The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1846.

☞ VB 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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FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

☞ The "RIGHT OF WAY" bill was before the House on Saturday. Mr Nicholson's motion to fix the tax upon tonnage at 3 mills per ton per mile was debated until the hour of adjournment. Messrs Nicholson, Bigham, Burrell and Edie supported the amendment, and Mr Haley opposed it.

☞ The American of yesterday afternoon contained an article ridiculing the Oregon meeting, which adjourned without adopting proceedings to meet again this evening. The editor and his party, will find the people quite willing enough to sustain the President in the noble stand which he has taken in defence of American rights. But few—very few of the people, will be found willing to gratify Great Britain and surrender to her on demand a great extent of territory to which this government has a title, declared by the President, and other distinguished American statesmen, to be "clear and unquestionable."

Doings at Harrisburgh.

The 23d has been fixed upon as the day of final adjournment.

In the House, on the 9th, on motion of Mr Wadsworth, the resolutions offered by him some time since, instructing our Senators and Representatives to oppose a change in the *Naturalization Laws*, were taken up. The yeas and nays on their passage was required by Messrs Burnside and Knox, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Armstrong, Bachman, Boyer, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Clark, Cochran, Cross, Daly, Donaldson, Dotts, Eneu, Fassett, Forsyth, Funston, Gray, Gwin, Haley, Hallowell, Heyimaker, Hill, (Montgomery) Hineline, Hoffman, Ives, James, Kline, Knox, Levan, Magehan, Means, Merrifield, Mitchell, Murphy, M'Abee, M'Clelland, Owen, Piollet, Power, Pomeroy, (Franklin) Pomeroy, (Mercer) Rupert, Samuels, Snyder, Stard, Stetler, Stewart, (Franklin) Steuart, (Lycoming) Strouss, Taggart, Thomas, (Susq.) Van Hoff, Wadsworth, Weest, Webb, Wilson, Worman, Worrell, Patterson Speaker—58.

NAYS—Messrs Bassler, Bentz, *Bigham*, Brough, *Brackenridge*, Keller Kinkel, Larkin, M'Crum, *M'Cardy*, M'Curley, Nicholson—16.

We annex the preamble and resolutions as passed by the above vote:

WHEREAS, The fostering of foreign emigration was deemed so indispensable to the prosperity of this country, by the people of these now United States, during their colonial existence, as to have induced in the Declaration of Independence, the promulgation to the world, that the interference of Great Britain "in obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and refusing to pass others encouraging their emigration hither," were among the leading causes for their separation from that monarchy; and whereas, The whole national existence of the republic presents one continued and unvarying evidence of the wisdom, foresight and patriotism of our fathers in this regard, as evinced by the unparalleled progress of our beloved country in population, wealth and prosperity, through the efficient aid of foreign emigration, fostered by laws for its encouragement—therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to oppose any and every measure obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, either by lengthening the time of their probation for citizenship, or by any other device which shall discourage their emigration, and thereby tend to diminish that source of strength which has ever been found so efficient an aid in the defence of our common liberty, against armed aggression, and so valuable an element of our national advancement.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr Wadsworth deserves great credit for his efforts in securing the passage of the above excellent preamble and resolutions. Indeed, he has acted nobly throughout the session. As a friend of the "Right of Way" he has been untiring in his exertions, and his services will, we have no doubt, be properly appreciated by his highly intelligent constituents.

The Tariff.—The Senate amendments to the House resolutions were taken up, 47 to 39. The question being upon concurring in the amendment which strikes from the resolutions the instructions to vote against a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—after some discussion, the amendments were not concurred in—yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bachman, Barber, Bartholomew Bassler, Bentz, Bigham, Brough, Boyer Bruckenridge, Bright, Cochran, Connor, Cross, Donaldson, Edie, Haley, Hilands, Jacobs, Johnson; Keller, Kinkel, Ladley, Larkin, Magehan, Morison, M'Crum, M'Cardy, M'Curley, M'Farland, Nicholson, Power, Pumroy, [Franklin] Pomeroy, [Mercer] Price, Robinson, Shuman, Steel, Steuart, [Franklin] Strouss, Thomas, [Chester] Trego, Wadsworth—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Bird, Boughner, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Clark, Daly, Dotts, Eneu, Fassett, Fernon, Forsyth, Funston, Galloway, Gray, Gwin, Hallowell, Heymaker, Hill, [Fayette] Hill, [Montgomery] Hineline, Hoffman, Ives, James, Kline, Knox, Levan, Means, Merrifield, Mitchell, Murphy, M'Abee, M'Clelland, Owen, Piollet, Rider, Rupert, Samuels, Snyder, Stetler, Taggart, Thomas, [Susq] Tice, Van Hoff, Weest, Webb, Wilson, Worman, Patterson, Speaker—49.

Capital Punishment.—The bill for the abolition of capital punishment was taken up, when Mr. Matthias offered an amendment providing that from and after the passage of the bill, "the Governor on the recommendation of the court and jury may commute the punishment to that of imprisonment for life, at hard labor in separate confinement, and such person to be considered as naturally dead, &c."

Mr Webb then offered an amendment for the absolute and entire abolition of capital punishment within this commonwealth, which was not agreed to, 27 to 53.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Matthias, it was negatived, yeas 35, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Armstrong, Bartholomew, Bentz, Bird, Brackenridge, Conner, Dotts, Eneu, Fassett, Fernon, Forsyth, Funston, Galloway, Hallowell, Hill, (Montgomery) Johnson, Kline, Knox, Ladley, Larkin, Matthias, Merrifield, McCordy, Owen, Price, Robinson, Rupert, Steel, Thomas, (Chester) Trego, Van Hoff, Weest, Webb, Worman—35.

NAYS—Messrs Bachman, Barber, Bassler, Bigham Brough, Bright, Burnside, Burrell, Clark, Cochran Cross, Daly, Donaldson, Edie, Gray, Gwin, Haymaker Hilands, Hineline, Hoffman, Ives, Jacobs, James Keller, Levan, Means, Mitchell, Morrison, Murphy, M'Abee, M'Clelland, M'Crum, M'Curley, M'Farland, Nicholson, Power, Pumroy, (Franklin) Pomeroy, (Mercer) Rider, Samuels, Shuman, Snyder, Stetler Starr, Stewart, (Franklin) Steuart, (Lycoming) Thomas, (Susq.) Wadsworth, Wilson, Patterson, Speaker—50.

The bill was then negatived without a division.

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

Harrisburgh, April 10, 1846.

The battle commenced in the House this morning. The Right of Way bill was called up. The question was on the *proviso* to the 1st section which directs that the act shall be null and void in case three millions of the capital stock of the Central Road is subscribed—ten per cent. *actually* paid in, and thirty miles of the road placed under contract before the 30th day of July 1847. The amendment prevailed yeas 50, nays 49—*three* friends of the bill were absent.—Mr Burrell then moved to amend so as to require *twenty* per cent. to be *actually* paid in. Mr Kunkle moved to strike out *twenty* per cent. from the amendment of Mr Burrell and insert *ten*; not agreed to yeas 47, nays 50; the question then recurring on the amendment of Mr Burrell it was agreed to yeas 52, nays 46. Mr Kunkle then moved to amend further to amend by adding these words, "which duty shall only be chargeable from the 10th of March to the 1st of December in each year," which was agreed to; the question then recurring on the amendment of Mr Kunkle as amended—it was rejected yeas 19, nays 72. Mr Kunkle then moved to strike out *twenty five* cents and insert *four* mills per ton per mile, which Mr Bigham moved to amend by adding the 22d section of the Central Railroad bill—not agreed to. Mr Burrell then renewed his amendment as follows: "which duty on tonnage shall only be chargeable from the 10th of March to the 1st of December in each year"—lost yeas 47, nays 50. Mr Nicholson moved to amend by inserting three mills instead of four. This motion was *advocated* by Messrs Nicholson, Magehan and Bartholomew, and *opposed* by Messrs Burnside, Kunkle and Piollet. We will, I think, have a vote on the 1st section to-morrow. SNYDER.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT.

The noble Democracy of the "land of steady habits" have gained a glorious victory. The State is redeemed. There has been no choice of State officers by the people. The election now devolves on the legislature just chosen, which is certainly democratic Consequently ISAAC TOUCEY, a Democrat of the right sort, and formerly a distinguished member of Congress, the democratic candidate, will be elected Governor. This does our very heart good. The other candidates for State officers, likewise men of the highest political and personal worth, will also be chosen. This is indeed a triumph!

We publish below returns of the vote for Governor from all the towns but eight, which last year gave for Toucey 1535, Baldwin 1549, Scattering 36. When the returns are all in Bissell will lead Toucey some 300 votes, while there are full 900 scattering votes, defeating a choice.

It is conceded that the Senate will contain a Democratic majority; the only point of interest, is whether we have eleven or twelve of the twenty-one Senators. We give below a table showing the result in the House. The Democratic majority will be decided in that branch.

GOVERNOR.

Counties,	Toucey. Dem.	Bissell. Whig.	Scat.
Fairfield,	3,860	3,825	110
Hartford,	5,403	5,371	303
Litchfield,	2,893	2,898	261
Middlesex,	2,271	2,030	142
N. Haven,	3 591	4 599	286
N. London,	3,115	3,170	818
Tolland,	1,836	1,715	140
Windham,	2,249	2,926	263
Total,	25,310	25 632	1,818

HOUSE.

	D.	W.	No choice.	Alt'n.
Fairfield,	11	8	6	0
Hartford,	17	17	3	0
Litchfield,	12	18	4	1
Middlesex,	9	5	3	0
N. Haven,	9	12	8	0
N. London,	19	8	0	0
Tolland,	13	3	4	0
Windham,	12	4	6	0
	102	76	32	1

☞ The Washington city Union, of the 10th inst. says:—"A fact came out in the Senate yesterday, which is of some consequence in shedding light upon the policy of the administration, and of removing from it every charge of apathy which has been made upon it. A query from Mr Mangum, who addressed the Senate on the Oregon question, drew from General Cass the fact, that his resolutions in the early period of the session, looking to military preparations, were presented with the sanction of the President of the United States."

VOTES FOR THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.—A story is told of Mr. Van Buren, that, while on a tour through the west in 1840, he was upset in a stage coach, and as he stood up to his knees in mud, and asked the driver how the accident happened, was told by that person age that he had already upset eleven members of Congress, and by so doing he secured the votes of every one of them for appropriations to the National road, and as he never before had had a President for a passenger, he thought he would improve the opportunity of doing his duty to the west in endeavoring to prevent a veto, in case another appropriation should pass.

THE EXPRESSES FOR THE UNICORN'S NEWS.—The Worcester Palladium of the 8th says: —"A locomotive engine has been standing upon the track at the depot, ever since Thursday morning, ready to start at a moment's notice with the Unicorn's papers."

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Express of Thursday evening, says—"The foreign news from Europe and from Mexico, but more particularly the reports in the money market article of the London Times, that an especial message from the Queen was soon expected on American affairs, have had a serious effect upon the stock market, and "the panic" is unchecked. Every thing is down, and there is a great deal of fright among business men."

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—"I understand that there have been quite a number of commercial failures in the city within a few days past, and that more are expected to follow. As far as I can learn, however, the suspensions have not been among first class of dealers."

DEATH OF A NEW YORK CAPTAIN.—Capt Heirn, of the ship Virginian, was killed on his last outward passage from New York to Liverpool. On the 27th of February the ship was struck by a sea, which carried away her boats and stove the round house, near which Captain Heirn was standing when he received such severe injuries as to cause his death in about 24 hours.

Sugar.—According to the statement of the sugar crop made in Louisiana in 1845—6, published by P A Champomier, the whole crop amounts to 186,650 hhds. The number of sugar plantations is set down at 2077

PREPARATION FOR WAR.—We have received Halifax papers to the 28th ultimo. We copy the following paragraph from the Recorder of that date:—

The Lieutenant Governor and garrison have been apprised that the home government has dispatched 20,000 muskets with percussion locks, for the militia of Nova Scotia and the adjacent colonies.

NOVA SCOTIA WAKING UP.—The Halifax and Fredrickton papers are discussing the importance of manufactories and rail roads, and a writer in the Halifax Herald goes so far as to declare that a rail road to Quebec is the only means by which England can retain Nova Scotia and the Canadas. If the people of Halifax would only open their eyes, they would see their interests in speaking out more boldly.

OUTRUNNING A LOCOMOTIVE.—An English paper tells of a race between a mare that strayed from her pasture (the property of M Gurtard,) upon a railroad and a locomotive. To her great surprise she found a monster of a new description coming after her, and not liking the looks of the puffing, rattling, smoking monster, that walking so mighty quick after her, she concluded to *put spurs* to herself and try what speed she had on hand. The driver sounded his whistle at its top note, in order to give Dobbin fair warning and perhaps frighten her from the track. This only induced her to quicken her speed, and away she went like the wind, with snorting engine and its train thundering after her in the rear.

The engineer put on the steam, and screamed his whistle with all his power, but still the mare kept ahead, although they screaking it after the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. Sometimes they lost sight of her, it being the grey of the morning, and supposed they had run past her, but ever and anon they would catch sight of her as she rushed along like a shadow before them. The more they blew the faster she "*leggedit*," keeping ahead in spite of steam and the clamor.

What would have been the issue of this strange race, had it continued much longer, it is not difficult to surmise; the mare's spirit was good, but what, in the long run, can flesh and blood do against the giant power of steam? As it was, she gallantly kept ahead for full five miles, when just as the flying *cortege* reached the Mack's Tey bridge, the poor animal caught her foot against a stone or part of the rail, and rolled headlong on the down line. The engineer with a parting shriek and puff, passed on; and the mare was found when daylight appeared, nothing the worse for her race and tumble, and in due time was restored to her owner, who, on missing her from her pasture, had been wondering at her whereabouts.

A JOB.—One first of April, at Newburyport, an honest blacksmith of the "Miller" faith found an order on his slate—"to hoop an earthquake, mend the lock on the gate of New Jerusalem, and repair one of the hinges on the cellar door of the infernal regions!"

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Goshen Parks, of Maine, to be consul for the port of Rio de Janeiro, vice George W Gordon, recalled.

George H Gonadie, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the city of Basle, in Switzerland, vice Seth T Orle, recalled.

Thomas W Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the port of Belfast, in Ireland, vice James Shaw, recalled.

Thomas B Abrams, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the port of Mayaguez in the island of Puerto Rico, vice Gordon Bradley recalled.

Charles Wood, of Maine, to be consul for the island of Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat, vice Richard P Walters, recalled.

Stewart Steel, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the port of Dundee, in Scotland, vice Edward Baxter, recalled.

Robert I. Longhead, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the port of Londonderry, in Ireland, vice James McDowell, declined, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James McHenry, deceased.

Samuel D Heap, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the city and kingdom of Tunis, vice John H Payne, recalled.

Luther Bracket, of Maine, to be consul for the port of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, vice John J Peavy, deceased.

James Taylor, to be collector, &c. for the district and inspector, &c. for the port of Wiscasset, Maine, vice Moses Shaw, removed.

Silas Weaver, to be surveyor, &c. for the port of East Greenwich, in Rhode Island, vice Joseph I Tillinghast, removed.

Edwin Wilber, to be collector, &c. for the district of Newport, Rhode Island. Vice William Ennis, removed.

Murray Wheller, to be collector, &c. for the district and port of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, vice Charles W Kelso, whose commission expired.

John B Guthrie, to be surveyor, &c. for the port of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, vice Wm B Murray, removed.

James Fisher, to be surveyor, &c. for the port of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, vice Peleg Burn, whose commission expired.

Timothy F Spencer, to be deputy postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, vice B Andrews, removed.

James K Gibson, to be deputy postmaster at Abingdon, Virginia.

From the Washington Union Apr 10.

FROM MEXICO.

The "Pensacola Democrat" refers to the intelligence received at that port by the Somers, from Vera Cruz, with accounts from Mexico, as late as the 16th ult. It states, that Mr. Parrot, an agent of the United States in that country, "has written to Commodore Conner to send a ship of war for Mr. Slidell, the plenipotentiary, whom the Mexican government refuses to receive in that capacity, and who, in consequence, has demanded his passports. Great consternation exists at Vera Cruz, all the national ships in port having been taken up the river by steam to be placed out of reach of *Los Herreticos Americanos Del Norte*. The department of Vera Cruz will pronounce against the government of Paredes, unless the difficulties with the United States be settled at once."

[A member of Congress has addressed us a note, this evening, stating that he was satisfied that Santa Ana is, before this time, in Vera Cruz, and either victorious, or that he has suffered the penalty of his boldness; and also that the Mexico Texan army will never reach the Rio Grande, and if they do, will not fight our army.]

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

MR. WADSWORTH, OF MERCER.

This gentleman occupies a seat in the House of Representatives, to the right of the Speaker, he is the only son of the Emerald Isle, that has the honor of a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is a strong and able advocate of the present TARIFF—and an uncompromising friend of the present Naturalization Laws, as can be seen by his *Resolves* introduced some time ago. If it is was not for his course on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad question, we could admire and say of him, that his amiable disposition, his noble integrity of character, his manly adherence to all that is good—in a word, he has won for himself, the sincere regard and esteem of all that make his *acquaintance*; but we must look over his advocacy of the "Right of way"—when we come to consider that he represents the WEST. If we are not much mistaken, his well represented constituents will return him with an increased majority, *next session*. We say let it be with all our hearts, for he is a true Democrat and a warm hearted *Irish American*—and if our Legislature had more such men, there would be more work done and in less time. JACKSON.

To Cook Eggs.—A year since we published the following mode of cooking eggs; and as the egg-eating season is approaching, we are induced to repeat it, particularly as many journals after copying, either seemed to misunderstand, or were disposed to be merry over it.

Pour water, heated to the boiling point, into an iron vessel, and set it upon the stove where the same heat will be maintained, but not where it will boil; then break the eggs into and let them remain until cooked, which is easily known; then take them out of the water and serve up with salt, butter and pepper. To our taste, they are far better than those cooked in any other mode. Try it before you spill any wit upon it.

Prairie Farmer.

Foreign News.

We give below additional items of news received by the ship Northumberland:

The passage of the 'Notice' in our House of Representatives and the commencement of the Oregon debate in the Senate, created much excitement and not a little anxiety in England. The French papers were discussing the subject with their usual earnestness.—Opinions, however, were as various as they are on this side of the water—some thinking that hostilities would ensue, and others being confident of a peaceable adjustment of all difficulties.

British Parliament.—The Irish Coercion Bill had been passed in the House of Lords in Committee of the Whole. It is to be in force three days from October next. When the clause was read making it a misdemeanor punishable with transportation for fifteen years, for any person in a proclaimed district to be found out of his abode between one hour after sunset and sunrise. Lord Grey moved as an amendment one year's imprisonment with or without hard labor, which was lost on a division

House of Commons, Friday, March 6.—On the House resolving itself into a committee on the resolutions on the Corn and Customs Importation Bill, Sir Robert Peel proposed to except buckwheat, maize, and rice from the general measure, with a view of making these articles at once duty free, before the other parts of the bill became law.

Mr. Miles objected but the House at length agreed to Sir R. Peel's resolution, which was read, *pro forma*, with an understanding that the debate thereon should be taken on Monday. The Committee went through the remaining resolutions, which were ordered to be reported on Monday, and the House adjourned

First Defeat of the Ministry.—On the 5th, the government was left in a minority in the Commons. Ministers resisted a motion for inquiry into the circumstances under which the Poor Law Commissioners had called on Mr. Parker to resign his office as an Assistant Commissioner and also that an inquiry be instituted into certain abuses in the Andover Union workhouse. On this point the Cabinet were out voted by a majority of 23.

The London *Times* of the 7th ult, contains a long article about the United States. It takes the view that the refusal on our part to leave the Oregon matter to arbitration, and the passage of the notice resolutions are omens of war

There appears to be no later intelligence of the insurectionary movements in Ireland. On the subject the *Times* says, "without going so far as to anticipate that it will be successful, we may depend upon its being fiercely sanguinary."

The next in importance is the news from India of the probability of another terrible battle with the Sickhs. This intelligence may have an effect on the relations between America and Great Britain.

The affairs in India are in the most disastrous condition for England. The Sikes appear to be too powerful for the British, and it is confidently expected that the great battle which is supposed to have been fought on the 21st of January, *between 70,000 Sicks and 30 000 British and native troops, resulted in the defeat of the latter.*

The military despots throughout England were very active. It is said that large reinforcements are immediately to be sent to India

The United Service Gazette, of the 7th ult. states that the navy works in the dock yards had ceased, in consequence, probably, of the drafts upon the army for India.

The India Mail had arrived in London.

The Government of the Sikhs was making every effort to remove the surf. Several attempts had been made in different places to cross the river.

The Morning Chronicle of the 6th says, the intelligence from the seat of war in the East is far from satisfactory. The result of the battles fought on the 18th, 21st and 22d of December is of a purely negative character. The Sikhs were effectually prevented by the bravery of the British troops, from advancing upon the territories of the protected States, or from opening a campaign in British India. They were repulsed with loss; but they were by no means routed.

Not a man was driven back across the Sutlej, until they saw fit to deliberately to withdraw six or seven days after the battle. They resumed the command of one fortified bridge, and on the 15th of January a party of the enemy, which had been operating eighty miles farther up the river, crossed it again, and took up another intrenched position near Loodiana.

Some of the native troops are said to have thrown down their arms and jeered and laughed, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle.

The British Army advancing against the Sikhs amounts to no less than 31,000 men, with a large train of artillery.

On the 22 000 men who still probably cross the Sutlej in this campaign, there was at present only 1 350 men of European cavalry, and 6,650 of European infantry.

Sir Henry Smith's column advanced to attack them in this position, but considerable uncertainty prevails as to the result of this engagement. The fact, however is of importance, because it proves that the Sikhs had not even abandoned the offensive system of operations, and that they are still able and resolved to carry on the war with great courage and vigor.

Sir Henry Harding and Sir Hugh Gough were totally unprovided with the means of following up the success they had gained by driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet from his entrenched camp.—They had, on the contrary, to sustain fresh attacks in the position they had subsequently won, and when these were repulsed the enemy retired without confusion, since he was enabled to rally and encamp his forces between the field of battle and the river.

With a powerful and victorious army in their front, and a broad river in their rear, that position would have been very critical, but the Sikhs generals seized upon the conviction that until large reinforcements came up no attempts would be made by the British to complete their discomfiture.

Some skirmishing took place near Sikh bridge of boats on the 13th, 14th and 15th January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th the Sikhs came over the river at Phollour, plundered the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp on the left bank in the British territory.

On the following day they made some farther advances, and entrenched themselves near a nulla Sir H. Smith moved his brigade up Sutlej, driving the enemy before him until the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops.

The Agra Ukhbar construes the retirement into a defeat; while the Delhi Gazette states, that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Loodiah during the whole of the afternoon of that day. Nothing positive appears to have been known as to results of that day, when the mails were leaving Bombay.

The French Association for the Abolition of Slavery, has decided on commemorating by a medal, the decree of the Bey of Tunis by which the slavery of the negroes was abolished in his dominions.

The steamer Great Liverpool, from Gibraltar for England, was lost off Cape Finisterre on the 21st Feb. Three passengers were lost.

[From the United Service Gazette, March 7.]

The Switzerland, from New York, has arrived in England, bringing intelligence from the United States down to the 12th of February, the most important of which is that the House of Representatives had passed the following resolutions relative to the occupation of the Oregon—

This is another step in United States arrogance which passed Congress by a majority of 103 to 54 votes. And to what purpose does it tend? Merely to this: the obtaining of a twelve month's time from the notice being received by the English government, and a long rope and a good fall at the end of it. The war party in America have united with the Thiers school in France; they are eager to whet their knives and shed the blood of Englishmen, but we feel confident they will find themselves deeply involved in error as they proceed. The entire possession of a territory is claimed by two parties, and a treaty is entered into for a joint occupancy, till one gives the other a notice to quit, which notice, if tacitly complied with, must be deemed tantamount to a cowardly shrinking from a claim of right. The United States intend giving this notice to England, but our countrymen are not exactly the sort of people to quit their undoubted property, because the Americans have warned them, without having a brush for it; and acts of aggression, if tolerated, must lead to just retaliation. England has as yet been perfectly peaceable and quiet upon the question, and this tranquility has been looked upon by the Americans as evidencing pusillanimity. They have regarded our preparations for defence with an extremely jealous eye, but self conceit has stupified their intellects. They fancy themselves in a superior elevation to the bull, though, in fact, nothing more than the fly upon the bull's horn. It does not admit of a doubt that the right thinking portion of the United States' population are decidedly averse to hostilities—they contemplate the injury that is likely to ensue to commerce—the destruction of their ports and marts—and the press generally exclaim against the precipitancy of the President.

* * * * * * *

This is a very pretty posture of affairs to contemplate, but it will most assuredly come to pass if the war party will drive to extremes. The American navy is perfectly as nothing compared with our own, their army a mere skeleton; and though expectations have been excited that the Americans would attack Canada as a commencement, yet should blows be struck, we think it more than probable, that troops from Upper Canada will be conveyed across the lakes and assault the enemy in his own country. It is impossible not to admire the conduct of the English Government in this affair; they have heard the threatenings and bouncings of Jonathan and his brethren, but in no instance have they retorted. The Americans have refused all mediation or interference from neutral powers, their reason is madly blinded in favor of dominion and slaughter, while England has quietly desired the continuance of peace, though equally as quietly making preparations for offence and defence. After all we still maintain there will be no fighting—the bonds of commerce cannot be so easily broken—the invidious schemes upon the Hudson's Bay Company and the fur trade must speedily be checked, if not by force of arms, yet by the want of money.—America cannot afford to fight—they have no American Rothschild to fall back upon—their health rests principally on their industry, and if they cramp the energies of their own hands it will be a determined suicidal act. We do not say this by way of taunt, but in pity that men who are constantly preaching liberty and friendship, should be induced to practice ambition and wrong. England is doubly armed, in her honesty and in her strength, and if forced into war, her quarrel is a just one. America is indulging in the pride and avarice that makes man a wolf to man. Come what may, however, our countrymen may rely upon it, that old England will be found ready for action.

MISCHIEF, OR SOMETHING WORSE.—About two hundred yards of the Magnetic Telegraph wire, was cut off recently, near Lancaster, Pa., as the Democrat informs us, and carried away by some person or persons unknown, which caused considerable delay in the transmission of news to and from Harrisburg, at that point.

Died.

At the residence of her father, in East Liberty, in the 7th year of her age, MARY AMELIA, daughter of James Fenton.

The funeral will take place to-day, at half past 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTER FOR APRIL.

C. O Loomis, W. W. Wallace, T. S. Clarke

The River is still in good order for all business purposes. Some of the New Orleans boats have hauled off, and gone into the St. Louis trade. The South America and Union are among the number.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St Louis—Per str National; 76 hhds bacon, 1 trunk, D Leech & Co; 40 cks, 1 box, W Bingham; 1 box, J J Gray; 1 box, J G Davis; 61 doz hides, J Rhoder; 117 do, owner aboard; 2 hhds scrap iron, F Seitz; 997 ska corn, owner aboard.

Wabash River—Per str West Point; 42 hhds hams, Breading, Shipton & Hogg; 60 bales cotton, D Leech & Co; 4 hhds tobacco, Atwood, Jones & Co; 123 ska corn, J Bryan; 103 do, A Gordon; 43 sks rags, Poindexter & Co; 1 lot sundries, D Leech & Co; 65 hhds corn, owner aboard; 16 hhds bacon, 4 bxs, 2 pkg rags, W Holmes & Co.

Wheeling—Per str Pacific; 19 hhds tobacco, D Leech & Co; 52 bbls flour, 7 hhds tobacco, J A Ro; 9 stoves, and sundries, owner aboard; 1 lot sundries, J Dalzell.

Wheeling—Per str Rhode Island; 11 hhds tobacco, W Bingham; 29 hhds do, 219 sacks corn, 5 kegs, 16 hhds lard, D Leech & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, J. A. Rose; 3 do, R Dalzell; 1 bbl flour, 22 sacks meal, J & J Dickson; 100 bbls flour, G A Berry; 52 do, 21 bbls corn meal, W Geier; 12 bbls flour, owner aboard, 8 bbls whiskey, J Rice; 7 bdls shovels, Berger, Wright & Co, 6 sacks rags, Johnston & Stockton; 2 bbls butter, John Scott & Co; 2 kegs do, Church & Carothers; 2 bbls oil, 1 lot sundries, R E Sellers.

Louisville—Per str Tallisman; 2 bbls oil, 2 do tallow, 1 sack, 1 bbl oil, J Kidd & Co; 8 bxs hams, 2 kegs butter, 3 bags feather, 6 bales, 6 skins, 1 bbl wax, 25 hhds tobacco, W Bingham; 141 bales cotton King & Pomack; 160 sacks corn, J Bryan; 300 pigs lead, Carling, Robinson & Co; 4 pkgs, James Forsythe & Co; 20 cks bacon, J Jordan; 136 ska feathers, Carson & M Knight; 1 box, Coleman & Hallman; 1 box, J B Guthrie; 5 do, M Sheppard.

Zanesville—Per str Putnam; 15 hhds tobacco, H Graff; 9 do, H Mitchell; 21 hhds do, W Bingham; 2652 pieces bacon, Taylor & Co, 10 reams paper, L & J D Wick; 100 do, G A Berry; 50 do, Geo Morgan; 25 do, J & P Floyd, 200 skannts, S M'Clurkan; 11 hhds tobacco, T G O Horner; 30 tierces corn; 93 sacks do, 118 do nuts, W Geier; 20 hhds tobacco, 16 bbls pork, H Graff; 200 bags oats, J Donaldson.

Cincinnati—Per str Milwaukie; 276 boxes cheese, H Graff; 23 bbls butter, 22 kegs do, 10 bbls eggs, 20 hhds bacon, J Jordon & Son; 22 bbls lard, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 1 lot sundries, M B Rhey & Co; 34 cks bacon, 24 barrels do, 63 dry hides, H Graff, 76 bbls whiskey, Ogden & Snowden; 690 pigs lead, Jas May; 116 bxs soap, Williams and Dilworth; 100 cks bacon, 2000 canvassed Hams, D. Leech & Co; 80 box cheese, 18 boxes chocolate, W & R McCutcheon; 33 pigs lead, Parke & Hannen.

Lafayette—Per str Clarion; 233 cks bacon, 102 bbls lard, 5 bbls bacon, 1 bl shovels, Atwood, Jones & Co; 15 cks bacon, Wm Brigham; 100 cks bacon, Henry Graff; 20 bbls flour, 6 do Pork, 8 sks coffee, 5 box tobacco, 1 lot sundries, Reynolds & Shee.

Cincinnati—Per str Revenue Cutter; 4 hhds tobacco, Samuel Kerr; 2 do bacon, 2 cks ginseng, 2 bbls sugar, S McKee; 6 do beeswax, 35 bales hemp, 6 bales leather, Clark & Tinw; 16 bales deer skins, 3 boxes furs, Wm Holmes; 1 box, A Gordon; 2 boxes books, 5 bxs do, 1 lot sundries, H Graff; 11 sacks feathers, Poindexter & Co; 3 hhds tobacco, Geo Morgan; 24 cks bacon, J Jordon; 12 bbls molasses, L & J D Wick; 32 hhds bacon, D Leech & Co; 239 blooms, Church & Carothers.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Flour—There were several small sales of flour made yesterday at 3,65, 368@$3,70 per bbl.

Corn—One lot of 400 bushels at the river sold at 33@40c, cash.

Oats—A sale of 260 bushels from store.

Wheat—Buyers are paying 70c; the Allegheny Millers pay 72c. for a prime article.

Molasses—20 bbls from store, at 34 cts. cash, 8 do 31 cts., 6 do 33 cts cash; last sales from New Orleans show a decline of 1c and dull.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets,

Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of Miller & Drovo) having leased and fitted up that fine store on the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, is now receiving and opening an extensive variety of

Fresh Groceries, Fruits, &c.

It being his determination to keep such goods only as he can confidently recommend, and will give general satisfaction both as to quality and price, he respectfully invites the attention of his friends, families, hotel keepers, country merchants and others, to his assortment, and especially to his variety of Coffees, Teas, both Green and Black; Sugars, Wine and Cider Vinegars, &c. &c. All of which he will sell low for cash. THOMAS MILLER.

apl4tf.

700 BAG Prime Green Rio Coffee, on hand and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co., mar21 Water street.

THEATRE!

Manager and Lessee, C. S. PORTER.
Acting and Stage Manager, MR FREDERICKS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Tier of Boxes, or Dress Circle,	50 cents.
Second Tier of Boxes,	37½
Third Tier,	20
Pit,	25
Gallery, for Colored Persons,	25

Second night this season of the celebrated Tragedy of *Ion*, or, the Devoted City.

Mrs LEWIS as ION.

This Evening, April 14, 1846.

Will be performed, the Tragedy of

ION;

OR, THE DEVOTED CITY.

With a powerful cast.

Dance, by Miss *Bertha Lewis*.

Song, by Mr WALTERS.

After which, the humorous comedy of

UNCLE JOHN.

☞ *For Particulars, see Bills of the day.*

☞ Doors to open at 4 before 7, to commence at 4 past 7 precisely.

☞ The Box office will be open from 10 o'clock A M to 1, and from 2 P M to 5—at which time and place, seats can be obtained for any number of persons.

All demand against this establishment will be paid, punctually every Monday morning.

A strong and efficient Police have been engaged to preserve order at all times. april 14

Real Estate for Sale.

WE have for sale a neat, well finished 2 story brick house, with stone basement, together with a Lot of ground, 20 feet front on a wide street, extending 100 feet deep to a 20 foot street, situate on Beaver st. in Allegheny City. This property is in a delightful situation and will be sold low and on reasonable terms—it would suit a person doing business in the city. Apply to

apl4 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

Large Sale of Damaged Iron, Nails, &c.

BY order and for the benefit of underwriters, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday the 15th inst., on the Monongahela Wharf, opposite to the mouth of Market street,

18 Tons Iron, embracing a very general assortment of the most saleable sizes, which was damaged by water on the steam boat Viola, near Wellsburgh, Va.

Also, 60 kegs Nails assorted sizes and Brads, at the warehouse of Messrs Atwood, Jones & Co.

Immediately after the above will be sold at the warehouse of Messrs Wm B Holmes & Brother,

120 bars Iron, assorted sizes;
20 bundles " "
4 half chests Young Hyson Tea;
2 half boxes Tobacco.
1 do cubbs,
Coffee mills, bed cords, plough lines, indigo, snuff, 1 cask saleratus. 1 box will follow &c.

Terms at sale. JOHN D. DAVIS.

apl4 Auct'r.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call at Mr Bucking