The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

☞ W H 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.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday. The Senate reconsidered the vote by which the Revenue Bill was defeated, and after adopting several amendments, passed the same. The bill as it passed, it is believed, will not yield the amount of revenue necessary to preserve the faith of the State.

THE TARIFF.—The editor of the Gazette, although apparently very free to confess that he opposed the *no party* movement made last fall in favor of the Tariff, and quite bold in declaring that *he would do so again*, has thus far certainly failed to give evidence of his sincerity. The present movement is *without distinction of party*, but not one word has as yet been said in opposition to it by the editor of the Gazette. The fact is, our neighbor is in a "tight place," and can best escape from his present awkward position by an open and frank confession that he was wrong last fall.

☞ Appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Gideon Wells, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

A better selection could not have been made. Mr WELLS is a gentleman of talent, great industry, and a true democrat. As editor of the "Hartford Times," he was for many years the most influential and active Democrat in Connecticut. He richly merits this evidence of the confidence of the President.

THE GAZETTE.—The editor of the Gazette ought to have told the whole truth; if he had done so, we certainly would not have complained. He cannot have forgotten that President POLK, when he came into office, found negociations pending having in view the settlement of the Oregon question. The explanation as given by the President in his annual message is very clear and satisfactory. He says:

"When I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled conviction, that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet, in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding administrations, to adjust the question on the parallel of forty nine degrees, and *in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it my duty not abruptly to break it off.* In consideration, too, that under the conventions of of 1818 and 1837, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long pending controversy in the spirit of moderation, which had given birth to the renewed discussion.

A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British Plenipotentiary, who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British government. The proposition thus offered and rejected, repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding administrations, *but without proposing to surrender to Great Britain as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia river.* The right of any foreign power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the Capes of Quadra and Van Couver's Island, south of this parallel.

"Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition *would not have been made.* The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference to the views of what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept, can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, *and our title to the whole of Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.*"

The above explanation is full and complete, and shows that although he made a proposition to settle the question, he did not propose to yield to Great Britain, as had been done before, the free navigation of the Columbia river. The negociations pending when he came into office, had been commenced on the "*basis of compromise*," and he did not deem it his duty to break them off abruptly.

The Presidents course on this question has been very judicious and correct—indeed, it is but recently that his opponents have pretended to assail his conduct touching the Oregon negociations.

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

Harrisburgh, April 21, 1846.

But little news to day. The governor has signed the bill granting the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Gen *Ross* was elected Speaker of the Senate to-day, over Col *Bigler*, on the 28th ballot. Col Bigler was the caucus candidate of the Democratic party. Gen Ross was supported by the whigs and the anti-administration men. Benton *Kerr* left to-day for the "Iron City"—he has been appointed Cargo Inspector, for the city of Pittsburgh by the Canal Commissioners. This is an excellent appointment and one that does credit to the Commissioners. When here he acted his part well as a member of the 3d *House*. When the vote was about to be taken on the Right of Way, he procured an Omnibus, and took the sick members to the House to vote.—There was a great amount of business done in the Legislature. The vote by which the Revenue Bill fell has been reconsidered, and the bill will now pass in some shape. SNYDER.

Harrisburgh, Tuesday night, April 21.

Dear B. The Governor has signed the Right of Way Bill. W. McC.

SICKNESS OF BISHOP FENWICK.—Bishop Fenwick, the Catholic Bishop of Boston, is now lying dangerously sick, and is not expected to recover. He is almost worshipped by his church, and the most eminent medical practitioners have in vain attempted to stay the progress of a complication of diseases, which seem to be hurrying him from the world.

THE UNICORN.—One of the passengers on board the Unicorn on her recent trip from Liverpool to Boston states that the captain and owner were quarreling the passage throughout, and altogether the passage was as discomfortable as can be conceived. There were also dissensions among the passengers, and a challenge passed between a British officer and another passenger.

Green Ridge Copper Company.

OTTO KUNZ, of this city, a chemist of character and ability, has carefully analized the copper ore of this company. We annex his report, which is very interesting:

SIR: I enclose you a statement of my analysis of the Copper Ore of the Green Ridge.

I selected several specimens of the Ores of the Green Ridge Copper Company for analysis; some of the worst, some of the middling, and some of the better sorts, for the purpose of getting a fair average test of their quality.

An inferior specimen upon a careful analysis in the wet way yielded *nine and two tenths per cent. of pure copper.*

The accuracy of this analysis by solution was tested by the crucible; 316 grains of the finely pulverized ore was melted with 316 grains of soda inclosed in charcoal. By this process buttons of metallic copper collected at the bottom which separated from the residum weighing 30 grains, therefore:

316 : 100 : 9,49; or 9½ *per cent. pure copper.*

Analysis of the Better Ore.

I.

A specimen (*Black Ore*) of a blackish gray crystalline texture and metallic lustre, and of various shades of green, being composed of Oxide and Carbonate of Copper and Silicate of Iron; of a Specific Gravity of 4.0.

It partly dissolved nitric acid giving off nitrous gas, a proof of the presence of metallic Copper.

Before the Blow-pipe it fused, but was not so easily reduced to metal; with Borax it formed a green glass, and being reduced assumed a copper color.

152 grains of the pulverized Ore treated with acid and other chemical agents gave the following result:

Sulphuret of Copper	66	grains.
Hydrated Oxide of Iron	34	"
Silex and Clay	79	"
Lime	1	"

Calculation for per centage.

152 : 66 :: 100 : 34,42 Sulphuret of Copper;

59,68 : 39,57 :: 34,42 : 22,82 } or 22 4 5 *per ct. pure Copper.*

152 : 34 :: 100 : 22,36 Hidrated Oxide of Iron;

(Hidrated Oxide of Iron $Fe_2O_3+H_3O$ 97,84 : 11 24 :: 109,09) (Iron Fe_2 33 92.)

109.08 : 33,92 :: 22,36 : 6 95 } or 6 9 10 *per ct. pure Iron*

152 : 79 :: 100 : 51,97 } or 51 9-10 *per cent.. of Silex and Clay.*

152 : 1 :: 100 : 0,65; or 3 5 *per cent. of Lime.*

Its atomical composition, therefore, is:

22,82	Copper;
6.95	Iron;
51,97	Silex and Clay;
0.65	Lime;
17.61	Oxygen, Carbonic acid and Loss;
100,00	

II.

Seventy three grains of a specimen showing crystals of metallic Copper, and of the Specific Gravity of 4.3, pulverized, fused with 73 grains of Soda, and treated as above, gave:

Sulphuret, of Copper	77	grains.
Hydrated Oxide of Iron	21	"
Silex and Clay	13	"

And a fraction of Lime in the precipitated Iron.

Calculation for per centage.

73 : 77 :: 100 : 106.84 Sulphuret of Copper,

59,68 : 39,57 :: 106,84 : 70,83 } or 70 4 5 *per ct pure Copper.*

73 : 21 :: 100 : 28,76, Hydrated Oxide of Iron.

169,08 : 33,92 :: 28,76 : 8,04 } or 8 9-10 *per ct. of pure Iron.*

73 : 14 :: 100 : 17.20 } or 17 4 5 *per cent of Silex and Clay.*

Its atomical composition, therefore, is:

70 83	Copper,
8 94	Iron and a small fraction of Lime;
17,20	Silex and Clay;
2.43	Oxygen, Carbonic acid and Loss.
100,00	

Result:

Thus, the best of these Ores yield from 22 to 70 per cent, of Copper.

A small quantity of Iron in the Ore does not impede the working of it, as Iron is found in all Copper, and, indeed, every kind of Ore.

OTTO KUNZ, Chemist.

Pittsburgh, April 20th, 1846.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CINCINNATI.—A most destructive fire occurred at Cincinnati on the morning of the 17th inst. destroying the immense machinery establishment of Miles Greenwood, Esq., in which upwards of 200 hands were employed. The loss is estimated at $85,000, on which the insurance amounted to but $25,000. Before the close of the day of the fire he commenced to clear away the rubbish to rebuild. With such business men the prosperity of Cincinnati cannot be wondered at.

THE STEAMER OREGON.—It is believed that the steamer Oregon will be got off without any further damage, and be taken into the Dry Dock for the purpose of undergoing repairs. Most of the leaks have been stopped, and a steam pump has been placed on board, by means of which the water in her hold is kept down as low as eighteen inches deep only.—Hogsheads and scows were also being attached to her keel to render her more buoyant.

PROSPECTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The junior of the Cumberland Civilian, writing from Frederick, says:—"In regard to the prospects of the Canal, I can only say, that I am encouraged to think that all will be well. In one opinion I have unlimited confidence—that the work will be completed, *under the present law*, to Cumberland. Negotiations are on foot here, and I think they will be concluded in a few days, which lead me to believe, that the work will be forced ahead all along the line with great vigor and energy."

THE FIRE AT THE RIP RAPS.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that the dwelling of Capt. Laughton, and the Observatory on Fortress Calhoun, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that Capt. L. was unable to save any portion of his furniture. His loss has been a severe one, as in addition to his furniture, he lost all his papers and a considerable sum of money.

SMALL POXS AND CONSUMPTION.—The number of deaths in Philadelphia, last week, from small pox, was 5, in New York 5, and in Baltimore 3. The number of deaths from consumption in New York, during the same period was 39—in Philadelphia 25—and in Baltimore 17—total in the three cities in seven days, 81.

COLUMBUS SLAVE CASE.—The Franklin county (Ky.) Circuit Court, Judge Mason Brown presiding, has decided that Forbes and Armitage, the kidnappers of Jerry Phinney, at Columbus, Ohio, cannot be legally delivered upon the requisition of the Governor of Ohio. The ground of this decision is, that the kidnappers acted by authority of the owner of Jerry, who was a fugitive slave.

Four pieces of cannon, weighing an average weight of 9,5000 pounds each, have been received at the U. S. garrison, at Baton Rouge.

☞ A Negro was whipped to death at Vienna Illinois, a few days ago, on a charge of stealing money. The perpetrator of this villainous act escaped.

☞ There was six deaths in St Louis, during the week ending the 16th inst., from measles. 24 from other diseases.

SCARCITY OF SAILORS IN BOSTON.—The Boston Journal of Saturday, states that several vessels are detained in that port from scarcity of seamen to man them. If a crew of a dozen men cannot be procured, how long would it take to man and equip a seventy four gun-ship, or a fleet of war ships with competent sailors?

MEETING OF THE POSTMASTERS.—The Postmasters of New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, were to meet on Monday, in Washington, for the purpose of a consultation with the Postmaster General, in regard to mail arrangements and derangements.

COL. PORTER, of the New York Spirit of the Times, has received an Indian rubber pair of pantaloons, the Sportsman's Vocal Cabinet, a set of Ten Pin Balls, and a pair of Prairie Hens, as presents within a week, and is promised a saddle from South America and a gar fish from New Orleans.

SAN JACINTO.—April 21st was the anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, and the defeat of Santa Anna. It was doubtless observed as a day of national rejoicing in Texas.

During the last year about $65,000 have been raised by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for Missionary purposes.

The Chicago Democrat of the 8th inst. says, navigation on the Lakes has opened in good earnest several vessels leaving and arriving at that port each day.

The annual tribute paid by Ireland to England in taxes and absentee rents, is £7,000,000 or $35,000,000.

AGRICULTURE IN OHIO.—The legislature of Ohio has passed an act for the erection of Board of Agriculture and promotion of the farming interests of the State of Ohio.

PEWTER DIMES.—Nearly half a peck of pewter dimes and half dimes were found by some boys near the railroad Depot at New Haven, last week.

LIVED AND DIED TOGETHER.—An old couple, John Vanhise and wife, who lived together near Smock's tavern, in Middlesex county, N J., died at a very advanced age a few days since within a few hours of each other.

☞ There was but 14 prisoners in the Boston jail on the 21st inst.

☞ Hackett played Falstaff at the Park Theatre, New York, on the 21st Inst.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Edward Palfrey, Esq., for many years editor of the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser, died on Tuesday last, after an illness of six weeks, of an organic disease of the brain, aged 41.

MEASLES.—We have heard of quite a number of cases of measles in this city during the past week.—It is generally confined to children, and in some instances has proved fatal.

Major Andrew J. Donelson and family arrived in this city on Sunday evening. He is on his way to Berlin, Prussia, to which he has been recently appointed minister, and leaves Washington in about eight days.—*Washington Union, April* 21.

Important from Europe.

BY THE STEAM SHIP

CALEDONIA.

The Post of yesterday contained a brief synopsis of the foreign intelligence received by the steamer Caledonia. The following additional particulars are important and interesting:

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wilmer & Smiths' European Times, in the following article, gives a gloomy account of the commercial affairs of England, which will be found of peculiar interest to the mercantile portion of the community:—

"The commercial accounts from all parts of the country are desponding and gloomy. With the solitary exception of the iron trade, in which great activity prevails, owing to temporary causes, there is not a branch of manufacturing industry which is not suffering more or less under paralysis. In many of the manufacturing towns there are thousands of work people out of employment; the markets for all description of produce are in a state of stagnation; stocks are daily on the increase, with sinking prices and a diminishing consumption, and in short, a condition of things exist which threatens to suspend all the ordinary functions of commercial and manufacturing industry.

It is hardly necessary to state that this depression which every week renders more galling ruinous, has its primary origin in the uncertainty which still hangs about the fate of the tariff. Other causes, undoubtedly, contribute to fetter the wheels of trade, but the great impediment is the one at which we have glanced. A panic appears to be impending. The despondency is daily on the increase; and many persons in business, influenced probably their fears, labor under the impression that the measure will yet be strangled in one or the other House of Parliament. So potent is this prestige of evil, that Sir Robert Peel, on the evening of Wednesday last, felt bound to renew the assurance of his desire to carry out his commercial policy with the least possible delay.

In order to give as much freedom as possible to the operations of the commercial world, under existing circumstances, Ministers, as our readers know, issued recently a treasury order for the payment of the reduced duties, the parties giving a bond that if the peers throw out the bill, the old scale of duties would be paid. This was a wise and a liberal move in the right direction, and advantage to some extent has been taken of it. But the risk involved has been too great to allow its general adoption. The public have derived little or no benefit from the arrangement; for the inducement to increased consumption has been neutralized by the retail price of various articles being little below their former revel. Indeed, all such temporary expedients partake of the character of gambling—speculation is, perhaps, a more legitimate phrase.—For the risk encountered, the profit must be correspondingly heavy.

The gloom which hangs over business has been gradually deepening during the last six weeks—the last fortnight being the darkest of all. Under the most favorable circumstances, there seems little chance of seeing the new tariff of the statute book before the end of May; and it will be at least the middle of that month between the critical stage—the second reading—can have passed the upper branch of the Legislature. If, unhappily, the measure should be thrown out, the summer will be consumed in the turmoil of a general election, and autumn will hardly see the new parliament assembled. Then the war of words will recommence, embittered by disappointed hopes and individual suffering, and even supposing the free traders to have a majority, their policy cannot come into play before the end of the present or the commencement of the following year. But if, on the contrary, a protectionist ministry is formed, and attempts to govern the country, the battle will be still further prolonged, and the intensity of commercial and national suffering fearfully increased.

At Leeds, on Tuesday, the protracted stagnation caused prices to give away, but in that town, as well as in Huddersfield, the trade, at present, is principally supported by orders from America. At the last Manchester market there was little doing, and a feeling of gloom prevailed during the day, influenced by the hostile movements of the minority in the House of Commons to the free trade measures of the government.

The cotton market, more especially, is laboring under the effects of the general depression. The estimates of the new crop are now reduced to two millions of bales and yet, in the face of this falling off in the staple, the price continues so low, that the rates which rule in this market invoke a loss of not less than 20s. per bale, on a comparison with the prices which prevail in America! The statistics of the trade show a gradual decline in the sales since the measures of the government were announced, and trade will certainly recover its tone until all doubt has disappeared.

The money market is in a very unsatisfactory state. Cash is scarce and dear, and nothing but first rate paper, and that at short dates, stand the least chance of discount in the London Market. The railway projectors get their acts slowly and unsatisfactorily, and it is clear that a large number of the schemes before Parliament must be rejected. Months will elapse before the money which the government has locked up—the ten per cent on the amount of the capital—can find its way into general circulation; and thereby relieve the "tightness" which prevails. The effects of improvident speculation continue to manifest themselves in the plethora of the Gazette, where the broken down seekers of fortune find a ready asylum.

We have more than once recently referred to the popularity which Indian Corn, as an article of food, is attaining in this country. It will prove, ere long a valuable export. The Government is most is most anxious that it should supersede to a great extent, the potato amongst the laboring poor, and the recent scarcity of that esculent is favorable to its introduction.—Cargoes of Indian Corn are daily reaching the British ports from the United States, and large quantities have been released from bond, duty free, under the Treasury order already mentioned. Shops for its exclusive retail sale are being opened in many of the large towns, and the American mode of using it is generally adopted.

The Corn market, pending the discussions of the government, is, like all the produce markets, in a complete state of stagnation. Prices vary but little, and parties merely purchase from hand to mouth to satisfy their immediate requirements. The general belief is, that if the measure is passed, the article will rise in value, but to this doctrine there are, of course, some dissentions. Lord G. Bentinck pressed Sir R Peel, some time ago, to fix the price of corn under the operation of his new scheme, but the speculations of the Premier, on this head, having been falsified by facts, he was naturally unwilling to commit himself by another guess.

"But what the Minister declined to do has been done by an authority which stands high in the estimation of the agriculturists. The authority is the *Mark Lane Express*. The publication to which we refer declares emphatically, that under the new arrangement the price of corn will vascilate between 45s and 48s per quarter. Without entering into the minutiæ of the question, we may observe, that if this calculation prove accurate, it will leave an ample margin for the profit of the United States and Canadian exporters. But the British farmers are getting up the steam in the race of competition, and every improvement in tilling, draining, and the more scientific application of capital is being pressed into their service.

Our Hamburg correspondent, under date of the 28th ult. says, the emigration from Germany to the United States this year would have been very great, if it had not been that the Oregon question deters many from going, as they fear a war. The uncertainty about the new tariff in the United States prevents goods from going forward, and will greatly lessen the receipt of duties in the United States for the first half of this year, so that the apprehension of war is almost as bad as war it itself. There is a report that the Zollverein intend increasing considerably the duties on American tobacco, and it is very probable this increase will take place if the American government refuse to ratify the Zolverein treaty. The price of wheat and grain of every kind is falling in Germany, as there is every prospect of large crops this season.

The Irish Coercion Bill.—This measure, says the European Times, is being fiercely assailed, and in truth, with much force, by the opposition; for it proceeds upon a principle repugnant to every principle of civil liberty—that of punishing the innocent with the guilty. There are, according to Sir James Graham, five counties in Ireland where murders and assinations are rife—where life, either at night or at mid-day seems to be estimated at a pin's fee. These five counties are either parallel with, or contiguous to, the great Irish stream, the Shannon; and are almost all agricultural.

It makes ones blood run cold to read, in the Irish papers, the deliberate system of shooting and assination of which these disturbed districts are the scene; and if the Coercion Bill would put an end to a system which sure with every feeling of humanity, the evil would be submitted to for the good it would produce. But the cause of these outrages lies too deep for any act of Parliament to reach. Assassins who brave the gallows pay no attention to the contents of a piece of parchment; it will not arrest the murderer's aim; it will not infuse the milk of human kindness into the bosom of a famishing wretch.

To reach the evil, to arrest the cause, the peasant's pot ought to be made to boil with substantial meal; his condition in the scale of animal nature ought to be raised by a parental government. But tenants at will are treated by too many of their landlords in the sister kingdom as though they were mere beasts of prey, to be hunted to death at caprice of the owners of the soil. The same post which brings us the details of a brutal assassination, is accompanied by an account of wholesale ejection of tenantry from an estate on which they have existed since they saw the light, and to which they cling with the fondness of early hopes and feelings.

They are turned loose upon the world, friendless, with starvation staring them in the face, without a house to receive or a roof to cover them. We abhor the assasin, we execrate his crimes; but surely not less deserving of execration is the conduct of his superiors in rank and station, whose narrow-souled cupidity encourages, nay, generates the moral cancer at which we lift up our hands in pious horror.

The Irish Coercion Bill will be stoutly opposed by the bulk of the Irish and a large portion of the English Liberals in Parliament. An angry debate took place on the evening of Tuesday, when this measure came before the House, and a narrow majority of 33 in a tolerable full house, affirmed that it should take precedence of the tariff. Our columns are so full of important matter, that we have not space to pursue the subject further; but, as we before said, the interest of the parliamentary debates since our last is divided between the measure for feeding and that for dragooning the Irish people.

Sympathy for Poland.—Universal sympathy has been expressed by all parties for the unhappy Poles. Day after day the liberal and republican newspapers supported them by energetic articles; and more substantial assistance has been rendered by considerable subscriptions. There is not a Frenchman who would not be delighted to see the Polish nation re-established, or who would not be prepared to go great lengths to attain that object. But it is to be feared that poor Poland will never raise her head again.

Fortifications in France.—Extensive and formidable fortifications are in progress at Havre and Cherbourg, and other maritime places. In addition to the immense sums already dispensed, a law is now before the Chamber authorizing the grant of 37,000,000 francs and upwards, for the fortifications of Havre, and other large sums for those of Cherbourg, though the latter are already, perhaps, the most formidable in the world.

American Carriages in France.—Carriages built entirely of iron are becoming very fashionable, and are much admired for their strength, lightness and elegance. I know not whether we are indebted to the United States for the invention of iron carriages, but those of Paris are called "Les Americaines."

French Stocks and the Oregon.—It is much to be desired that the Oregon question be promptly settled, as it has injurious effects upon commerce in this city, every arrival from the United States respecting it being followed by a decline of the funds. You know what Stock Exchange people are, and many therefore readily imagine that those who lose their money in consequence of the irritating state of this question, do not bless President Polk, to whom its threatening appearance is ascribed.

German Emigrants—Great numbers of German emigrants for the United States arrived at Havre. The other day not less than 400 arrived by a German steam vessel.

SPAIN—*Madrid, March* 23—The Miraflores Cabinet had gained the respect of the public from the character of the men composing it, and hopes were entertained that it would be able to carry on public affairs for some time. It had obtained the confidence of the Cortes.

TWO GREAT VICTORIES OVER THE SIKHS.

Termination of the War in India.—Since the despatch of our paper by the Unicorn, says the Liverpool Times, our advices from Bombay inform us of two more great battles having been fought in India between the British and Sikh armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was, perhaps, one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy had been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, cannon, (56 pieces,) baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all, in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's, the Sikhs lost 12,000 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers. Her Majesty's 53d and 62 regiments suffered enormously, General Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

The accounts contain the particulars of two brilliant actions with the Sikhs—one fought by Sir H. Smith, with the strong division which had crossed the Sutlej, near Loodianah, and the other by Sir H. Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, with the main body of the enemy on the margin of the same river, at Sobraon. In both these engagements, the arms of the British forces reaped new laurels, and inflicted terrible retribution on the invaders. In another column will be found a detailed statement of the events which preceded and followed the battle of Aliwal, from the pen of the commanding general, sir H. Smith himself. The modest simplicity of the narrative contrasts pleasingly with the splendor of the results. In reading the clear and graphic sketch of an engagement, in which the fighting was desperate and the feats of valor on both sides prodigious, one is forcibly struck with the superiority which a far inferior force, led by a clever practical soldier, has over superior numbers under the guidance of a barbarian commander.

Our troops owed their success mainly to the able heads which led them to victory, and to the use of the bayonet in the attainment of it. If the enemy had had the advantages in these respects which the British troops possessed—for the personal courage of the Sikh soldiery is undoubted—the slaughter would have been far more terrific, the consequences infinitely more momentous. But cause and effect are ever the same. A higher state of civilization and morals on the part of the Sikhs would have been a guarantee against the uncalled for, unprovoked invasion of our territory, and the absence of that civilization which led to a blind reliance on superior numbers, has been justly punished by the exercise of the highest military skill, supported by the most indomitable bravery. Sir H. Smith, whose victory over the Sikhs at Aliwal has been the theme of unqualified eulogy on the part alike of soldiers and civilians, is a name new to fame—new to his countrymen's ears. But it cannot be so hereafter. Tactics so telling, followed by success so brilliant, show that our army, notwithstanding its comparative torpor of late years, abounds in men who are equal to any emergency, and only wants the opportunity to rivel the greatest of our historic glories.

The severe thrashing of the Sikhs forces by Sir H. Smith has been consummated by the total defeat of the main body by the Governor General of India and the Commander in Chief. The loss of the enemy in this engagement is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men; that of the British in killed and wounded at upwards of 2000 among whom is a large number of officers. The action commenced in the morning, and the work of destruction had closed by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Sir H. Gough's account of this battle proves it to have been, while it lasted, one of the most terrific on record. Unlike the able maneuvering of Sir H. Smith, this affair seems to have owed its success to the daring intrepidity of our men, who stormed the enemy's entrenchments, bayonet in hand, defended as they were, by 30,000 Sighs and 70 pieces of artillery. The slaughter was immense, for our troops braved the enemy's fire by reserving their shot until they got within his entrenchments.

The horrors of war are painted with appalling power in the few brief sentences of the victorious commander. For the details we must refer the reader to the dispatch itself. It is a document that will amply repay perusal. The action terminated in the complete route of the enemy, the capture of his guns, and the loss of his camp and baggage. An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlej, in attempting to cross which, our troops mowed down thousands of the flying foe, and those who escaped the fire were drowned in the stream. The victory has put the finishing stroke to the war. It has brought the Sikhs to their senses—to their knees—and they are now humble suppliants for our mercy and forbearance.—They have agreed to pay a million and a half sterling, in the course of four years, towards the expenses of the war, the payment to be enforced by the occupation of Lahore.

This result is, in many respects, gratifying. The honor of our arms has been brilliantly maintained, and the invasion of our soil has been adequately punished. The moral effect of these victories on the princes of India will prevent any further effusion of blood—will secure the continuance of amity and peace.—Further, the elaborate preparations and enormous expenditure of time and money necessary for the invasion and subjugation of Sikh territory will have spared; and a conflict with a warlike race, which, under ordinary circumstances, must have been protracted, and could not fail to have been bloody, has thus been entirely superseded.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

4 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Messenger, Linford, Cincinnati;
Circassian, Bennett, do
Clermont, Taylor, do
Newark, Hind, Zanesville;
Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville;

DEPARTED.

Talisman, Jacobs, St Louis;
Zanesville Packet, Scales, Zanesville;
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Medium, Gregg, Brownsville;
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boes, Beaver.

☞ The excellent steamer Messenger, Capt Thos Linford, leaves this morning at her usual hour 10 o'clock for Cincinnati and all intermediate landings.

☞ The fine steamer Circassian Capt Bennett, leaves this morning at 10 o'clock, for Cincinnati.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling—Per st North Queen: 2 boxes, Robinson & Minnis; 15 bbls oil, John Grier; 2 bxs cheese, W. Greer & Co; 25 bbls bacon, Jordon & son; 3 bbls bacon, 29 bdls leather, 2 sks rags, Wm Bingham; 4 bbls beef, Miller & Ricketson; 200 bbls flour, S Wightman; 20 hhds tobacco, 60 bbls flour, H Graff; 31 hhds tobacco, D Leech & Co; 8 bbls pecans, McGill & Bushfield; 10 hhds bacon, J McFadden & Co; 22 bbls flour, 12 sks potatoes, owner aboard.

Wheeling—Per str Rhode Island; 9 bundles paper, Johnston & Stockton; 28 sacks, 4 do kegs, 60 bbls flour, S M'Clurkan, 257 bbls molasses from steamer D. Emerson; 20 bbls flour, 12 sacks rags, 60 dozen brooms, owners aboard; 11 bales wool, Miller & Ricketson; 1 box, 29 bundles paper, L Loomis; 4 bbls oil, Jordan & Son; 10 do scorchings, R Dalzell & Co; 110 bbls flour, Jno M'Fadden; 1 box, D Fitzimons; 11 sacks hemp, M'Cullough & Hanna.

Louisville—Per str Talliman; 150 hhds bacon, W Bingham; 50 do, Hussey & Bro; 11 pkgs, H Graff; 1 do, M B Riley & Co; 1 hhd, and 1 box, Forsyth & Co.

Nashville—Per str Magic; 69 bales cotton, P McCormick; 33 do, 20 bales furs, J W B Allen & Bro; 18 sacks, 1 do, Dickey & Co; 12 tons metal, Wood, Edwards & McKnight; 28 hhds tobacco, 4 bales wool, 201 bales cotton, 108 sacks feathers, owner aboard.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river at our landing is falling gradually, and so it is above. The Messenger and Circassian cannot now make their trips in the same quick time they did during the high stage of water in the river. In the channel between here and Louisville, there is upwards of 8 feet water.—*Cin. Inq.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Oats—A sale of 500 bushels Oats from store at 32 cents ℔ bushel. 300 bushels in two lots at 33c@33½c.

Corn—175 bush corn from river at 40c; 300 do. from store a 41c.

Flour—The prices remain about the same, $3,56¼@$3.62 1-2. Sales of 250 bbls at $3,50, $3,56 1-4@3.60.

Molasses—Sales of 50 bbls in lots at 34, 34 1-2@35c. per gallon.

Sugar—Nothing of consequence doing. Prices remain firm at 6@6 1-2c. per lb.

Coffee—Sales of 10 bags Rio, at 8 1-4c cash.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

April 21st.

This stock market presented no material change today. Long Island fell 5-8, Canton 1 4, Harlem 1, Reading 1, Morris canal ½, Pennsylvania ½, Farmer's Loan 3-8, Norwich and Worcester rose 1-4, Ohio 6's ½.

Uncurrent money is very abundant, and at full 1 per cent discount. Bills on London at 109½a110, Paris 5f.27½a5f.25; Amsterdam 39½a38½; Hamburg 35½a35¾; Bremen 78½a78 3-4.

We learn that the Contributionship Insurance Company have determined to suspend operations for the present. The directors have come to this conclusion in consequence of the heavy losses last summer, and unexpected losses by fire, out of the city, since that time.

The Mechanics' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on the 1st of May. The Union Bank, four per cent. payable May 1st. [*N. Y. News.*

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour—We heard of a sale of City Mills of 50 bbls Flour at $3.70, and another from wagons at $3,68 which were the extremes.

Whiskey—One lot of 72 bbls Whiskey sold at 17½ cts., and one of 65 bbls at 17¾ cts.

Provisions—100,000 lbs city and country cured Sides at 5 cts.

Wheat—The same price quoted last; 65 cts. [*Cin Inq.* 21*st inst.*

Rubefacient.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—GENTLEMEN: Having been agent for your family medicines the past year, and being nearly out of them at present, take this opportunity of ordering another year's supply. Alas, of bearing testimony to the curative qualities of your Rubefacient. It has performed some very remarkable cures of Rheumatism in this vicinity, especially one of an old gentleman 80 years of age, and who has been long afflicted and could get no relief until he tried your Rubefacient, when, after the use of only two bottles, it *effected a perfect cure.* I have witnessed the same success of it in several cases and have never known it to fail of perfecting a cure. I believe it is decidedly the best remedy for that distressing complaint now offered to the public.

Also, I have observed the most salutary effects of your Cough Balsam; too much credit cannot be awarded you for putting up such valuable medicines at so low a price as 25 cents only per bottle. They are a blessing to the poor. Please forward me another assortment per order, early in the spring.

THOS A PURDOM, J P.,
New London, Falls co. Mo., Dec 13, 1845.

Prepared and sold by
B A FAHNESTOCK & Co.
ap25-1&w cor 6th & Wood streets.

Sheriff's Sale of Dry Goods, continued.

AT M'Kenna's on Monday, April 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M, will be sold the balance of Sheriff's Dry Goods remaining from Wednesday and Thursdays sales. P M'KENNA,
ap25 Auctioneer.

Keel Boat at Auction.

AT 3 o'clock, P M. on Tuesday the 28th inst., at the foot of Point street, on the Allegheny Wharf, will be sold for Cash, currency, for account whom it may concern, to pay charges, *one Keel Boat*, ten socket Poles, and one Cooking stove.
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ap25 Auct.

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN D DAVIS, Auctioneer, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning the 27th inst., will be sold an extensive assortment of foreign and domestic Dry Goods.

At 2 o'clock P M.—A quantity of new and second hand household furniture, among which are mahogany dining tables, card tables, candle stands, bureaus, high and low post bedsteads, fancy and common chairs, kitchen furniture, 6 bxs Mo. manufactured tobacco, 1 small carriage for children, very substantial, saddles, bridles, writing and wrapping paper, 2 bbls lake perch, glassware, queensware, cordage, carpeting, mantel clocks, &c. ap25.

HASWELL'S Engineers and Mechanic's Pocket Book. Scribner's Engineers and Mechanic's Companion.
For sale by H. S. BOSWORTH & Co,
ap25 43 Market st.

New Books.

THE American House Carpenter
Bennett's and Fleming's Book keeping;
Henry's Museum, 8 volumes 4;
The World in a Pocket Book;
Newman's human Magnetism;
Hints to Mothers for the management of Health;
Wilson on the skin.
For sale by H S BOSWORTH & Co,
ap25 43 Market street.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.

8 BBLS Sugar House Molasses, a prime lot, in good order, just received and for sale by
MARTIN & SMITH.
ap24 No. 56 Wood st., between 3d and 4th.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO.,
ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAY,
1846.

THE new and splendid packet ship "Columbia," will leave New York on her first voyage to Liverpool on the 1st day of May; and leave Liverpool for New York, on the 16th of June. Fare to Liverpool in Steerage $10.00; 2nd Cabin $12.00; Cabin $100,00. She will be succeeded on May 16th, by that magnificent packet ship, the "Yorkshire." Persons wishing to engage passage to Liverpool, in either of the above first class packets—or to engage passage for their friends from Liverpool to New York will please apply to
BLAKELY