as royalty may claim to be, an exception to all general rules of economy. In the splendid halls of the Tuileries, in a light beyond that of day, surrounded by its gorgeous furniture, statuary and pictures—with the music of more than one hundred performers, divided into several bands, the royal family received upwards of 4000 ladies and gentlemen, including the entire diplomatique and great officers of the state; and entertained them at 200 supper tables on a service of gold, silver and chrystal, loaded with all the luxuries of every climate in the world."

POPULATION OF GEORGIA.—According to the census just taken, the total number of whites now is 453,160, against 373,190 in 1838, and black 318,756, against 269,542. The total population now is 774,425, against 641,702 at the last census—being an increase of 132,623, or a number nearly equal to one fourth the entire population of the State at that time. The most rapid advance in population has been in the Cherokee country.

YANKEE NOTIONS IN ENGLAND.—Among the articles now exported largely to England, are clothes pins (which are carried over by hundreds of hogsheads,) ivory and wooden combs, augers, gimlets, and cut tacks. In all these things we supply the English market. Yet there are a thousand other articles which they make cheaper than we do. The English have never made satinets, or cut nails of any sort, except as they have imported the nail machines from this country, and then they have proved unable to use them successfully.

MERCY WITH JUSTICE.—A Mr. Sterling, who was minister of the barony church of Glasgow, during the war with this and other countries, maintained against the insatiable ambition of Louis XIV., in that part of the prayer relating to public affairs, used to beseech the lord that he would take the haughty tyrant of France, and shake him over the mouth of hell; "But, good Lord" added the worthy man, "*diann let him fa' in.*" This curious prayer having been mentioned to Louis, he laughed heartily at his new and ingenious method of punishing ambition, and frequently afterwards gave as a toast. "The good Scotch parson."

The Season in England.—On the 23d of January the flower gardens around and about London presented the appearance of Spring. At Covent Garden, we learn, that sweet scented violets, primroses, cowslips, anemonies, and many of the flowers which bloom usually in the month of February, were presented for sale in high perfection, the colors being good, and the scent of them powerfully odoriferous. The gardens gave great promise of an abundant quantity of apple and pear blossoms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or frost, a great supply of both were to be expected.

THE FEMALE EYE.—John Smith says that the female eye has the following variety of expressions:—The glare, the stare, the leer, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the look of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy and the lustre of approbation and pleasure. He forgot to mention that peculiar bashful glance denominated "sheep eye."

RAILWAYS.—The London Railway Record says it is estimated that £5,000,000 would not pay the mere outlay for the preparation of the railway plans, &c., that have been before the Board of Trade.

A WHALE.—The Harbor Corrector says that a whale was taken off Southampton, on Monday morning, which it was supposed would make about 25 bbls. of oil.

ECONOMY.—A neighbor of ours informs us, says the Providence Journal, that wood *goes further* when left out of doors than when well housed—some of his having gone upwards of a *quarter of a mile* in one night.

Among the Diplomatic Envoys resident at Paris, no one at the present time appears to attract as much attention as the representative of the Emperor of Morocco. The correspondent of the Boston Atlas thus speaks of him:

The *lion* of the day is EL-ACHACHE, Ambassador from Morocco, a noble-looking young man; who is attended by a numerous suit. When Abderrhaman manifested his intention of sending an Ambassador to France, the French Envoy at his Court informed his Minister, by letter, that it would become the Emperor's dignity, as well as that of France, to send a great personage. The Emperor showed this letter to El-Achache, and asked him if he felt qualified to perform the mission. "No," modestey replied the young Pacha. "My son," said the Emperor, "you possess them all;" and he immediately invested him with the dignity.

On the 11th, he was invited to witness a review, held in the Champ de Mars, by the Duke de Nemours, attended by his brothers. The troops consisted of 24 battalions infantry, 44 squadrons of cavalry, and 4 batteries of artillery, presenting the finest military display that has been seen for some years, to a host of spectators. The Ambassador, (who wore a rasky blue *burnous*, with the hood over his head,) and eight of his suite, were mounted on Arab chargers, splendidly caparisoned. The Duke, followed by a numerous staff, escorted them through the lines, and took position in front of the Military School. The infantry then broke into column, and marched past in ordinary time, and in open order. Just then, the clouds rolled away, and the sun came out; nor did it ever shine upon a greater variety of gorgeous costume—gold, silver and steel, glittered in its beams, with colors "changeful as the morning's hue," producing a magical effect. The cavalry followed, at a full trot; and the rear was brought up by the Duke de Montpensier, lieutenant colonel of artillery, who led past four batteries, at full gallop—the ground trembling beneath the

"Mortal enemies, whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit."

From the Richmond Times of Saturday.

Inquest over the body of the late John H Pleasants.

An inquest was holden yesterday upon the body of JOHN H. PLEASANTS, deceased, before Coroner *Robert T Wicker*, the examination before the Jury occupying nearly the whole day. Their verdict was, that THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr., was guilty of the murder of Pleasants in a mutual combat had between them on the 25th inst., and that *Peter Jefferson Archer*, *Washington Greenhow* and *William Scott* were present, aiding and abetting in said combat and in said murder. The Coroner has issued his warrant to arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisition.

SENATOR COLQUITT'S NOTICE.—The following is the form of the joint resolution offered by Mr. Colquitt on Wednesday in the Senate:

That notice be given, in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th of October, 1818, and continued by the convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President, in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to a later period.

Sec. 2 *And be it further resolved*, That it is earnestly desired that the long standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon territory, be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquilize the public mind and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries.

To this Mr Crittenden has signified his assent, with some qualifications to the second section. Mr Webster has asserted that he will vote for both sections, and expressed the opinion that a majority of the Senate would assent to them. Mr Calhoun is favorable to them, as he considers the point in controversy to have narrowed down to the question whether the Oregon difficulties should be settled by war or by negotiation and compromise.

THE NAVY OF FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas in his last published letter, under date of 31st of January, refers to a report recently made to the French Chambers from the Marine Department, furnishing a special and detailed account of the state of the registration of seamen, and of the crews of ships of war, of the condition of the fleet, of the stores in the arsenals, and of the ships in progress of construction.—The writer says:—

The report commences with a history of the French navy since 1815, when its supplies were reduced from fifteen to nine millions of dollars, and all the gigantic schemes planned by Napoleon for its improvement suddenly arrested. The ships and naval stores were suffered to decay, and in 1829 Baron Portal, then Minister, assured the Chamber that it was advisable "to abandon the navy to save its expense, or to increase the expense to save the navy, for unless prompt measures were taken, it would cease to exist in 1830."—This statement was not without effect; the supplies were augmented, and as the French have become gradually convinced of the assertion made by their favorite poet:—

"Le frident de Neptune est le sceptre du Monde,"

they have gone on gradually increasing their naval appropriations, until they have a powful fleet, and the *most effective* steam marine afloat. In 1820 there were only 76 vessels in commission, with 6,750 seamen. In 1830, the number had swelled to 206, with 28,000 men. New their force numbers:

	AFLOAT.	ON THE STOCKS.
Ships of the line	23	23
Frigates	31	18
Corvettes	35	3
Brigs	43	0
Sloops, &c	52	0
Transports	36	—
	222	44
Steamers of 640 horse power	0	1
" 540 "	2	0
" 450 "	3	2
" 400 "	0	1
" 320 "	1	4
" 220 "	9	3
" 160 and under	40	8
	55	19

Total force 342 vessels, of which 219 are afloat and 63 in dock, (besides 17 transatlantic steam packets.) manned by 30,766 seamen and defended by 19,361 marines, divided into infantry and artillery.

This force Admiral Mackau asserts to be insufficient to maintain the maritime honor of France, and presents a scheme for its augmentation. It was not, says he, until the blessings of a peace maintained with difficulty, and by the firm will of the representatives of the nation, associated with the King's government in this conservative task, had permitted us to dispose of more extensive resources; it was not until difficulties, which have happily been surmounted, have given the fleet a political interest of the first importance, that the necessity of reconstituting it on a normal basis was acknowledged; and the state of the finances of the country, now, for the first time, allows us to undertake it. He therefore asks for a special appropriation of 93,000,000 francs, payable in seven annual instalment, to be employed, with the ordinary supply of 6,000,000 francs per annum, to raising the navy into the *normal state* of a peace establishment. This large sum is to be thus employed: building of ships, 70,194,000 francs—fitting out, 24,200,000 francs—artillery and stores, 9,200,000 francs—steam engines, 7,800,000 francs—stores for the arsenals, 23,500,000—making a total of 134,894,000 francs; the remainder going to pay the seamen.

By means of this expenditure, France will possess in seven years; 20 ships of the line afloat, and 20 on the stocks; 50 frigates, of which 40 are afloat and 10 building; 60 corvettes; 60 brigs; 40 smaller ships and 20 transports. Also 30 steamers above 400 horse power, and 70 from 90 to 300 horse power. To man this force 68,630 men will be required, and the whole maritime conscription, although numbering 125,272, only furnishes 46,000 seamen, as it includes ship carpenters, caulkers, block makers and sail makers, a transfer of 20,000 men from the army conscription is therefore asked. The demands of Admiral Mackau will doubtless be granted, for the French Chambers never oppose any expenditure having for its object the improvement of their army or navy. It is true, that the direct taxes are most onerous, and that a most economical rigidity is assumed whenever a bill is introduced for the donation of a Prince or establishment of a college—but appropriations for defence pass with enthusiasm.

AMERICAN STEAM PACKETS.—The New York Express states that if Congress appropriates the $400,000 contemplated in the contract made between the Post Master General and Mr. Mills of N. Y., four steam ships will be immediately built,—with a pledge, that they shall beat in time the quickest ships of the Cunard line—upon an average, it is believed, of three days.—The Express adds:—

A great error, however, in this arrangement, and a fatal one, we fear it will be if not corrected, is in compelling these ships to touch at Cowes, and stop at Bremen. What particular interest there is in having a line of steamships from New York to Bremen, nobody out of Washington discovers, but discoveries there are always unique. It is very true, they are to be permitted to touch at Havre also,—but the main part of our trade is not with Havre, and certainly not with Bremen. The natural and profitable stopping places are, London and Liverpool, where trade and travel centre, and this compulsory passage of the North Sea but adds to the expenses, delays the voyage, and brings in no profit. Freight is no inconsiderable item in the income of the Cunard steamers, which would all be lost by only touching at Cowes, and ending in Bremen, where there is little or no freight, such as would go in a steamer.

Tragic Romance in Real Life.—A young woman named Hoover, arrived in our town, by the cars, a few days ago, and from her needy circumstances, claimed and received the aid of some benevolent citizens.—With her, was an elderly lady, her friend, who accompanied her from Lafayette, Ohio. On their way from Wheeling to Cumberland, the stage in which they were was upset in crossing a creek, and a small basket, containing some clothing and all the money they had, was swept down the stream. The morning after her arrival, the young lady hurried on to Cedar Creek, in this county, anxious to see her parents, who had left her seven years ago in the family of a friend, being compelled themselves by sickness to leave Ohio and return to Virginia in pursuite of health.

Her disappointment may be conceived, when she found, on reaching her home, that her father, anxious about her return, having collected his little dues and sold some of his property, had just started to the West! But deeper grief awaits her still. A letter received by our Postmaster communicates the sad tidings that her affectionate parent on his return home, on foot, was shot by a man named Martin, who threw himself into his company under the guise of friendship and murdered him for his little money. The letter enclosed a part of the old man's shroud. The murderer was arrested. Imagination could hardly weave a more tragic tale.—*Winchester Virginian.*

Dress and Ornaments of an Arab Woman.—The Arab ladies dress in loose gowns with veiled faces except the eyes. In a hamlet on the Nile, the fashion varied. She wore a light jacket, and a loose shirt, and one corner of the dark handkerchief which enveloped her head hung down her back, with six heavy silver whistles suspended from it. A crescent of gold in her nose, bracelets and rings on her wrists and fingers, and some coins suspended from her forehead, completed her ornaments.

TIT FOR TAT.—The following novel story of a robbery is richly worthy a place in our columns. We quote from the Montreal Times:

About three weeks since the son of a habitant living at St Augustin, Riviere da Chene, having sold a pair of oxen in town, was returning home in the evening with his money, when in a lonely part of the road, he was passed by a gentleman, as he supposed, in a fine sleigh with a good horse, who immediately drew up and induced the boy to fasten his horse behind the sleigh, and to get in with him to enliven the tediousness of the road by conversation. Shortly afterwards the *gentleman* asked the boy if he had not sold a pair of oxen that day in town, to which the boy, becoming somewhat suspicious answered 'No;' whereupon the *gentleman* said he had sold them about sunset, and had got the money, and that if he did not give it to him he would blow his brains out, at the same time pulling from his pocket a pistol.

The boy becoming alarmed pulled from pocket a purse containing the money which fortunately dropped on the road. The robber immediately jumped out of his sleigh, which was some yards in advance of the purse, and run back for his longed-for treasure, when the boy, with great presence of mind, took hold of the reins and drove off as fast he could with both horses and sleighs. The robber then fired the pistol; the contents of which passed through the back of the sleigh and between the boy's legs. The boy reached home in safety, and after examining the sleigh, found in the box of it, which was locked, the sum of three thousand francs—£125 currency. No one, as might be expected, has applied for the sleigh and horses.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is causing great wonderment throughout the country amongst the rural population, of whom many anecdotes are told. We find the following in a country newspaper:

Last week, we are informed, a young genius from a northern town, who had been disturbed in his agricultural retirement by the vague reports of the wonderful lightning dispatch, walked into a railroad house in this village, and inquired when "the telegraph would be along." Some mischievous boys, seeing a chance for sport, gravely informed him that it was about time for it, but that he would have to look sharp to see it, it went by so quick, assigning him a station on a wood pile, and directing him to fasten his eye so long the direct line between two of the posts. Our philosopher obeyed instructions, and shivering in the wind for an hour or less, with his eyes strained on vacancy, and his head slowly revolving from "pole to pole," to the no small amusement of the by standers. His patience at last gave way, and with much indignation, he exclaimed:

'By jolly, I believe that telegraph am a humbug.'

'Humbug! sir. Why, what has given you that impression of it?' said one of his instructors, 'did you not see it?'

'See it; be darned! There haint nothin' passed between them posts, no how.'

'Most certainly there has. You must have winked, or you'd have seen it spitting fire as it snapped past about five minutes ago.'

'Wall I did wink wonse,' said our hero, but I winked as quick as I could. Who'd a thought it?' And the poor fellow returned home disappointed, resolving that the next time he would look without winking.

Shaft of Pompey's Pillar.—Dr. Durbin says of the pillar erected in honor of Diocleasian, by the prefect pubus, "as one gazes on this wonderful shaft, he involuntarily asks himself, by what means did ancients raise it to a perpendicular position, then elevate it twelve feet, the height of the base, and bringing it exactly over the, inverted pyramid on which it rests, nothing compared with this has been achieved by modern mechanics.'

Planting Flowers on Graves.—As I passed through the cemetry towards the city, I observed many women mourning over the graves of their friends, and watering also, shrubs, planted in small square pits made in the tops of the raised sepulchres. There is something touching in flowers thus springing out of the whitened tombs, and blooming over the cold graves. I observed it, says Dr. Durbin, only at Alexandria and Sidon.

Rates of Freight for the Opening of Navigation on the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroads in 1846.

TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Apples and green fruit	per 100 lbs	75 cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl,	do	50
Butter and Bacon,	do	62½
Beef, salted,	do	62½
Bale rope and Bagging,	do	56
Beeswax,	do	75
Bristles,	do	75
Brooms,	do	1 75
Cheese,	do	62½
Corn,	do	62½
Cotton,	do	56
Chilled Rollers,	do	75
Drugs and Medicines,	do	1 25
Dry Goods	do	1 00
Dried fruit,	do	75
Flour,	per bbl	85
Furs and Peltries;	per 100 lbs	1 00
Feathers,	do	87½
Furniture,	do	1 00
Glassware,	do	75
Glass, Window	per bx	60
Ginseng,	per 100 lbs	75
Groceries,	do	75
Hardware,	do	75
Hops,	do	62½
Hemp,	do	1 25
Hides, (raw 75c; dry $1)	do	50
Leather,	do	30
Lead,	do	62½
Lard and Lard Oil,	do	1 00
Oil, Castor	do	85
Oils, (ex Lard and Castor)	per bbl	1 37½
Pork,	per 100 lbs	75
Rags,	do	1 25
Ropes and Cordage,	do	75
Seeds,	do	75
Skins, Deer and Buffalo,	do	3 00
Specie,	do	62½
Tallow,	do	62½
Tobacco, Leaf,	do	75
Tobacco, Manufactured,	do	75
Wheat,	do	87½
Wool,	per bbl	1 50
Whiskey,		@ 25

To Franklin—

Groceries and Molas,

To the East via Monongahela Slackwater.

	Balt.	Phil.	N. Y.
Class No 1—Ashes, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Tobacco, Tallow, W. Glass, and Whiskey, ℔ 100 lbs,	$1,00	1,20	1,25
Class No 2—Hemp, Flax, in bales	1,05	1,25	1,30
Class No 3—Dried Fruit, Leather, Oil, Rags, Skins Seeds, Wool,	1,15	1,40	1,45
Class No. 4—Beeswax, Feathers, Furs, Ginseng, Hops, Molas, loose Flax,	1,25	1,55	1,60

TO THE EAST, BY WAGON.

To Philadelphia.

Produce, 1,00@1,10

To Baltimore.

Produce, 90 @1,00

☞ Consumption and death will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the premonitory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. "*Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*," is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases, Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. *One Bottle* may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for "*Dr Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*," and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

"DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "*Hope in a Storm.*"

For sale by Wm. Jackson, corner of Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.

Spring Trade.—We are of the opinion that our city never presented at this season of the year, so flattering a prospect for spring business as at this moment. Notwithstanding the severe cold weather, the country merchants are arriving in great numbers. We observe some fifty a day are entering their names at the Dennison House. As this house is no established stopping place for merchants, we look upon the present indication as a sure omen of a prosperous season.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MARCH.

J. Marshall. R. Bell. J. M'Devitt.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

4½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND RISING.

ARRIVED

Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Michigan, Boles, Beaver;
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Consul, Bowman, Brownsville;
Michigan, Boles, Beaver;
Lancaster, Fisher, Cin;
Adelaide, Smith, Monongahela city.

Office of the Pittsburgh "Morning Post.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Thursday Evening, March 5, 1846.

The weather has been exceedingly unpleasant during the past week, for all out door transactions, until yesterday it came off warm and pleasant, with strong symptoms of a regular thaw. To-day is still more mild, the sun having the effect to put the snow into a "melting mood." The river commenced rising last evening and has swelled some 5 or 6 inches, leaving about 4 ft 6 inches in the channel and rising rapidly. By to-morrow night we will have plenty of water for all navigable purposes.

The trade of the past week has been characterized by unusual dullness. The sales in the grocery line have not been large; the city trade yet buying sparingly with only a moderate demand from the country. The flour trade has been very inactive with no improvement in prices. There has been but little inquiry for lard: a few country parcels have been sold at rates indicating no change in the market. Meats are yet in very moderate request. The sales of every description have been light. The ensuing week, we hope will be one of more activity.

Ashes—Sales of a few casks pearls at $3,75 to the trade. Small lots of scorchings from 1 to 3 casks, at 3c. which rate a good article readily commands. No sales of saleratus excepting to the retail trade, in which way 4c. is asked.

Beans—No sales worthy of note. A good article of small white navy bean readily commands $1,25 per bushel. Retail sales from store are at 1,50a$1,62 1-2. Colored, no sale.

Brooms—The demand has been very limited. The supply is good and prices remain as heretofore quoted 1a$1,50 per doz; for common $2, for sup. quality

Butter—Sales of Roll in bbls at 9 1-2a10c; in kegs nothing doing, nominal price 8c. The receipts with in the last few days, have been rather light, the market is very dull.

Coffee—Prices are firmly sustained with sales to the trade to a fair extent—about 300 bags within the week; 100 bags fair Rio at 8¾; 90 good fair to prime, at 8¼a8¾, 30; a large lot of prime Rio Coffee has arrived in New Orleans, destined for this market. There has been no interesting feature of importance in our market.

Rice—The market is quite bare again; a good article will now readily command 6c. by the tierce, in bbls 6 1-2 is asked.

Molasses—The sales of the week have been limited and does not embrace over 300 in lots of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 bbls. Recent advices from New Orleans, show a continued firmness in that market, with a tendency upwards in prices. Great confidence is felt here, and are very decided in asking 30c in lots, 31@32c for small quantities, many holding prime lots at 32c.

Sugar—The market is very firm with, however, no quotable advance. The sales we noted embrace about 50 hlds in lots of 5 to 10, at 6. 6¼@6¾c; in loaf, 10@12c, embraces the various numbers of southern refining.

Tallow—Is scarce and in good demand at 6¾c cash.

Feathers—The market is still without change or interest. Prime lots of live geese feathers will readily command 29c. per lb cash on receipt. The retail sales are at 30c.

Fruits—The market for the past week has been of a limited character, particularly of Dried Fruit. Apples, dried, will not command over $1,12½ by the quantity; the retail sales are at $1,25@$1,37½; the market heavy. Peaches of an inferior article are retailing at $3,25@$3,50. Lemons and Oranges are without change, the supply is small and very little doing. M. R. Raisins; a sale of 50 boxes at $2 87½. Smyrna figs are selling at 13@14c. Green Apples are very scarce, none coming in: $2@$2,25 per bbl will readily be paid for good lots.

Freights—To Philadelphia, pr wagon of lard, bacon butter and such like are at from 90c to $1 per 100 lbs; to Baltimore 90c via Brownsville to Cincinnati, St. Louis are merely nominal. No regular price; as soon as the water rises to a good stage the rates will be lower and more regular as there is a large number of boats below to come up; and no doubt there will be some competition among them.

Flour—The market remains in about the same state as we left it last week. Without any change in prices, the quantity in market is barely sufficient for the city demands; $3,70, 3,75@3,80 is the receipt price from wagons; sales from store at $3 87½@4; the latter figure for choice family brands. The demand for corn meal is more active, sales from store at from 40 to 50c.

Grain—Buyers are paying 70c. per bushel for a prime article of wheat.

Corn—The demand has been more active the past week, with a little improvement in price. Sales of about 900 bushels at 43a44c. 45 was offered yesterday for good round lots, and refused.

Oats—The demand for oats is also increasing. Some 1000 bushels sold at 32a33c. The stock in market is low, with an upward tendency in figures.

Rye—50a52c. we quote as the market price for a prime article.

Barley—Commands 60c. for spring, and 65c. for winter.

Hops—Sales of a few single bales first sort at 33c. per lb.

Hay—Timothy continues to sell at from $13 to $15 per ton. Baled Hay, $14 is asked from store.

Lard—The market, during the past week, has been unusually quiet. No sales of consequence except in a retail way. No 1 will not command over 6c, and dull at that; there are large prime lots for shipping held above that figure.

Bacon—The demand for Bacon has been very limited, and the receipts small. The foreign news has effected the market some considerable; holders of large lots are more firm. There is also quite an improvement in the feeling of the Southern and Eastern markets, although we hear of no transaction in our own at an advanced price. Another week will no doubt work a change in our market to something worthy of note.

Oils—Sales of about 1200 gals linseed at 68@70c ℔ gallon, cash. Lard oil at 65c for the best winter pressed.

Pork—The sales of bulk have been limited; there are several large lots to arrive and have been offered at low rates but no buyers. There are no transactions in barrel pork; mess is offered at 10 ℔ bbl. Prime $8,50@9.

Salt—No 1 Allegheny at $105@$1,09 ℔ bbl delivered. Old is selling at $1,10@$1,12½.

Seeds—The market for clover is very dull. The small sales from wagon are at from $4,50@$4,62½.—Sales of several small parcels from store at $4,75@$4,87½.

Timothy seed from wagon command $3 ℔ bushel. $3,25 from store. Flaxseed has improved, the demand brisk at $1,05@$1,08 ℔ bu.

Whiskey—Several sales in small lots at 18a18 1-2 he Tlending price to-day is 18 1-2. Sales of rectified at 21c ℔ gall.

Land Surveying, Civil Engineering, &c.

R. E. McGOWIN,

(RECORDING REGULATOR, CITY OF PITTSBURGH,)

Will give his attention to Surveying, Laying Out, and Dividing Lands, as heretofore.

OFFICE ON PENN STREET,

At the Old Place, a few doors above Hand.

mar 6-2md PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Wabash.

THE new and light-draught passenger steamboat PEARL, MAY, Master, will leave on Saturday, the 7th of March, for the Wabash and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage apply on board.

P. S. The Pearl draws only 13 inches water.

mar 6

New and Valuable Book.

SCRIBNER'S, Engineer's and Mechanics Companion, comprising weights and measures, mensuration, mechanical powers, steam, and the steam engine, &c. &c. For sale by

BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,

mar6 43 Market street.

Books—Just Received.

PROVERBIAL Philosophy, in paper and fancy binding;
Life of Woman;
Mrs Child's Letters;
Carlyale's Cromwell;
British Essayist;
Leigh Hunt's Italian Poets;
Dante—Crock of Gold;
Teshis—Rasselas;
Characteristics of Women;
Mrs Ellis' Works—the Women, Wives, Mothers and Daughter of England;
Ion—Richlieu;
Lady of Lyons, for sale by

BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,

mar6 43 Market street.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of George Beale, of the 1st ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid humbly sheweth that your petitioner hath provided with himself materials for the accommodation of travellers, at his dwelling house in the ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner as in duty bound, will pray.

GEORGE BEALE.

We the subscribers, citizens of the First Ward, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Caldwell,	Reese C Townsend,
Samuel Roseburgh,	Jas Gray, 4th st,
R M Riddle,	Webb Closey,
Henry Earl;	M Dalzell,
Jas Crawford,	W Thorn,
Jas Cassily,	D S Scully.

mar 6-d3t

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of Nancy Murray, of Pitt Township, in the county aforesaid, humbly showeth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.

NANCY MURRAY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Pitt township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James S. Craft,	Wm. M. Arthurs,
A. B. Curling,	John G. Shafer,
Jacob Tomer,	Charles Cunliff,
Fred. Overmann,	P. Connolly,
Wm. Arthurs,	Wm. Foster.
George L. Reis,	H. M'Curdy Shaw,

mar6-d3t

Dress Silks.

B. E. CONSTABLE, has received and opened this day, a large lot of Rich colored Silks, of new and beautiful designs;
Ombre Brocade;
Raye Ombre Stripe;
Tranverse do;
Ombre Brocade Grod Paris,
Chamelien Plaids;
Ritch Ombre Bayadere.

The above were landed at Boston from the Cambria.

mar6

PYRAMIDICAL GRADUATES—Daguerreotype style French Lawns and Robed; Cashmere Shawls, new spring styles and rich opened this day, March 5th, 1846. B E CONSTABLE.

mar6

ROLL BUTTER.

9 BBLS prime roll butter, received per steamer North Queen, and for sale by

M B RHEY & Co.

mar5 57 Water st.

WHITE FISH.

10 BBLS and 10 half bbls best quality white fish in store and for sale by

M B RHEY & Co.

mar5 57 Water st.

Peach Brandy.

OLD New Jersey Peach Brandy, for sale by

STERETT & Co.

mar5.