THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1846.

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

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

☞A meeting of the Commissioners of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company was held at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday afternoon. We will publish the proceedings in to-morrow's paper.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road.

Remember, next Tuesday is the day—Books will then be opened for the subscription of stock to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road.—We hope to see *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, the amount of stock required, to be subscribed, before letters patent can be issued by the Governor, put down within the first hour. There exists, we learn, quite an anxiety among the people along the route, as well as in this city and county, to obtain stock in the road, and it is fair to presume that the whole amount necessary to complete the work, will, in a very short time, be subscribed.

Pay of Volunteers.

☞Mr. Stewart, the whig member of Congress from the Fayette and Green District has been quite industrious in his efforts to retard the action of Congress on the several bills making provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, by offering amendments. Mr. Stewart was *apparently* very anxious to have the pay of Volunteers increased to $10 per month. A few days since, however, the sincerity of this patriot was fully tested, and his real motives completely exposed. On the 28th of May the House of Representatives were engaged in the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, to which *Mr. Stewart* offered the following amendment:

"That each private in a volunteer company who has or shall hereafter volunteer to serve in the army of the United States, shall receive $10 per month, and those volunteers who serve to the end of the war against Mexico shall receive 160 acres of land, and the heirs of those who volunteer to serve to the end of the war and who shall die in the service of the United States during the war, shall receive the 160 acres of land, as the soldier would have done if he had lived and served to the end of the war.

Mr. Gentry suggested to Mr. Stewart to *include regulars* as well as volunteers, and not to make a discrimination between them. The regulars had fought too well to admit of any such discrimination *against* them.

Mr. Stewart at first accepted the suggestion, and made the corresponding modification, but *subsequently withdrew it, thus refusing to include the modifications which allowed to the volunteers and Regulars a like increase of pay.*

Mr. Stewarts amendment, if adopted in the above shape would certainly have had a very mischievous influence. There can be no good reason assigned why volunteers should be allowed more pay than regulars, with a bounty of 160 acres of land in addition. The Regular troops would have regarded the measure as grossly unjust on the part of the government and we fear disaffection in the army would have been the result. If *Mr.* Stewart really believed the pay inadequate and sincerely desired its increase why did he refuse to include the Regulars? *Mr.* Stewart we think, from the fact that he refused to include the Regulars, was much more anxious to retard the action of Congress upon the important bill to which he offered the amendment, than to secure an increase of pay for Volunteers.

Mexico—Policy of the United States.

"We trust, says the New Orleans Bulletin, that the Government will appreciate the importance of the occasion, the great field that it opens, and the impossibility, under the circumstances, of carrying on a *little war*. In the first place, it is apparent that as Mexico has no commerce nor no exterior possessions to attack, and as she is not capable herself of serious inroads, there is but one way that we can maintain a war, in the least active against her; that is, *by invasion;* and this kind of warfare must be on the largest and best appointed scale, and managed with great discretion, or it is certain to be attended with disasterous consequences. Properly undertaken and managed, however, there is no warlike enterprise so efficient, that opens so wide a field either to individual or public ambition or that is of so great moment in testing and demonstrating the military capacity of the country that undertakes it. The people sensible of these facts, and thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the war, and of the necessity that forced it on them, it would be entirely futile to attempt to suppress the impetuous spirit that will seize the youth of the country, and which already foreshadows the fate of Mexico.

It is right, therefore, for this as well as from every other reason and maxim of sound policy and justice, that the Government should lead—in which case it may easily control—in this enterprise—It is entirely able to do so, and would seem, indeed, were the ardor of the people less unrestrained than it is to have no other alternative than a war of invasion and conquest or submission to continued wrong.

"The plan of the war almost suggests itself. The present expedition is entirely competent to occupy Matamoras and all the lower part of the valley of the Rio Bravo, and to give countenance to any revolutionary movements the Departments may be disposed to make. This is very suitable also, for a summer campaign. To occupy the upper portion of the Rio Bravo, and encourage the desire for release from the central anarchism and despotism of Mexico, so long entertained by the northern Departments, would be a delightful summer excursion for three to five thousand mounted men across the prairies from Independence to Santa Fe. Meanwhile the squadron in the Gulf would institute a thorough blockade, and the squadron in the Pacific would occupy the entire line of Mexican coast, including San Francisco, Monterey, Mazatlan, Acapulco, etc. The reduction of the strongholds and occupation of the towns on the Gulf, would necessarily be the work of the fall and winter, both from the better adaptation of the season and from the time required for preparation. In the month of November, a combined attack would reduce Vera Cruz, and thence, or from Tampico, an army of from thirty to fifty thousand men could be mustered for the heart of the empire.

Of course motives both of humanity and policy would dictate that, in the conduct of the war, as little devastation as possible should be committed. Where opposition was not made, there would of course be no attack, private rights would be respected, and the inhabitants assured of protection and defence. Conciliation, pursued in a systematic and discreet course, would be more effectual than either humiliation or exasperation; the last would have the country constantly to be reconquered, while the first would bind it effectually and enduringly."

England and the Mexican War.

It is believed by many well informed and sagacious statesmen, that Great Britain will, in some form, interfere with the war between the United States and Mexico. The Canada papers, we know, are very abusive of the American government, and warmly in favor of interference on the part of the British nation—some of them boldly declare that if "England does not *assist Mexico*, to insure now and hereafter her independence, against the aggression of the United States, she may repent it when it may be out of her power to amend the position she will have lost." The Advertiser, printed at St. Johns, (N. B.) said to be in the confidence of the government, speaks very boldly and pointedly on the subject, and in most emphatic terms urges England to assist Mexico. The editor of the Advertiser, we think, will find it rather a difficult task to induce John Bull to take part with Mexico, especially as it is now more than probable that Brother Jonathan will have completely subdued Mexico, long before British aid can reach her, and for the additional reason that he could not check the onward march of our matchless army, if even ready and willing to render the assistance called for by the Advertiser.

We annex an extract from the St. Johns Advertiser of the 11th May:

"There is nothing whatever new or authentic from the two small armies opposed to each other on the boundary line between Mexico and Texas. The United States seems desirous to act on the defensive, and Paredes has declared that it is not within his power, as *interim* President, to issue a declaration of war. Both parties in this case may, for some time to come, remain inactive. It is our opinion that both wait for the action of England on the Oregon question, to declare themselves unequivocally. If England does not assist Mexico, to ensure now and hereafter, her independence against the aggression of the United States, she will repent it when it may be out of her power to amend the position which she will have lost. We anger better of her, however, and trust she will bestir herself while it is yet time. If she cannot now define distinctly her position with these States, and the law and customs of nations with respect to the new form of conquest called annexation, she may rest assured that the balance of power, so much the object of European diplomacy, will, not many years hence, be regretted among the things that were."

For the Morning Post.

Mr. Editor: Without wishing to dictate to, or forestall the action of the Democratic Convention which will soon assemble to nominate a ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing election. I wish to say a few words to the Democrats of the city, to let them know the feelings and desires of the Democrats in Moon township.—Those who may be entrusted with the important duty of selecting candidates for our approval and support, should be extremely careful and circumspect in their selections, and present to the people as candidates the best and most popular men in our party. If the delegates who may be elected do this, we will succeed in October. Let us go about the work we have in hand like men, who intend to accomplish what we can for our country's good. Give us, then, a good ticket. As I said in the beginning, without wishing to dictate to the people or the Convention, or to disparage in the slightest degree, the high standing and reputation of other gentlemen who may have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress, allow me to suggest the name of Col. M'CANDLESS, as the most suitable person to lead our party in the coming campaign. Head the ticket with his name, fill the balance with good men, and you'll hear thunder from

MOON TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Bigler—By publishing in the Post, the enclosed just tribute to the merits and manly qualities of a distinguished democrat you will much oblige

A FRIEND.

From the Lancaster Democrat.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON.

The following well merited compliment to our Senator, is from the pen of the gentlemanly and accomplished correspondent of the North American.

No Pennsylvanian can read the passage we here quote without feelings of pride. Our Senator—the barefooted printer boy—has nobly taken his stand by the side of the highest intellects of the land. When the howl of fiction and disappointed ambition would have branded this pure and great man with political treason, we predicted the triumph which we now see. Quietly and calmly he has taken his course. Disregarding the condemnation of selfish professional office hunters and corrupt factions, he has gone on day by day, faithfully standing by the great Democratic party of the country, and upholding the principles of pure republicanism. He has secured the confidence and affection of the people, who see in him a brave and great man.

"General Cameron took the occasion afforded him, in presenting the proceedings of the recent meeting in Philadelphia, to offer a few observations appropriate to the circumstances and the crisis.—They were conceived in that spirit of patriotism that belongs to one who realizes his country at war, and with a feeling of personal and State pride that commended itself to the Senate, as it will do to the country. For my own part, I delight to hear our *self-made men* speak at such times—they represent the genius and the spirit of our institutions, and they know how to utter the language which leaps from the American heart—it seems to gush out from a national spring, in all its beauty and its bounding animation. He told the Senate the meeting was composed of men of both the great political parties—that all other issues, save *country*, was absorbed in its deliberations—there was an annesty of partizan conflict—they came together as freemen to stand by their country in an hour of danger, and they stood in presence of the Hall consecrated by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

They were worthy descendants of those who had won the immunities and liberties which we now enjoy. Pennsylvania had in the Revolution and in the war of 1812, supplied more men and money than any other State in the Union, and she was ready to do so again. She had a militia force of 237,000 men and 33,000 volunteers ready to enrol themselves. Altogether, it was one of the most effective and eloquent offhand speeches made at this session, and showed that beneath the gentle dignity and respectibility of General Cameron, their was a vein of that powerful natural oratory peculiar to those who have risen to eminence by the force of the integrity, industry, and independence of character No man in the Senate could have said more in so few words, nor have said it better. Such is the opinion expressed to me, by those in whose judgement I would prefer confiding to my own."

THE COPPER REGION.

It would appear from the accounts of those who visited the several works that the amount of Copper ore is beyond doubt, very great, and in some instances of Silver also.

At Copper Harbor much has not been done during the winter, a considerable amount of the Black oxyd has been raised during the winter.

At Eagle Harbor, Mr. Sprague has opened a number of Copper veins, in some of which plates of metal 3, 4, 5 inches stood out from the rock. No silver has as yet been found here.

At Copper Falls, 3 miles west of Eagle Harbor, they have a rich vein containing native copper in enormous plates standing vertically with the vein. Several shafts have been opened and have proved equally rich throughout, without fully exploring them. One plate alone presents 12, 15 or 18 tons and richer as they descend. It also begins to display silver in which it appears to be rich.

The Stamping Mill of the Lake Superior Company, at Eagle River, together with the washing apparatus have failed. This is to be regretted.

The Cliff Mine, 3 miles farther west, is rich in native copper and some silver.

1000 tons of ore are now on the platform, the produce of mining since the middle of January, by 10 or 12 men.

On the whole it is certain that the Copper Region of Lake Superior, has given ample security for any fair speculation as to its richness. And we heartily wish success to the spirited men who commenced the enterprize of developing it.

(Buffalo Courier.

From Recollections of Mexico—by Waddy Thompson.

THE MEXICAN ARMY—THE SILVER MINES.

(Concluded.)

That which is in all respects the greatest nuisance, and the most insuperable barrier to the prosperity and progress of Mexico, in the army. They will tell you there that it amounts to forty thousand men; but they have never had half that number. I have no doubt that the accounts at the Department of War exhibit nearly the number stated, but a large proportion of them are men of straw—fictitious names, fraudulently inserted for the benefit of the officers who pay them. They are paid every day, or rather that is the law; but the pay is just as fictitious as the muster rolls.

They have more than two hundred generals, most of them without command. Every officer who commands a regiment has the title of general, and is distinguished from generals who have no commands by the addition of "General effective." The rate of pay is not very different from that of our own army. Each officer and soldier, however, is his own commissary, no rations being issued; and they are well satisfied if they receive enough of their pay to procure their scanty rations, which was very rarely the case, except with Santa Anna's favorite troops, whom he always kept about his person, and this made it their interest to sustain him. In one of the last conversations which I had with him, I told him that the army would remain faithful to him just so long as he could pay them, and no longer, and that I did not see how it was possible for him to pay them much longer.

The result proved the truth of my prediction.

The Mexican army, and more particularly their cavalry, may do very well to fight each other, but in any conflict wconflict with our own or European troops, it would not be a battle but a massacre. Frederick the Great who was the author in a great degree, of the modern system of tactics, laid three maxims as to cavalry. First, that cavalry should never be charged, but should always make the charge. Second, that in a charge of cavalry, they were not going fast enough unless when halted the froth from the mouth of the horse struck the rider in the face; and third, that the spur was more important than the sword. In other words, that the impulse and momentum of the horse was of more consequence than the arms and blows of the rider. What then must be the murderous inequality between a corps of American cavalry and an equal number of Mexicans?

I do not think that the Mexican men have much more physical strength than our women.—They are generally of diminutive stature, wholly unaccustomed to labor and exercise of any sort, and as a conclusive proof of their inferiority to our own Indians, I will mention the fact that frequent incursions far into the interior of Mexico by roaming bands of Comanches, who levy black mail to an enormous extent upon the northern provinces of Mexico. It is not unusual for bands of a hundred Comanches thus to penetrate several hundred miles into Mexico and carry off as many horses, cattle and captives as they choose—there are not less than five thousand Mexicans at the present moment slaves of the Comanches—and of all our western tribes, the Comanches are the most cowardly,—the Delawares frequently whip them five to one.

The soldiers of the Mexican army are generally collected by sending out *recruiting* detachments into the mountains, where they hunt the Indians in their dens and caverns, and bring them in chains to Mexico; there is scarcely a day that drives of these miserable and more than half naked wretches are not seen thus chained together, and marching through the street to the barracks, where they are scoured and then dressed in a uniform made of linen cloth or of serge, and are occasionally drilled—which drilling consists mainly in teaching them to march in column through the streets. Their military bands are good, and the men learn to march indifferently well—but only indifferently well—they put their feet down as if they were feeling for the place and do not step with that jaunty, erect and graceful air which is so beautiful in well drilled troops.

The public debt of Mexico may be I think, safely stated to be little; it any thing less than a hundred millions of dollars. Of this amount, something more than sixty millions are due to foreigners, including a debt of thirty-six millions of the Vice roy. Government, which was assumed by Mexico after her independence, and twenty-five millions more to Mexican citizens.

Vera Cruz has been coming in slow. We quote Hog-round 3½ @ 3¾; Hams 4 @ 4½c. Shoulders, 3½ @ 3¾c; Clear sides at 5c; Ribbed do. at 4¾.

Lard—But slight receipts, and sales; we quote from wagons at 4 @ 4½c. Stores 4½ @ 4¾c; Retail at 5 @ 5½.

Tallow—A slight decline has been experienced in this article, say for Mess $9,50 @ 9,75 ℔ bbl. We note sale of 100 bbls. Mess at $9,75. Beef—There is no demand. Prime is held at 8½; Mess $7,50.

Whiskey—Has further declined. Raw is selling at 14½c, and Rectified at 15c.

St. Louis May, 25,

Lead.—A lot of 1,050 pigs changed hands on Friday at 2¾13. one of 750 do at 2¾17, and on Saturday, one of 200 do at $3,20. Received 3,800 pigs.

Flour—Too dull to quote. We have not heard of a single transaction of importance for several days. Received 1,397 bbls.

New Orleans, May 23.

Tobacco—About 170 hhds. have changed hands, including 133 hhds, 93 A. at 4c., and 30 R. at 2c., and 34 do., 21 A. at 4c., and 13 R. at 2c. ℔ ℔.

Sugar—There has been only a mere retail business doing, comprising about 80 hhds. Sales of molasses very incomplete at 22½@23c. ℔ gall.

Provisions—About 190 bbls. mess Pork sold at $9,75, $9,87½ and 10 ℔ bbl. No sales of Beef or Lard. In Bacon fully 220 casks disposed of at rather lower rates, viz: 48 casks inferior Sides at 4½c., 5 do. Hams at 4½c., 5 do. Shoulders at 2½c., 40 do. Shoulders at 2½c., 18 do. Cincinnati Sides at 5½c., 10 do. at 5c., and 10 do. Shoulders at 2¾c. ℔ lb.

Flour—A good demand to-day with sales of 2700 bbls., as follows: 700 bbls. Illinois at $3,25, 150 do. at $3,22, 400 do. Ohio at $3,10, 200 do. at 3,10, 350 do. at $3, 472 do. at $2,72 do. "Star Brand" at $4, 20, and a variety of smaller sales at about the same range of prices.

Corn—There has been more inquiry, and most holders require higher rates. We notice sales of some 5700 bushels, in various lots, viz: 2000 bushels white at 34c. 300 sacks do. at 33c., 370 do. at 34c., and 200 do. Yellow at 35c. ℔ bushel.

Whiskey—320 bbls. Rectified sold at lower rates, viz: 100 bbls. from Levee (low proof) at 16½c., 152 do. at 16½c., and 75 do. at 16¾c. ℔ gal.

Fortunate Escape.—A young man fell from the gallery into the pit of the St. Charles Theatre New Orleans on the night of the 23d ult. without suffering any apparent injury. It appears he fell asleep, which led to the accident.

☞We are indebted to a friend for the following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman on board the frigate Raritan:

U. S. Ship Raritan,
May 16, 1846.

Dear——. * * * The report here is, that there is a French and English fleet of thirty sail now lying at Vera Cruz, with the ostensible view of protecting their commerce. * * * I have no hope of this ship returning until Vera Cruz is taken. The Mississippi sailed yesterday, either for Vera Cruz, or some other port, to enforce a blockade. The Mexican troops that recently arrived at Matamoras left Vera Cruz before we did. The Commodore got wind of the movement; so he was off in a moment.

May 17.—Our expedition up the river is probably knocked on the head, and all our valor and patriotism has still to be pent up aboard ship—This is too bad—I did want one brush with these gentlemen; but, I suppose *Gen.* Taylor has now men enough, and will not allow the poor *matelots* to share the laurels.

There is a report that the Cumberland leaves tomorrow for Pensacola for provisions. I cannot vouch for the report. * * * The vessels can cannot remain on this station during July and August with safety, as these are the hurricane months. We had a small taste of one last week.

May 18.—Eight boats, from the Cumberland and Potomac—four from each—left this morning on an expedition up the river.

[New Orleans Delta, May 23.

From the Daily Delta, May 23.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

We had a conversation with General Morse, of Natchitoches last evening. He left that town on the 20th inst. with the volunteers who arrived here yesterday on the steamboat Cora. Previously to the starting of the boat, a Mr. Gardner, from the town of Sabine, in Texas, arrived there. He stated that before he left Sabine, an express arrived from the northern frontier with a call from the authorities of the county of Sabine to raise forthwith a company of mounted men, and send them on to defend the frontier of the Indian country against the Cherokees, who were up in arms, or from whom, at least, hostilities were anticipated. The express rider informed Mr. Gardner that he left a similar order—an order for another company of mounted men—with the authorities of the town of St. Augustine as he passed there. There was great excitement along the Indian frontier. Mr. Morse says that he himself conversed with Mr. Gardner, and has implicit confidence in his veracity.

It appears that a party of the Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from a New York land company a tract of land in the far northern part of Texas, for which they paid $30,000. It appears also that the government of Texas was always opposed to their settling there, and that a full and unreserved friendship was never established between the parties. On the breaking out of hostilities at the Rio Grande the Cherokees—or that portion of them on the northern frontier of Texas—offered their services to General Henderson: not having full confidence in their fealty, he refused to accept their services: and now it is believed that they take advantage of the existing state of things—whether the Mexicans have intrigued and tampered with them is not known—to assume towards the people of Texas a hostile attitude

JUST RECEIVED—A splendid assortment of Summer Cassimeres, Ginghams, and Gambroons, suitable for coats and pants; a large stock of fancy Summer Stuffs; fancy Cotton Cloths, a new article; Oregon Cassimeres; Gold Mixed Tweeds and Berkshire; 10 dozen white shirt Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a great variety of fancy shirt striped Ginghams, &c.; a splendid assortment of Summer Cravats, Marseilles, Silk, Satin and other Vestings of superior styles and quality; Socks, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Table Covers, and all kinds of gentlemen's wear, ready made, or got up to order at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices.

W. B. SHAFFER,
Pittsburgh Clothing Store,
corner of Wood and Water sts.
je3

Five Dollar Boots.

NO. 66 FOURTH STREET, corner of Post Office Alley. The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced to manufacture Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE BOOTS, warrant *superior* to any boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the same price. These handsome Boots will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented, gentlemen are requested to call and examine them.

W. B. ERSKINE.
je3-3td

Economists, Read This!

THE subscriber is now selling Hats of the best quality at a reduction of ten per cent. below all others. He is now manufacturing fine Beaver Hats with patent mirror in the lining, a beautiful article very low. Fine No. 1 Bush Hats same style and finish; No. 2 Bush do; and every variety of pearl, blue, and white Cassimere Hats.

A. KEEVIL,
Wood st. bet. Sixth and Liberty.
je3-d3m

Farmers and Mechanics, Look to your Interests.

Mark well the name and pass the truth around" That Keevils hats are the cheapest to be found, And if our "Iron City" you honor with a visit, Be sure to find this store. If not you'll *miss* it.

Gentlemen in want of good hats would do well to call at the new hat store No. 152 Wood St. near Liberty, and next door to *Mr. M'Colly's* Flour warehouse. The Subscriber is determined to sell first rate hats of all kinds (Pittsburgh Manufacture) at 10 per cent lower than any other establishment in the city.

P. S. dont forget the name and number of the store, No. 152 Wood street, between Sixth and Liberty.

June 3. w3m

SAVE YOUR DIMES, and purchase *Dr. Thompson's Carminitive*, if you wish speedy *relief* and *cure* for Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Dysentry or Flux, Diarhoea or Summer Complaint, Vomiting, bilious Cholic, &c. Persons afflicted can rely upon it as being a safe and speedy remedy for the above complaints. Poor persons supplied at half price by bringing a note from a Minister, Alderman or Justice where they reside.

Sold wholesale and retail by the following persons:

In Pittsburgh—B. A. Fahnestock & Co. J. D. Morgan, J. Schoonmaker & Co, Jonathan Kidd & Co. R. E. Sellers, Beam & Reiter, Wm. Thorn, Wm. Jackson, J. Capell, D. C. Kneeland.

In Allegheny—J. Mitchell.

East Liberty—D. Negley.

Wilkinsburgh—A. Horback, jr.

Turtle Creek—H. Chalfant and John Black.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by the sole Proprietor.

EDGAR THORN, Druggist,
corner Hand and Penn sts., Pittsburgh.

Also, Dr. Thompson's Tonic. Anti-Dyspeptic and Purgative Pills. Prepared and sold as above. TRY THEM.

N. B.—None genuine without the fac simile of the Proprietors signed on each bottle or box.
je3

Household and Kitchen Furniture
AT AUCTION.

AT McKenna's new Auction Rooms No. 114 Wood street tomorrow, Thursday, June 4th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold the furniture of a family declining house keeping, among which may be found the following articles viz:

About 30 yards genuine Imported Ingrain Carpet, all wool, a heavy and superior article, but very little used.

1 splendid high Post Patent Bedstead.
1 Cherry " " " "
A variety of French " "
Feather Beds and Bedding.
Venetian Blinds, Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables, Astral Lamps, Mahogany Bureaus, Rag Carpets of the best quality.
Glass and Queensware.
A variety of Kitchen Utensils.
2 travelling trunks, 1 wheel barrow, 1 wagon; and immediately after a large Invoice of Y. Hyson Tea, Virginia Tobacco, a lot of Hinges, &c.

At 10 o'clock, same day, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.

P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.
je3

First Newspaper in Oregon.—A letter from the Mayor of Oregon City announces the arrival of the printing press. A meeting was to be called to decide when and how the paper would be issued. It is proposed to name the paper the Oregon Commercial Advertiser.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE.
W. H. Denny, R. E. Sellers, W. Martin.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

7 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND FALLING.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver.
Cutter, Collins, St. Louis.
Felix Grundy, Fowler, St. Louis.
New England, Page, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Declaration, Voorhees, Cincinnati.
Hibernia, Klinefelter, "

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis—per str Cutter—982 bbls flour, 2 bxs tobacco.

Per str Felix Grundy—500 bbls flour, 55 tons pig metal.

Cincinnati—per str New England—76 casks and 13 tierces bacon, 7 tons sundries.

Monongahela Improvement.—Per str. Louis M'Lane—4 bxs mdse, 7 bales carpet.

Per str Consul—1 cask wine, 2 bales and 1 box mdse, 77 kegs nails, 68 bundles iron, 311 bxs window glass, 87 bbls flour, 2 bxs wooden goods, 1 bx butter.

Collision.—The steamers Tobacco Plant and Little Missouri came in contact near Lexington, a few days since, by which accident both were slightly injured. The Tobacco Plant lost a portion of one of her wheel houses, and the bow of the Missouri was considerbly shattered. We understand that the boats were racing at the time. The yawl of the Missouri was sunk and lost.

☞The St. Louis Reporter of may 25th, says: the river at this point is at a stand. On the Lower Rapids there is four and a half feet water and falling fast. The Illinois high up, but rising lower down with seven feet water on the principal bars. The Missouri is at a good boating stage, but falling. The weather continues fine.

☞The river is falling rapidly opposite this city, with about 10 feet water in the channel hence to Louisville. The weather continues excessively warm.—*Cin. Union May* 30.

SUMMARY OF MARKETS.

Cincinnati, May 30.

Flour—City mills are holding out for $3,00, but purchasers refuse to pay over $2,90.

Whiskey—The stock on hand is small, compared with the demand, consequently holders are firm at advanced prices. Sales were made from river, railroad and canal, yesterday, at 15@15¼c per gal.

Potatoes are selling at $1,25 per barrel.

Louisville, May 30.

Flour—The same dullness characterizes the market as hetofore mentioned. and the few sales made are at a further decline, we quote by the drayload at $3,25: retail at $3,50.

Molasses—We quote at 30@32c according to quality and quantity. Sugar-house at 4½c.

Sugar—A still further, though slight decline is manifest in this article, we quote Prime at 4¾c.

Bacon—has been coming in slow. We quote Hog-round 3½ @ 3¾; Hams 4 @ 4½c. Shoulders, 3½ @ 3¾c; Clear sides at 5c; Ribbed do. at 4¾.

Lard—But slight receipts, and sales; we quote from wagons at 4 @ 4½c. Stores 4½ @ 4¾c; Retail at 5 @ 5½.

Tallow—A slight decline has been experienced in this article, say for Mess $9,50 @ 9,75 ℔ bbl. We note sale of 100 bbls. Mess at $9,75. Beef—There is no demand. Prime is held at 8½; Mess $7,50.

Whiskey—Has further declined. Raw is selling at 14½c, and Rectified at 15c.

St. Louis May, 25,

Lead.—A lot of 1,050 pigs changed hands on Friday at 2¾13. one of 750 do at 2¾17, and on Saturday, one of 200 do at $3,20. Received 3,800 pigs.

Flour—Too dull to quote. We have not heard of a single transaction of importance for several days. Received 1,397 bbls.

New Orleans, May 23.

Tobacco—About 170 hhds. have changed hands, including 133 hhds, 93 A. at 4c., and 30 R. at 2c., and 34 do., 21 A. at 4c., and 13 R. at 2c. ℔ ℔.

Sugar—There has been only a mere retail business doing, comprising about 80 hhds. Sales of molasses very incomplete at 22½@23c. ℔ gall.

Provisions—About 190 bbls. mess Pork sold at $9,75, $9,87½ and 10 ℔ bbl. No sales of Beef or Lard. In Bacon fully 220 casks disposed of at rather lower rates, viz: 48 casks inferior Sides at 4½c., 5 do. Hams at 4½c., 5 do. Shoulders at 2½c., 40 do. Shoulders at 2½c., 18 do. Cincinnati Sides at 5½c., 10 do. at 5c., and 10 do. Shoulders at 2¾c. ℔ lb.

Flour—A good demand to-day with sales of 2700 bbls., as follows: 700 bbls. Illinois at $3,25, 150 do. at $3,22, 400 do. Ohio at $3,10, 200 do. at 3,10, 350 do. at $3, 472 do. at $2,72 do. "Star Brand" at $4, 20, and a variety of smaller sales at about the same range of prices.

Corn—There has been more inquiry, and most holders require higher rates. We notice sales of some 5700 bushels, in various lots, viz: 2000 bushels white at 34c. 300 sacks do. at 33c., 370 do. at 34c., and 200 do. Yellow at 35c. ℔ bushel.

Whiskey—320 bbls. Rectified sold at lower rates, viz: 100 bbls. from Levee (low proof) at 16½c., 152 do. at 16½c., and 75 do. at 16¾c. ℔ gal.

SOAP.—200 boxes Chillicothe Soap just received and for sale by
je3 MILLER & RICKETSON.
No. 170, Liberty 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 Margaret Carson, of 3d ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at her dwelling house in the county aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

MARGARET CARSON.

We the subscribers, citizens of the Third Ward, city of Pittsburgh 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.

Michael Daly, Wm Maclay, Isaac Walker, R Mackey, Wm Gilmore, John Cartwright, Moses Croswell, James A Knox, Matthew Patrick, T J Duncan, John Quinn, Wm. Stevensen. je3 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 John Williams of the Borough of Birmingham, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner has 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 WILLIAMS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of Birmingham, 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.

Edmund Walters, Joseph Ramsey, Isaac Wallace, Philip Jones, David Morgan, Washington Richards, Lewis Harcourt, John Pedder, John O'Leary, Thomas Blackmore, James Armstrong, J. W. Ramsey. je3-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 Lewis Rinehart of the first Ward city of Pittsburgh, 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 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.

LEWIS RINEHART.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 1st Ward, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Patterson, Jr., Wm. J. Miller, John Caldwell, E. W. Beach, John Patton, Hart Darah, Henry Earl, David McKee, Thos. K. Litch, James Polan, Edward Fendrick: June 3.

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 William Brown, of the Third Ward, Allegheny city, 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 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.

WILLIAM BROWN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Allegheny, 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.

Jacob Williams, James Carson, John Danver, Robt. Brown, James C. Adair, John Skiles, J. L. Charles Plumb, Eliias Sickels, Jr., John Henry. je 3-d3t*

Ladies Dress Goods.

JUST received from New York by Adams & Co's Express, the following styles of Ladies Dress Goods, which for beauty and cheapness cannot be surpassed in any of the Eastern Cities, viz:

Embroidered Gingham Robes, (new styles.)
Graduated Organdi do do;
Rich Gombri Bunges (silk and wool) very cheap;
Balzarines, *every price and quality.*
Rich styles Rep. Cashmere and De Laines;
French Gingham and Gingham Lawns;
Paris Printed Bernanni Cobalines, (a new article of Dress Goods, *very beautiful.*)
Graduated Muslin Robes;
White Embroidered do;

All the above goods have recently been purchased in the New York market since the great reduction of prices and will be sold at a small advance above Eastern cost by

A MORRIS,
je2 No. 65 Market st.

LAWNS—(FAST COLORS).—Another lot of Lawns just opened at A. Morris's, No 65 Market st.—warranted fast colors—which we are selling at 12½c per yard.
je2

Lawns Cheaper than Ever.

AT A. MORRIS'S No. 65 Market st. We have now on hand the cheapest lot of Lawns ever offered in this market. Such as are usually sold at 37½ cents we are selling at $1,50 the Dress Pattern, (9 yards.) Call and look at them.
je2

LOTS FOR SALE.—The building lots 20 by 80 ft. fronting on Bank and Virgin alley, situated in the rear of the Second Pres. Church, on Fifth st., between Wood and Market. They will be sold low.

Enquire of either of the Trustees—
H. Childs, J. T. Logan,
J. D. Williams, W. W. Wilson,
Walter Bryant, je 2-1w

GROUND PLASTER—On hand, and will be constantly supplied with a first rate article of Ground Plaster, which we will dispose of by the ton or barrel, to suit purchasers.

MARTIN & SMITH,
je1 56 Wood, bet. 3rd and 4th sts.

LOST,

A DRAFT drawn by P. M'Cormick, dated Pittsburgh, June 1st, 1846, at 10 days after sight payable at the Bank of Missouri, Saint Louis to the order of P. Mulvany (and by him endorsed) for $691 90, on Davis, Tilden & Richards, St. Louis and accepted by them, payment of it having been stopped, it is of no use to any one but the owner. Any information in regard to it by

P. M'CORMICK,
je3-d3t corner Market and Water sts.

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.

FOR GENTLEMENS' WEAR.—
Tweed and Summer Cloths, for Coats;
Barr'd Linen, for Summer Coats;
Summer Cassimeres;
New style Vestings;
Handsome printed corded muslin Cravats;
Silk Stocks, and self adjusting Stocks in great variety;
Muslin Shirts, with linen bosoms and collars;
Silk Under-shirts and Drawers;
Suspenders, Gloves;
Linen Cambric Hndkfs. and Silk do., &c., &c.
Newly received by B. E. CONSTABLE,
may 30 53 Market street.

Joseph Knox, formerly of Pittsburgh,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Pa., will practice to his profession in the counties of Cumberland, Dauphin, Adams, Perry and Juniata. Business in those counties intrusted to him will be attented to with promptness.
my23-d3m&wy.

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 "

3rd night of the engagement of the celebrated Mrs. MOWATT.

This Evening, will be performed the successful play of

THE LOVER'S SACRIFICE.

Mrs. Mowatt as *Margaret.*

To conclude with the Farce of

THE KING'S GARDENER.

☞Doors to open at a ½ before 7, Curtain to rise at ½ past 7.
je3

LINSEED OIL.—20 bbls Linseed Oil on consignment; and for sale by
je3 MILLER & RICKETSON.
No. 170, Liberty st.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Josiah Ankrim