THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr.,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

☞For Latest News, see Postscript, on second page.

VICTORY ON THE RIO GRANDE.—We publish to-day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, every important particular received in reference to the brilliant victory achieved by the brave TAYLOR, and his gallant little army, on the Rio Grande.

MILITARY MEETING.—The resolutions adopted by the officers of the Fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, will appear to-morrow.

The War with Mexico.

There is a dastardly and unpatriotic spirit displayed by a portion of the press, which deserves the highest reprobation. We allude to the continuous, systematic, unappeasable determination to cast opprobrium upon the war in which we are engaged with Mexico, and, by indirection, to discourage our young men from taking up arms. It is but a revival of the same base means that were urged by the prototypes of these prints in the war of 1812. The self-same denunciations were then as now, heaped upon the cause—it was then, as now, denounced as an unprovoked and unrighteous war. Then the arguments were in favor of England's pretensions, as they now are in favor of Mexico. Then, as now, the object sought was to convince our people that they were in the wrong, and our enemy in the right—to detract from the national glory, and to repress national enthusiasm. In all issues and disputes that have arisen between us and foreign nations, this same base and bad spirit has displayed itself. It has never yet, by any chance, been able to find an instance in which the American side of the question was the right one—our country has been wrong, evermore wrong. True, these persons may meagrely disguise their object by conceding that the duty of the government, now that war exists, to prosecute it vigorously, and that our brave volunteers should take up arms. But, at the same time, they use the means most likely to prevent this consummation, and the speedy peace which a hearty and enthusiastic rallying of the American people would ensure and maintain. They indefatigably seek to impress upon all who think of taking up arms, that the cause in which they are to engage is unrighteous and bad, and that it should be visited with the displeasure of heaven, disaster and defeat. What more effectual means could Mejia indicate to accomplish what he calls "operating against the *morals* of the enemy." If he had paid emmisaries among us, they could not better earn wages, than by doing precisely what these persons are doing. It can have but one effect—to weaken and depress our government and people, and to invite aggression and protract hostilities. How far are these gentry now from that "line of constitutional treason," to which their illustrious predecessors of 1812, avowed their intention to march up, and how much further short of levying war can they go? Do they not abet, justify and countenance the enemy;—disparage the efforts, the arms and the cause of the United States?—Those who acted thus in Revolutionary times were called tories; and in no country, we believe, on earth, except our own, would such conduct be tolerated. The great mass of the people, without distinction of party, are heartily right and patriotic; they side with their own country. But there are many partisans among us, whose very instincts are treason, and who are always arrayed against their own government, and with its enemies—English, French, Spanish, Mexicans, the Indians, or whatever they may be.

In connection with the recents "acts of Mexico which have caused war to exist" between her and the United States, it is now entirely proper to remind our readers that the United States has for a long series of years in terms mild and conciliatory, been endeavoring to obtain from Mexico a fair and just remuneration for the "injuries and wrongs" sustained by our citizens. The injuries complained of by our government, and which were inflicted with the sanction of the Mexican authorities consists of robbing the property of American citizens; firing into their merchant vessels; imprisoning our seamen. Forced to acknowledged her wrongs to conclude treaties providing for compensation and to come under obligations to pay for indemnities, Mexico still refuses to pay the instalments as they become due; and for the great number of cases yet unexamined by any commission she neglects to make any provision. Against Mexico the United States had a black catalogue of robbery, insult and perfidy, anterior to the Texan controversy.—On this question arising, she pretends to change ground, and to assume the offensive, she unquestionably seizes upon it as a pretext to avoid meeting her own solemn obligations. Added to this are the insulting refusal of our minister—thus closing the door of negotiation.

We now propose to direct the attention of our readers to the views of several of our most distinguished statesmen on the subject of Mexican outrages. A perusal of the extracts annexed, we think, ought to satisfy unprejudiced men of all parties, that the American government has pursued an exceedingly mild and forbearing course towards Mexico. As we said before, we have those in our midst who declare that the United States is in the wrong—that she has trampled upon the just rights of Mexico, and that she is now engaged in an unrighteous and unjest cause. To all such we would say read the extracts. John Q. Adams, in his last message, (1828) refers to her course, and ascribes it, along with that of other republics, to the dissentions and revolutionary changes attending the establishment of a new government. General Jackson (1829) as mildly says, "it would be most gratifying to me were I permitted to say that the treatment we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the U. States for her success gave us a right to expect." Such mild language was treated with neglect, if not with contempt; it provoked a succession of new outrages. At length General Jackson, in a special message, 1837, Feb. 6, states that he has been disappointed in not being able to settle the claims on Mexico, and says—

"Having in vain urged upon that government (Mexican) the justice of those claims, and my indisputable obligation to insist that there should be no further delay in the acknowledgement, if not in the redress of the injuries complained of, my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented, as it now is, for the action of Congress, whose exclusive right it is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed. The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed—the repeated and unavailing applications for redress—the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens—upon the officers and flag of the United States—independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, *would justify, in the eyes of nations, immediate war.*"

Substantially the same language was uttered by Mr. Van Buren in his message of 1837. Such a decisive tone was listened to. A convention was concluded in 1838, providing for the settlement of our claims. Upon a frivolous pretext Mexico refused to ratify this convention: negotiations were renewed, and another convention was signed April 11, 1839, by the representatives of the two powers. Mexico dallied about ratifying this convention for a year, until April 8, 1840. This provided for a commission to settle all claims against Mexico.—The history of this commission is little else than that of embarrassments purposely thrown in the way of adjustment of individual claims by the Mexican functionaries, and in consequence the time for its continuance expired before a large majority of the claims could be acted upon.

So flagrant was this course, that the Secretary of state, Daniel Webster, says, in an official document, July 8, 1842—

"Injuries and wrongs have been sustained by citizens of the United States, not inflicted by individual Mexicans, but by the authorities of the government; for which injuries and wrongs, numerous as they are, and outrageous as is the character of some of them, and acknowledged as they are by Mexico herself, redress has been sought only by mild and peaceable means, and no indemnity asked but such as the strictest justice imperatively demanded.—A desire not to disturb the peace and harmony of the two countries has led the government of the United States to be content with the lowest measure of renumeration. Mexico herself must admit that, in all these transactions, the conduct of the United States towards her has been signalized, not by the affliction of injuries, but by the manifestation of a friendly feeling and a conciliatory spirit.

Bridge at Clarks Ferry.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, in a letter dated May 23d says "it gives me pleasure to inform you that the break in the Susquehanna Division of the canal at Duncan's Island, is again repaired. When the present break occurred, Mr. Burns, the Canal Commissioner, took charge of the work in person, and remained there day and night, superintending and working with his own hands, till the breach was repaired. It is something unusual to see a Canal Commissioner personally at work on the repairs; and it evinces a degree of energy and fidelity to the interests of the Commonwealth worthy of all praise; and James Burns is entitled, in this instance, to the thanks of every boatmen and tax payer in the Commonwealth.

I am happy to say to you, that it is understood that Messrs. Foster and Burns—Mr. Hartshorne being absent—have determined on re-building the bridge at Clark's Ferry, if they have to raise the money on their own credit. They intend raising the abutments three feet higher, so as to avoid the ice-floods. They have not determined whether they will build a wire or wooden bridge. The former will probably cost more, but will be more durable and safe from fire. The cost of re-building will be about $35,000, and will not exceed $40,000.

National Fair.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun in a letter dated May 25 says: The President of the U. S. visited the Fair this morning. He was escorted by the Mayor. The man and woman with "three children at a birth" were near the entrance, but the President didn't appear to notice them. Indeed they are not any very great curiosity, for down in Tennessee, they sometimes have four at a birth. Mr. Polk seemed very much disappointed about something. I have no doubt he expected to see the 500 Lowell girls there. Several of our city ladies looked into the large mirrors with great complacency, as much as to say, "Now I wonder if I am not prettier than a Lowell girl!"

The ladies in the corner with the ice creams and other refreshments, are doing a large business. It it continues so, the Union Benevolent Society will have a large addition to its funds.

Early potatoes are selling in our market at from $1,75 to two dollars per bushel.

REJECTION OF HENRY HORN.—The Senate of the U. States by a vote yeas 21, nays 25, have rejected the nomination of Henry Horn as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

HORSE AND SWORD TO CAPTAIN WALKER.—The sword for the brave Walker, says the N. O. Courier, is carried out to Point Isabel in charge of General P. F. Smith. A suitable inscription is engraved upon it—and it is accompanied by an appropriate letter written by Mr. Bravo, in behalf of himself and the other citizens at whose cost it was purchased. The Alabama also took out a noble charger for Captain W., presented to him by some of our fellow citizens. These testimonials to the valor and zeal of the gallant Texan are highly creditable to New Orleans and they will not be without good effect in the future.

☞A report was current at New Orleans some days ago, that the Catholic priest, Mr. Mullon, had advized his flock that they should not enlist to fight against their church in Mexico. The report drew out a contradiction from the reverend gentleman, of which the following is the conclusion:

"Some contemptible bigot, perchance, whose brains were as devoid of intellect, as his heart was distended with malevolence against the religion which I profess, supposed the present a befitting moment to stir the smouldering embers of religious discord. I did not notice the slanderous report, from the conviction that I was too well known to those whose good opinion I prize, for such a stealthy effort at defamation to taint me with suspicion.

Were they the subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose catholicity is less equivocal than that of the Mexicans who had dishonored and insulted the flag of my country, I would be found among the first to stop the mouths of mendacious croakers, about an *unholy war*, by demanding prompt and instantaneous reparation. J. J. MULLON.

FIRE AT NEW YORK.—About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire was discovered in the four story store, No. 4 Cedar street. It was extinguished before much damage had been done by the flames, but the deluge of water poured in spoiled and damaged from 15 to $20,000 worth of goods. C. B. Le Baron occupied the upper stories with dry goods, which were damaged about $8000—fully insured. The first was the hardware store of Wardwell & Dixon, whose goods were damaged some $10,000, but fully insured. The fire was supposed to be accidental.

DISHONORED NEW YORK BANKS.—The notes of the Lewis Co. Bank are not redeemed at the Albany agency. The White Plains Bank does not pay [illegible] and its notes are bought by the brokers at 75@80 cents on the dollar. The Farmers and Drovers Bank of Erie county must also be added to the list. The notes are ten per cent discount.

Canada Mining.—Sir George Simpson Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, passed up last week with a party of 80 men on his way to Lake Superior. Gov. Simpson is President of a large company formed in Canada for mining operations on the Canadian side of the Lake, and has [illegible] for the purpose of making the necessary [illegible] tions and locations. It is understood that very favorable indications of copper are found on the North as well as South shore of Lake superior.

[*Detroit Advertiser* 18th.]

GLORIOUS!

THE NEWS FROM THE CAMP FULLY CONFIRMED!!

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE CONNER AT BRAZOS.

BLOCKADE OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.

Double Triumph of the American Arms.

From the Washington Union—Extra.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 24, 1846. 8 O'CLOCK.

We have received by the southern mail of this evening, further details which leave no doubt that the accounts we published last night of Gen. TAYLOR'S TWO VICTORIES are substantially correct.—We give extracts from the official despatches of Commodore Conner, showing the gallant and well judged promptitude with which that excellent officer, in pursuance of his general instructions from the Navy Department, has brought his valuable aid to the scene of action. We had not supposed it probable that his squadron could have been concentrated there so soon after the Mexican attack commenced. We regret that the failure of the greater part of the letter-mail from New Orleans has prevented the receipt of the official despatches at the War Department. These we hope to give to-morrow. It is proper to say that in making up our account of the news last night, we had none of the extras of the New Orleans papers before us. They did not reach us, and we were forced to rely on the abridged statements of other journals. To-night we supply the deficiency and present authentic detail of gallantry and glorious success which will rouse anew the spirit of the country.—We must defer further comment till to-morrow.—But the intelligence needs not comment it to the hearts of a patriotic people!

Extract of letters from Commodore CONNER to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Cumberland,
Off Vera Cruz, May 3, 1846.

The decided tone of the Manifesto of the President of the Mexican republic, connection with other indications seems to leave no doubt that orders have been given to General Arista to attack the American army on the Del Norte, should a favorable occasion offer. Under the belief that an attack is contemplated, I have considered it advisable and have determined to sail to-morrow morning with his own hands, till the breach was repaired. It is something unusual to see a Canal Commissioner personally at work on the repairs; and it evinces a degree of energy and fidelity to the interests of the Commonwealth worthy of all praise; and James Burns is entitled, in this instance, to the thanks of every boatmen and tax payer in the Commonwealth.

Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel fully confident that he would be able to force his way to the camp in spite of any oppsition the Mexicans could make. The officers and men under his command were in the very best spirits, and highly elated at the prospect of a battle with the enemy. In a conversation with one of the officers of the Flirt, Gen Taylor stated that from all the information he could obtain, the whole Mexican force, on both sides of the river, did not exceed from 7,000 to 10,000 men.

Nothing further has been heard from the camp since the departure of the New York. Gen. Taylor, however, expressed himself at all times certain that Major Brown, with the five hundred men left under his command, would be able to hold the Mexicans at bay, if not repulse them, as the position of the camp was naturally of defence, and no labor had been spared to fortify its assailable points.

Commodore Conner, immediately on arriving at the Brazos, communicated with Gen. Taylor, and informed him of his readiness to land 1,000 or 2,000 men, sailors and marines should they be required.

The St. Mary's was expected soon to join the squadron at the Brazos.

The friends of Captain Thornton will be gratified to learn that he is still living. Letters have been received from him at the camp, announcing that he had been captured by the enemy, and was held a prisoner at Matamoras.

A steamer was seen by the Flirt going in the Brazos, with troops, as she left, which in all probability was the Augusta. The Flirt also saw on the 12th the James L. Day and the Telegraph, about 200 miles west of the Balize.

Credible information has been received that the American Consul, and all the American residents at Matamoras have been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 130 miles back of Matamoras.

In one hour and a half after the arrival of the gallant Walker, with the intelligence that the Mexicans had attacked our camp, he again started for the camp with 75 men, for what purpose was not precisely known.

From the N. Orleans Tropic, 3d Edition, 1 p. m.

STILL LATER FROM THE ARMY:

The Galveston arrived.—The Galveston is just in, having left Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 13th. We hasten to lay the news by her before our readers.

From the Galveston Civilian of the 13th.

On the morning of the 13th. Gen. Taylor, and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, &c., started from his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Isabel, informing him that 8,000 fresh troops had just arrived in Matamoras, 2,000 of which had crossed the Rio Grande at Barrita, near the Bocachica, not more than 8 miles from Point Isabel. Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, and made preparations to leave the next day with such forces as were arriving. The steamship Galveston landed 150 infantry, (regulars and volunteers) the Augusta landed about 200, Capt. Price arrived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with all mounted rangers.—They all reached the point on the 13th. The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800, at Point Isabel on the 14th. Great credit is due to Capt. Jeremiah Smith of the steamship Cincinnati, and Capt. R. M. Baker, of the Monmouth, for the skill, energy, and promptness, shown in management of their boats in transporting troops and supplies across the bay at Brazos Santiago.

Gen. Paredes is at the head of 15,000 troops, on his way to Matamoras. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived at Matamoras, is the advance division of his army. No doubt the enemy were fully advised that General Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try and capture him on his return, whilst a strong force crossing above, is to come down upon his army. General Taylor appeared highly pleased with the intelligence; for since the war has opened, and no mistake, the excitement and activity attending operations, opens a new era to his vigorous achievements, and all have marked how much better he looks than when confined to the "masterly inactivity" of the Corpus Christi campaign.

THE FORT.

The Mexicans have continued their firing into the fort opposite Matamoris, nearly ever since General Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Major Brown Died on—— from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells. His wound was not considered dangerous, but as he was placed in one of the bomb-proof burrows, mortification ensued, from the want of fresh air. His death is deeply deplored by the army; his intrepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the fort, prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of these conflicts with our brave army. The strength of the fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans; and indeed, well it might be, for they have thrown upwards of 1,400 shot and shell into the works and every morning they present the same appearance, our loss has only been two or three in the fort.—The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoras exhibit ruins as plainly as those of a hundred centuries when gazeeling forth their lamentation of lo! and behold what desolation is here!

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived from Pensacola on the 10th; the steamer Mississippi on the 12th, from Vera Cruz. The Bainbridge is off the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade. The schooner Flirt sailed for New Orleans on the 7th.

It is stated that an expedition is to be sent by boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

Gen. Vega, is the Col. Vega that was captured by the Texan forces at the slaughter of San Jacinto. He was also at the fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

An Extra from the office of the N. O. Tropic also contains the following additional items of intelligence:

As soon as Gen. Arista arived in Matamoras, he sent at once a flag to exchange such prisoners as he had in Matamoras. He showed great anxiety to get back Gen. Veja, offering to exchange two or three officers for him; but Gen. Taylor had sufficient to make the exchange without giving up Gen. Veja. It has been said that Gen. Taylor offered the latter his parole of honor, which he declined accepting, on the ground, that if he returned, he would be forced to bear arms again by his Government.

The redoubtable hero Gen. Ampudia, commanded the 2nd Division of the Mexican army. It is said he was the first man to make good his escape to Matamoras, where he reported that Arista had betrayed the army.

Capt. Amos came up as an especial express with despatches from Com. Connor.

Gen. Arista commanded the Mexican army, and was present at the battle.

Seventeen hundred Mexican troops, who had crossed the Rio Grand at Bareta, below Matamoras, upon hearing of the defeat of their main army by Gen. Taylor, precipitately recrossed the river.

The Galveston brought up three of the field pieces captured by Gen. Taylor.

From the Austin Democrat of the 6th instant, we learn that Gov. Henderson, under instructions from Gen. Taylor, has made a requisition upon the militia of the State for several companies of mounted men, in addition to the forces before called into the field to operate against Mexico. These troops, constituting a regiment, are to be stationed as follows:

Five companies in the vicinity of San Antonio; one at the city of Austin, one at or near New Bauntets.

The last Austin Democrat states that news has reached Austin, from good authority, that the Camanches refuse to treat with or meet the United States Commisioners. and the inference is that these Indians have been tampered with by Mexican emissaries. The Governor; at the request of the Legislature, was to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the situation and disposition of the Indians; while further steps were to be taken to protect the frontier settlements from their depredations, should they be disposed to actsof hostility.

The New Orleans Bee states that some of the knapsacks of those killed were examined and found to contain nothing but corn and salt.

While the battle was being fought, two companies of Mexican artillery came down to Cross Bocha said that he contemplated again attempting it, and it is this that gives probability to the supposition.

Chica, and marched up the beach to take possession of our vessels with stores, which were obliged to anchor very near the Point. Our flag ship Cumberland got under way and ran down towards them—seeing which they wheeled and returned back.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTE FOR MAY.
J. Carothers, J. May, John Shea.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

8 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND FALLING.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver.
Uncle Ben, Crawford, Wheeling.
Zanesville Packet, Scales, Zanesville,
Brunette. Perry, St. Louis;
Wilmington, Dawson, Wheeling;
Wisconsin, Grace, Cincinnati;
Champion, —— do
Robert Morris, Campbell, St. Louis;

DEPARTED.

Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
North Queen, Crozier, Wellsville.
New England, Page, Cincinnati.
North Carolina, Divinney, St. Louis;
Union, M Lean, do
Zanesville Packet, Scales St. Louis.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Bridgeport—per str Uncle Ben—193 hhds tobacco, 101 bbls flour, 1 bx mdse, 19 bundles paper, 1 sack, 1 stage coach.

Zanesville—per str Zanesville Packet—1 lot of furniture. 1 lot of machinery, 7 bbls, 11 bundles agricultural implements, 14 bbls whiskey, 57 hhds tobacco. 1 bx trunks, 2 trunks, 7½ tons pig metal, 9 kegs butter, 2 bags cotton yarn, 44 bales hay, 15 bbls lard, 5 bbs jowls, 6 bbls cracklins, 2 bbls eggs.

St. Louis—per str Brunette—6 hhds tobacco, 500 dry hides, 119 bear skins, 20 bxs tobacco, 253 hhds bacon, 331 bbls lard, 3 kgs do, 6 bbls spikes, 22 casks bacon, 10 bbls alcohol.

Cincinnati—Pr str Champion; 165 dry hides, 20 bbls lard oil, 108 hhds bacon, 1 cask do., 265 bbls mess pork, 16 tierces, 4 hhds, and 2 bbls bacon hams.

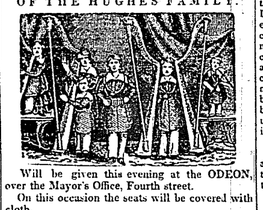
Cincinnati—Per str Wisconsin; 61 cask bacon, 650 kegs lard, 6 bbls scrap iron, 75 bxs cheese, 12 hhds sugar, 3 bbls glue, 1 horse, 20 head beef cattle.

Monongahela Improvement—Pr str Louis McLane; 3 bxs porter bottles, 81 bars iron. 220 bundles do, 166 bbls flour, 40 bxs glass.

Per str Consul; 5 bxs mds, 1 lot furniture, 87 kegs nails, 46 bundles iron, 12 ps plough iron, 9 sacks rags 87 bbls flour, 61 bxs glass, 23 empty bbls, 3 empty hhds, 10 bbls whiskey.

LIGHT READING—
L. E. L., complete;
Smollett's Select Works;
Bremer's Novels;
The Spy;
Last of the Mohicans;
Oliver Twist;
Humphrey Clinker;
Martin Chuzzlewit;
The old Curiosity Shop;
Gil Blas;
Don Quixot; &c., &c., for sale by
H. S. BOSWORTH & CO,
my28 43 Market st.

SECOND CONCERT
OF THE HUGHES FAMILY.



Will be given this evening at the ODEON, over the Mayor's Office, Fourth street.

On this occasion the seats will be covered with cloth.

Programmes with entire change of pieces will be delivered at the door. may28-1t

Copper and Iron for the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Eq't, and Repair,
May 23, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS endorsed "*Proposals for Copper*," or "*Proposals for Iron*," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 22d of June next, for furnishing and delivering at the respective navy-yards near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Washington, District of Columbia, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of *cold rolled* bolt and sheet copper, not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds of each at any one navy-yard, and of round, flat, and square iron, as may be ordered by the respective commandants or navy agents, or by this bureau, during the fiscal year, commencing 30th June, 1847.

The round iron not less than three-sixteenths of an inch, nor more than four inches in diameter. The flat iron to be not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick, nor more than six inches wide; and the square iron not less than three-sixteenths of an inch, nor more than three inches square.

Both the copper and iron must be of the best quality, free from flaws, ragged ends, or edges, cracks, or other defects, and must be true to the sizes which may be ordered; and to be subject to such tests and inspection as may be directed, and in all respects to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective yards, or it will not be received.

Any quantity not exceeding five thousand pounds of copper or ten tons of iron to be delivered within ten days after the order shall be received, and one day will be allowed for every additional thousand pounds of copper or additional ton of iron that may be ordered. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that persons who may contract are not to have any claim or privilege to furnish any greater quantity of copper or iron than may be expressly ordered.

It is to be understood, also, that when persons reside at other places than those near which they may engage articles, they will be required to appoint and duly authorize some person at or near the place of delivery to receive and act upon the requisitions or orders which may be made; and in case the person who contracts, or his agent, shall neglect or fail to comply with the requisitions or orders he may receive for articles under his contract in proper time or of proper quality, the officers or agents of the navy shall be authorized to purchase the same; and the contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy yard, and for the copper, and for the iron; and the price asked per pound must be the same for the bolt and sheet copper, and for the round, flat and square iron, that the different offers may be correctly compared.

Bonds with two approved sureties in one-half the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per cent., payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after bills duly certified and approved shall be presented to the navy agent.

The power to reject all offers from persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts with the government, is expressly reserved by this bureau.

Contracts and bonds to be executed within ten days after they have been received by the persons whose offers may be accepted, or the bureau will consider itself at liberty to offer it to the next lowest responsible bidder.

The papers containing the above advertisement will be forwarded to the bureau as evidence of publication.

To be published once a week for four weeks in the Union and Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Boston Post and Times, Boston, Mass.; The Post, Jeffersonian, News, and Journal of Commerce, New York; Pennsylvanian and Spirit of the Times, Philadelphia; Pittsburg Post, Pittsburg, and Union, at Harrisburg, Pa.; Baltimore Republican, Baltimore, Md.
my28-law4w.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Charles S. Porter, Manager. | *Mr. Fredericks*, Stage Manager.

Prices of Admission:

First Tier,	50 cents.
Second Tier,	37½ "
Third Tier,	20 "
Pit,	25 "

Fourth night of Mr. BOOTH.

This Evening, will be performed the Play of KING LEAR!

Dance, ... by ..... Miss BERTHA LEWIS.
Song, ... by ..... Mr. WALTERS.

To conclude with the Farce of
SWISS COTTAGE.

☞Doors to open at a ½ before 7, Curtain to rise at ½ past 7. [my28

To Capitalists and Others.

WE will invest one fourth to one half the property of which we are possessed amounting to more than $150,000 in Iron and Cotton Manufacturing, in connection with a company of business houses of this city, capitalists and practical and successful manufacturers. We will make the investment in property at fair prices, or we will sell a sufficient amount to realize cash within the time it will be required. Apply to, or address either of the undersigned as early as possible when more particulars can be given, and that an arrangement perfectly satisfactory can be made.

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
ISAAC GREGG,
MOSES F. EATON.

We also wish to have one or more squares of good Brick Dwellings erected for which property will be given. may 28-3t

FOUND.—A Hog which appeared to belong to some drove, the owner is requested to call, pay charges and take it away. OWEN M'AFEE,
may28 Coal Lane.

NEW WORKS—JUST RECEIVED.
The Complete Confectioner;
" Florist;
" Farmer;
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery;
Miss Leslie's Complete "
For sale by H. S. BOSWORTH & Co.
my28 43 Market st.

To Volunteers and Others going to the Rio Grande.

YOU are going to a country where, and at a season when, you will be liable to very sudden BILIOUS and other attacks upon your unacclimated system. There can be no safety but in the timely use of the great preventative remedy, DR. SMITH'S IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE (SUGAR COATED) PILLS. None should go without at least one dozen boxes.

LEONI, JACKSON CO., MICH.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

For ten years past my health has been poor, and gradually on the decline, from a Bilious Nature, owing to severe pains and accidental attacks of fever. I at once made up my mind to travel in western climes, thinking I must die if a change of climate did not have the desired effect. Soon after my arrival in Michigan (the past season) I was suddenly attacked with a chill fever, which run me so low in two days that I gave up and supposed I must die, being very bilious at the time. Not having any acquaintances to whom I might safely entrust my feelings, and in fact, not having any sensible feelings, I informed my nurse that I must die; aid was immediately called in, among whom was an elderly man, who immediately said there was some hope. He asked me if I was in the habit of taking pills. With a great exertion and pain, I replied that it seemed as if I had taken sufficient of all kinds to cure any man of any disease.

After much pursuasion, he prevailed on me to take on box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, saying if they did not help me, he would have to give me up. One dose of six pills was immediately given. For four hours I lay in a stupid state; soon after an immense quantity of billious matter followed, and I felt much relieved. It was then I eft some hopes. I immediately took six more of these pills; and in two hours my pain so far abated that I was able to sit up a few minutes; soon after, another discharge of the bilious matter followed, which caused my appetite to revive. Every night and morning six of these pills were given, creating such a discharge of bile, and causing such perspiration as was astonishing to myself and all present. Daily I increased in health and am now considered a well man. I can truly say that my life has been spared by the timely use of these pills. No family should be witnout them. Since my recovery, I have made use of them in small doses, and find that I am gaining flesh and strength.

NIRUM GILBORT.

We are personally acquainted with the above facts and consider it a wonderful case, and we have used these pills in our families with the greatest satisfaction.

L. M. WEAVER, Esq.,
JOSEPH BRINKER,
NATHAN BALL, M. D.

Principal office 179 GREENWICH st., N. Y., Also can be had in New Orleans, under St. Charles Hotel. Price 25 cents per box; 5 for $1.
my28-3t. 57 Water st.

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 John Hesketh, of Robinson township, Allegheny county, humbly sheweth that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the county 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. JOHN HESKETH.

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

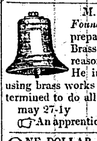
James C. Richey, William Flinn, William Ewing, C. M'Farland, William Brown, Matthew Harbison, Alex. M'Kee, Hugh Cowen, A. Liggett, Thomas Thornburg, John Nichol, John Harbison.
may 28-d3t.

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 James Fryer, of East Deer Tp, Allegheny county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the county aforesaid, and prays that your Honers will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray. JAMES FRYER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Alleghehy Co., 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 travellers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Truby, Robert Maxwell, Hugh Torrence, John Wilhelm, Albion Beale, Jacob Moal, Robert Boyd, John Young, John Girt, H. M. Brackenridge, Joseph Adams, Robert Dunn. may28-d3t*



M. McDONALD, *Bell and Brass Founder*, First street, near Market, is prepared to make Brass Castings and Brass works generally on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He invites machinists and all those using brass works to give him a call, as he is determined to do all work in his line very low.
may 27-1y

☞An apprentice wanted to the above business.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD—Runaway from the subscriber, living in Peebles Township, an indented apprentice to the "Tobacco business," Frederick Schreider, aged about 15 years; he is a smart active boy with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward will be given to any person detecting and bringing him back.
my27 DAVID LYNCH.

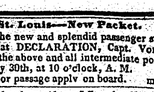
Lots at Auction.

THE sale of Lots will be continued on the second bank, a short distance from the Wire Suspension Bridge, on Saturday, 30th inst. at 2 o'clock precisely. This is the most desirable situation residences of those doing business in the city, and has only to be seen to be appreciated. After the sale of these lots, others will be sold below and above Birmingham on a credit of three and four years; purchasers can pay sooner if they wish. Every lot, or number of lots offered will be sold without reserve. Deeds executed immediately, giving an unincumbered title. Refer to, D. Biddle, Esq., O. O. Gregg, Isaac Gregg, Moses F. Eaton. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.
Birmingham; May 27-4td

For St. Louis—New Packet.

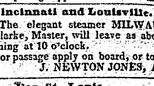
The new and splendid passenger steamboat DECLARATION, Capt. Vorhees, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Saturday, May 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board. my27

For Cincinnati and Louisville.



The elegant steamer MILWAUKIE, Clarke, Master, will leave as above on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my27 J. NEWTON JONES, A'gt.

For St. Louis.



The new and splendid light draught steamer SAM SEAY, Capt. Greenlee, will leave for the above and intermidiate ports, this day at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
may27 J. W. BUTLER & BRO., Agents.

For St. Louis and Missouri River.

The new and splendid passenger steamer WHIRLWIND, DODGE, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Thursday next, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES MAY.
may26 Water street.

BROOMS—200 doz superior Corn Brooms, on consignment and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS,
may27 110 Wood st.

SUNDRIES—30 Bbls Copperas;
27 " Oats;
2 " Eggs;
3 Bales Deer Hair;
10 Kegs Lard;
8 Family Butter;
25 Bu. dried Apples;
On consignment and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS,
may 27 Cor. of 5th and Wood st.

FISH—30 Bbls No 1 Baltimore Herring;
10 " " 1 Trimmed Shad;
10 ½ " 1 " do;
10 ½ " 1 " Mackerel;
10 ½ " 2 do;
10 " " 2 and 3, do;
2 " " 1 Salmon;
Received and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS,
may27 110 Wood street.

SUGAR—8Hhds very prime N. O. Sugar;
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS,
may27 110 Wood st.

Gold Pens.

DIAMOND pointed Gold Pens.—Constantly on hand the best assortment of this most invaluable article. There can be no more economical pen for the business or professional man. I have a large assortment of the very best brands made, and having sold several gross in this city and vicinity which have given very general satisfaction, I can fully recommend them.
For sale wholesale or retail by
W. W. WILSON,
may 27 corner of 4th and Market st.

Diamond for Glass Cutting.

JUST rec'd a fresh lot of Shaws superior glaziers Diamonds, selected with care. Also, a large lot of diamond sparks, for glass cutters and for sale at the lowest prices.
may 27 W. W. WILSON.

Mantel Ornaments.

JUST opened a fine assortment of most beautiful imitation flowers in china vases under glass covers, suitable for parlors, mantels &c.—These flowers surpass in beauty even the finest productions of nature, at least so say men who have examined them. W. W. WILSON.
may 27-d3

Wanted at the U. S. Arsenal.

FORTY Five or Fifty Saddlers and Harness makers, Ten or Fifteen Filers and Fitters, and four Blacksmiths and Helpers to whom the highest wages will be given on immediate application to the Commanding officer. may 22-d10t&w2t.

Executor's Sale of Bank Stock.

AT 7½ o'clock, on Saturday evening the 30th inst, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold for cash par funds, 101 Shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Pittsburgh in lots of 5 shares each by order of the Executor of the late Mrs. Catharine Wilkins, JOHN D. DAVIS,
may26 Auctioneer.

LEGHOR