THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

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

Congress,
WILSON M'CANDLESS, *of Peebles.*

Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Lawrenceville.*

Prothonotary,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, *of Allegheny.*

Assembly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK, *of Pittsburgh.*
ROBERT H. KERR, *of Allegheny.*
JOHN H. M'ELHENNY, *of Jefferson.*
JOSEPH COOPER, *of Moon.*

Commissioner for 3 years,
ROBERT DONALDSON, *of Wilkins.*

Commissioner for 1 year,
WM. BRYANT, *of Pittsburgh.*

Auditor for 3 years,
WILLIAM EWING, *of Robinson.*

Auditor for 1 year,
N. PATTERSON, *of Birmingham.*

Coroner,
LEWIS WEYMAN, *Allegheny.*

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

Pennsylvania Railroad.

SECOND DAY.—The Commissioners meet at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjourned at 3 P. M., *not a share of the stock was taken.*

The Tariff Bill.

The whig papers throughout the state, are laboring with an industry and zeal worthy of a better cause, to place the Democracy of Pennsylvania in a false position in reference to the great question of the Tariff. They assert with much boldness, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been faithless to their pledges—that they have been false to the people, in short, that they have duped and deceived them. If called upon for the proof, they will refer to the fact that the Democracy of this state supported the election of Mr. POLK, instead of pointing to the course of the Legislature of our own state, and the votes of the Democratic Representatives and Senators in Congress, on the Tariff question.

It is but fair that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should be judged by *their own acts*, and not held responsible, and condemned for measures which have not received their sanction. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have throughout supported the Tariff policy, cannot be questioned; indeed, the votes of her delegation proves conclusively that such is the fact. The Democracy of the middle states, especially of New York and Pennsylvania, have been the consistent supporters of a fair Tarifl policy. We annex the votes of the Middle and Eastern states on the Tariff bills of 1816, 1824, 1828, 1832 and 1842:

Vote on the tariff of 1816. Vote on the tariff of 1824.

Eastern States.					
Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.		Yeas.	Nays. Absent.
0	0	0	Maine	1	6 0
1	3	2	N. H.	1	5 0
5	1	0	Vermont	5	0 0
7	4	9	Mass.	1	11 1
2	0	0	R. I.	2	0 0
2	2	3	Ct.	5	1 0
17	10	14		15	23 1
Middle States.					
20	2	5	New York	26	8 0
5	0	1	New Jersey	6	0 0
17	3	3	Penn.	24	1 1
0	0	2	Delaware	1	0 0
2	5	2	Maryland	3	6 0
44	10	13		60	15 1

Vote on the tariff of 1828. Vote on the tariff of 1832.

Eastern States.					
Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.		Yeas.	Nays. Absent.
0	7	0	Maine	6	1 0
4	2	0	N. H.	5	0 1
2	11	0	Mass.	5	5 1
1	1	0	R. I.	0	2 1
4	2	0	Ct.	2	3 1
5	0	0	Vermont	0	3 2
16	23	0		17	17 3
Middle States.					
27	7	1	New York	27	2 5
5	0	1	N. Jersey	3	3 0
23	0	3	Pa.	11	12 0
1	0	0	Delaware	0	1 0
1	5	3	Maryland	8	0 1
57	12	8		52	18 6

VOTE ON THE TARIFF OF 1842.

Eastern States			
States.	Yeas.	Nays	Absent.
Maine	3	2	3
New Hampshire		4	2
Massachusetts	10	1	1
Vermont	5		
Rhode Island	2		
Connecticut	6		
Middle States.			
New York	23	10	7
New Jersey	6		
Pennsylvania	20		8
Delaware	1		
Maryland	4	3	1
	54	13	16

From the above it will be seen that New England voted against the increase of duties in 1824 and 1828, and was tied on the compromise bill of 1832. The middle states, including New York and Pennsylvania, at all times stood firm, casting a heavy majority in favor of the Tariff policy.

We admit that there exists at present a strong feeling amongst the people of the South and West, against the Tariff of 1842; but the arguments used against the measure, so far as we have read them, are not new. Leading and influential Federalists in the New England states used the same reasoning in opposition to the Tariff bills of 1820, 1824 and 1828; as we will presently prove to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced of all parties.

Mr. WEBSTER violently opposed the Tariff bill of 1820, and at a meeting held in Fanuel Hall, Boston, on the 3d of October 1820, he supported and voted for the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned, and imposed *for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of government, but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class of men are equally inconsistent with the principles of our constitution and with sound policy.*

That the supposition that, until the proposed tariff or some similar measure be adopted, we are, and shall be, dependent on foreigners for the means of subsistence and defence, is, in our opinion, altogether *fallacious and fanciful, and derogatory to the character of the nation.*

That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefitted by that tariff *favor great capitalists rather than personal industry, or the owners of small capitals, and therefore that we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.*"

But let us see on what *grounds* these resolutions were then commended to the *unanimous* judgement of the good people of Boston. Here is a passage from the argument of the master-spirit of the occasion. In addressing the Faneuil Hall meeting, Mr. Webster said:

"There is a power in names, and those who had pressed the tariff on Congress, and on the country, had represented it as immediately, and almost exclusively, connected with domestic industry and national independence. *In his opinion, no measure could prove more injurious to the domestic industry of the country*, and nothing more fanciful than the opinion that national independence rendered such a measure necessary. *He certainly thought it might be doubted whether Congress would not be acting somewhat against the spirit and intention of the constitution in exercising a power to control essentially pursuits and occupations of individuals in their private concerns;* a power to force great and sudden changes, both of occupation and property, upon individuals, *not as incidental to the exercise of any other power, but as a substantial and direct power.* If such changes *were wrought incidentally, only, and were the necessary consequence of such impost as Congress, for the leading purpose of revenue, should enact, then they could not be complained of.—But he doubted whether Congress fairly possessed the power of turning the incident into the principal;* and instead of leaving manufactures to the protection of such laws as would be passed with a primary regard to revenue, of enacting laws *with the avowed object of giving a preference to particular manufactures*, with an entire disregard to *all the considerations of revenue*; and instead of laying such imposts *as would best answer the purpose of raising revenue*, with the least burden to the public, carrying the impost on certain articles to a burdensome extent, *with a full knowledge that the increase of duty will diminish the amount of revenue raised.*"

Mr. WEBSTER also opposed the Tariff bill of 1824. We take the following extract from a speech made by him against the bill:

Extract from a speech of the Hon Daniel Webster, upon the tariff, 1824.

"To begin with the article of iron. Our whole annual consumption of this article is supposed by the chairman of the committee to be 48,500 or 50,000 tons. Let us suppose the latter. The amount of our own manufacture he estimates, I think, at 17,000 tons. The present duty on the imported article, is $15 per ton; and as this duty causes, of course, an equivalent augmentation of the price of the home manufacture, the whole increase of price is equal to $750,000 annually.—This sum we pay on a raw material, and on an absolute necessary of life. The bill proposes to raise the duty from $15 to $22 50 per ton, which would be equal to $1,125,000 on the whole annual consumption. So that, suppose the point of prohibition which is aimed at by some gentlemen to be attained, the consumption of the article would pay this last mentioned sum every year to the producers of it, over and above the price at which they could supply themselves with the same article from other sources. There would be no mitigation of this burden, except from the prospect, whatever that might be, that iron would fall in value, by domestic competition, after the importation should be prohibited. It would be easy, I think, to show that it cannot fall; and supposing for the present that it shall not, the result will be, that we shall pay annually a sum of $1,125,000 constantly augmented, too, by increased consumption of the article, *to support a business that cannot support itself.* It is of no consequence to the argument that this sum is expended at home; so it would be, *if we taxed the poor to support any other useless and expensive establishments* to build another Capitol, for example, or incur an unnecessary expense of any sort. The question still is, are the money, time, and labor, well laid out in these cases? The present price of iron at Stockholm, I am assured by importers, is $53 per ton on board, $18 in the yard before loading, and probably not far from $10 at the mines. Freight, insurance, &c., may be fairly estimated at $15, to which add our present duty of $15 more, and these two last sums, together with the cost on board at Stockholm, give $83 as the cost of Swedes iron in our market. In fact, it is said to have been sold last year at $81 50 to $82 per ton."

In 1832, Mr. Adams, as chairman of the Committe on Manufactures, made a report to the House of Representatives, in which he touched the Tariff question. It will be seen by the following extract from the report that he too assails a favorite doctrine of the advocates of a high protective Tariff.

Extract from the report of J. Q. Adams, chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, in 1832.

"The doctrine that duties of impost *cheapen* the price of the articles upon which they are levied, seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense. But its supporters first appeal with confidence to the fact, that most of the articles upon additional duties were levied by the tariff of 1828, have since that time considerably fallen in price; and then they urge that it must be so, by the excitement of *competition* in the market. It is certainly contrary to the natural course of things that an addition to the cost should be a reduction of the price of an article. True it is, that the duty gives a spur to the production of the article at home. The price of any article in the market must always depend upon the relative condition of the demand and supply at the time and place of sale. But very slight variations of time or place affect often, to a very great extent, the relative proportion of the demand and supply, and, consequently, the price of the article. Now the conclusion can be drawn from the fact that, subsequently to the tariff of 1828, the prices of the articles upon which the duties were then increased have fallen, unless from other circumstances it can be shown that the increase of the duty was the *cause* of the fall in price; nor will it be sufficient, to prove so strange a paradox, to account for it by the excitement of *competition*. Wherever there is a profitable market there will be *competition*. Had the tariff of 1828 never been enacted, the *competition* in our markets would have been as great, and would have been as effectual to reduce the price as it has been with the aggravation of duties. In that *competition* our own manufactures might not indeed have shared; but it would have existed in all its force between those who furnished the supply, and could not have failed to reduce the prices to the level of the moderate profit necessary to the existence of the trade."

"The incidental effect of competition in the market, excited on the part of the domestic manufacturer, by the aggravation of the duty upon the corresponding article imported from abroad, to reduce the price of the article, must be transient and momentary. *The general and permanent effect must be to increase the price of the article to the extent of the additional duty, and it is then paid by the consumer.*"

It is proper that we should state that we find these extracts used by a western Representative in a speech in favor of McKays bill. Indeed, the southern and western opponents of the tariff of 1842, have freely, and we presume effectually too used the arguments employed by the whigs of New England, against the tariff bills of 1820 and 1824.

It is certainly wickedly unjust to charge the Democracy of Pennsylvania with having deceived or duped the people—the votes given above show how consistent has been their course in reference to the revenue policy of the country. Why not assail Mr. WEBSTER, and other whigs of the eastern states, for having at an early day scattered throughout the union arguments against the tariff policy? Why not assail Mr. Clay, for having protected the tariff of 1828?

How is it now? The Pennsylvania Delegation in the House, with a single exception voted against M'Kay's bill, yet are they charged with faithlessness to the interests of the state, and with having duped the people. There is, however, abundant consolation in the fact, that the people cannot be deceived by such vile falsehoods.

DEBT OF MEXICO.—Gen. Thompson, in his work of Mexico, estimates the debt of the Republic at little less than $100,000,000. Of this amount, something more than $60,000,000 are due to foreigners, including a debt of 36,000,000 of the Viceroyal Government, which was assumed by Mexico after her independence, and 25,000,000 more to Mexican citizens.

BELLIGERANT SOLDIERS.—We learn from the Albany Citizens that the Emmet Guards had a disgraceful fight in their drill room on Monday night; one had his throat partly cut, another—and report says two—suffered severely from the effects of bruises on the head made by slung shot, and not a few were pounded vigorously.

The Mexican War.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the support of volunteers and other troops engaged in the Mexican war, during the year 1847.

Also, from the same committee, a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes for such sums as the exigences of the Government may require, and in the place of such as have been redeemed, to cause others to be issued, but not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars of this emission, outstanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations of the act of Oct. 1837, except that the authority to issue Treasury Notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.

The second section provides, that if the President shall see fit, he may contract for a portion of the amount by a loan, and issue therefor U States stocks under the limitations of the Act of 1842, provided that the whole amount of Treasury notes and stock shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, and that no commission shall be allowed for the negotiation of the loan; also that the said stock shall be redeemable at a period not longer than ten years from the issue thereof. The rate of interest to be six per cent, and no part thereof to be disposed of at less than par. No salaried clerk to receive any extra compensation for signing or preparing such Treasury notes, nor shall any extra clerks be employed beyond those already provided for by law.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—We may, as usual, expect a goodly number of items to record under the above head, but so far the account of but one has reached us, which occurred at Harrisburg. A letter to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says.—"There was a very serious accident occured to-day which has spread a general gloom over the members of this community. This afternoon a squad of Capt. Seiler's fine company, appointed to fire the national salute, were performing that duty, and had fired several loads from a brass six pounder, when, as they were about charging again, the cischarge prematurely took place, blowing W. B. Rodney and Solomon Snyder over, in doing which Snyder's arm was so much shattered as to require amputation, which operation was immediately performed; it did him no injury other than this. He is now doing very well. Rodney's front teeth were knocked out of his mouth, his chin regularly split in twain, and his eyes blinded completely. The physicians in attendance say he will never recover his eyesight—indeed, they do not suppose he can survive the accident 24 hours as they think he must be injured inwardly."

Further Foreign extracts from papers received by the Britannia.

We yesterday gave exclusively, by magnetic telegraph, an account of the news by the Britannia. Our files of London and Liverpool papers have since come to hand, from which we make the following additional extracts, which will be found to be both interesting and important:

Baltimore Sun.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Times.]

The Corn. Bill.—All fears for the safety of the corn bill are over. The most critical stage—that of the committee—has been passed triumphantly, and with a numerical strength greater than was anticipated.

The House of Lords went into committee on the bill last Monday. On the first night the Duke of Buckingham moved an amendentmet, the effect of which, if carried, would have entailed upon the country a permanent sliding scale, varying from four shillings to ten shilings per quarter.

This is the import duty which corn will have to pay until February, 1849, when a nominal duty of a shilling per quarter is to be imposed for registry. The Duke, in proposing his amendment, did so in a tame, hum-drum speech, which showed that he had no faith in its success. The votes showed a clear majority of thirty-three against it. There was a large number of peers on either side, and as proxies are not admissible in committee, the supporters of the Government were far more numerous than previous calculations pointed at.

[*From Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times*]

Commercial.—The wheather during the last fortnight has been intensely oppressively hot—too hot to move or almost to think. The thermometer, at times, has reached a tropical altitude.—The excessive warmth has been without a parallel in England during the last sixteen or twenty years. That afflicting visitation of Heaven, rarely witnessed in this country, death by *coups de soleil*, has been frequent in different parts of the land.

But the growing crops, notwithstanding the excessive heat, look beautiful. There has been little rain, but the dews at night and morn have been frequent and refreshing, and with the glorious sunshine above, are bringing forward the produce of the fields magnificently. The harvest promises to be abundant, and, what is hardly of less consequence, early—the earliest, indeed, for years past.

The prospect for the English farmers is cheerless, but he has to to thank his *too dear* friends, the monopolists, for it all. An immense quality of foreign wheat and flour will be released from bond at the low rate of duty when the corn bill has passed, and this will be thrown on the market just as the agriculturist is sweeping the produce of his prolific fields into the granary. Prices will come down, there will be an agricultural panic, and the cry of "the corn bill has done it" will be raised.

The next battle on the free trade ground will take place in sugar, an article which has too long "taken in" the country. The sugar duties expire on the 5th proximo, and some modification must be introduced before that time. Peel's views have not transpired, no opportunity for developing them has been afforded him. The interminable coercion bill occupies the front of the political stage, and engrosses the attention of the chief actors.

Lord John Russel has a scheme for reducing the duty on slave as well as colonial Sugar, on a scale extending over four years, at the end of which time colonists will have to shift for themselves in the absence of that now repudiated doctrine—"protection." As all duty on Corn will cease in less than three years, it is desireable that Sugar, except for revenue, should be placed on an equally advantageous footing. But we are at the beginning of the end. The consumption of Sugar in this country would be increased to an almost incalculable extent with a low rate of duty, and the extinction of the stupid and dishonest cant about slave grown Sugar.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business.—The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the baseless fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyds still cling ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England.—The Paris paper *La Presse*, asserts as a fact, that many American orders have been countermanded in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The war itself has exercised the pens and the tongues of all the professional politicians in the old world. In the early stage of the struggle on the banks of the Rio Grande, when the American forces sustained one or two trifling guerilla reverses, a good deal of sympathy was shewn for the Mexicans, and if Jonathan had suffered more, the sorr.w, we grieve to add, would not have been intense. But when the Britannia arrived with an account of the battles of "Palo Alto" and the "Palm Ravine," in which the Mexican, on what they claim as their own soil, with a force two or three times greater than their antagonists, were "wollopped" by the Americans, all sympathy disappeared, and *contempt* was the feeling universally felt and unequivocally expressed. A brave people can afford no sympathy with poltroons. The bird that cannot fight on his own dunghill is only fit to grace the spit.

By the way, the brief and lucid despatches of Gen. Taylor have attracted much admiration.—His pen, like his sword, deals only in the practical. Merit is generally allied with modesty; and as he judiciously refrained from playing the braggart on paper, the same self confidence, it is clear, sustains him in the field.

[From the London Times June 15]

War between Mexico and the United States.—The despatches of General Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the absence of of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet with in narratives of American exploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the causes of this war, and of the political motive in which it originated, the behaviour of the American general and his troops deserves to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary demonstrates the utter inability of that government to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion; and it degrade the descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations.

(From the Morning Chronicle of June 16.)

The detailed commercial accounts from the United States have excited considerable attention; they show how extremely sensitive a great commercial country, as America unquestionably is, is of any cause which unsettles business and disturbs credit. The mercantile class, in all the large places of business, and especially in New Orleans and New York, have already suffered so much from the alarm and discredit which the Mexican war has created, and particularly by the certain withdrawal of the government deposits from the banks to provide for the war expenses, that we must expect that a resort to hostilities on the Oregon question will be more than ever an unpopular thing with those classes.

Moreover, the dealers and farmers in the western states have also discovered how quickly their interests are effected by any cause which interrupts commerce. "Western produce has accumulated at New Orleans, and was unsaleable, owing to the great tightness of money." War, therefore, is more than ever unpopular, and it is generally hoped in the city that so favorable an opportunity may not be lost for negotiating, upon terms equally favorable to both countries, to the settlements of the Oregon dispute.

[*From the Manchester Guardian of June* 17.]

We are somewhat surprised to find many parties assuming that the victories on the Rio Grande prove the utter inability of the Mexicans to contend with the United States troops, and that they will put a speedy end to the war. We never doubted the success of the Americans in pitched battles, if the Mexicans should be unwise enough to engage in them; nor do we now doubt the ability of Gen. Taylor to drive his enemies from Matamoras, and to penetrate into Mexico, as far as the nature of the country and his ability to procure supplies will enable him: but if the Mexicans are firm, the real contest will be then only beginning.

American Pet.—A vessel called the London Hannah Sprague, has arrived in the St. Catharine's dock from Boston, U. S., having a cargo consisting entirely of ice, and comprising the large quantity of 600 tons of the article. A further arrival of 564 tons from the same port has also reached London per the Hizaide. The article is in large blocks, and in an excellent state of preservation. Since the arrivals of ice which recently took place from Norway and other parts of the north of Europe, which have ceased from the time they were last noticed, this is the first importation of the article which has taken place from any foreign country, and it will no doubt, if the present sultry weather should continue, be in very general request.

State of the Crops.—The weather is, and has been for some weeks past, delightful, but oppressively hot. Following as it has done the heavy rains of a very wet spring, the earth promises an early and abundant harvest. The wheat crop, both in this and the sister kingdome, is likely to be most luxuriant and ripe at an unusually early period. The corn crop seems to have suffered a little from the scorching nature of the weather, and in some places by vermin.

Reports begin to spread respecting the blight amongst the potato crops. It has been reported as visiting the neighborhood of Glasgow and Dublin, and a correspondent of the Gardner's Chronicle mentions that it had shown itself at Portugal. No doubt the state of the disease, if it actually exists, has been exaggerated. In connexion with this subject, it should be remarked, that the original cause of the potato murrain was supposed to have been the cold, wet spring and summer of 1845, whereas the present summer has up to this period, been characterized by a want of rains and extreme heat; the disorder, if it really exists, cannot therefore have been occasioned by the weather.

France and the annexation of Texas.—The proceedings in the chambers have been without interest for the foreign reader. The chamber will terminate its labors on the 20th; on the 6th or 7th of July it will be dissolved, and the elections will take place on the 1st of August.

Texas had, on its being declared independent, entered into a commercial treaty with France very favorable to the latter. In a discussion in the Chamber, a deputy demanded that the maintenance of that treaty should be insisted upon, notwithstanding the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Minister of Commerce stated that negotiations on the subject were in progress.

Rome, June 12.—We fear some further troubles in this part of the world. The "Assemblee Constituante" has proposed to take the property of the communes and make them the means of supporting the people. Against any such measure the Bernois protest most loudly, and will sooner begin another revolution than permit it.

From Graham's Magazine for July, 1846.

THE BUILDERS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, nor low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care,
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stair-ways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending, and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of sky.

TO THE PUBLIC and to my original Constituents, in my election for the office of Coroner of Allegheny County, I return my sincere and unequivocal thanks at the present time. I offered myself as a candidate for re-nomination at the Convention, and at the solicitation of numerous Democrats, I became one, with the perfect assurance that I would be the nominee, which by some designing cause failed.

My friends and constituents indignant at the course pursued against my nomination, have repeatedly solicited I should become a Volunteer Candidate, and offered to support me. Having maturely weighed the matter in justice to the principles of Democracy, I do hereby decline becoming a Volunteer Candidate, returning, as I have before, many thanks to those interested in my prosperity and welfare—hoping at the same time, that I have discharged my official duties without blemish. Yours, very respectfully,

DAVID HARTZ.
jy10

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JULY.

W. Eichbaum, W. A. Hill, J. Shipton

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

4 FEET SCANT WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver.
Declaration, Zinzey, Cincinnati.
Financier, Zoumtz, "
Zanesville Packet, Scales, Zanesville.
Hudson, Ebbert, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Talisman, Muntfort, St. Louis.
Columbia, O'Neil, Louisville.
Island Packet, Dovery, Wheeling.
Hudson, Ebbert, "
Zanesville Packet, Scales, Zanesville.
Tom Corwin, Bugher, St. Louis.

Office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING *Thursday, July* 9, 1846.

BUSINESS—Still continues exceedingly dull, and will we presume remain in the present inactive state for some weeks to come; their has not been the slightest change in any of our quotations since last week.

The rivers are falling rapidly, last night at dark their being but four feet water in the channel.

The canal is in excellent order, and the amount of produce shipped eastward during the past few weeks has been very great.

ASHES—still remain inactive, and prices nominal—Pots 2½@3c; Pearls, 3½@3¾c; Scorchings, 2½@2½.

BEANS—In middling fair demand at former quotations.

BEESWAX—Good yellow command 28 cts.

BROOMS—are dull at from 75 to $2,00 as to quality.

BUTTER—No demand; keg, nominal at 6½@7c per lb.

CHEESE—Remains at last week's quotations.—Western Reserve commands 5½@5¾ according to quality.

COTTON YARNS—The market is very dull and inactive, price, still sold at 15@16c.

FLOUR—for three or four weeks past the Market has been perfectly lifeless and still remains without activity or the least symptoms of amination. Prices continued at last quotations—$2,50@$2,70 for good to prime.

FISH—Herring $6,25, Shad $8,25@8,50, No. 3 Mackerel, S. $8,75; do N. $9,50 do No. 2 S. $9,00

GROCERIES—Sugar, Coffee and Molasses remain without alteration since last quotation, and nothing doing in the market.

GRAIN—Wheat 60@66c; Rye 52; Corn 31@32 Oats 29@32; very dull.

PROVISIONS—The market continues dull and prices low. Hams assorted 5½@6c; Shoulders 5¾@6; Sides 4¾@5; Lard is not much in demand, kegs sell for 5½@5¾; nothing doing.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville—Per str Zanesville Packet; 70 bbls tobacco, 3 bbls lard, 86 bbls pork, 18 sacks wool, 21 casks bacon, 7 bxs do, 2 bxs mds, 500 bush oats, 20 doz brooms.

Wheeling—Per str Hudson; 8 hhds tobacco, 130 bbls flour, 115 pcs plough castings, 209 sacks wool, 5 casks bacon, 8½ bxs glass.

Cincinnati—Per str Financier; 100 tierces hams, 2 bags ginseng, 120 tons pig metal, 47 sacks wool 16 sacks oats, 1 bbl lard, 5 grind stones, 2 cables

Per str Declaration; 120 bags wool, 3 bxs mds, 115 bags feathers, 53 bags ginseng, 2 casks beeswax, 19 bbls peach brandy, 99 bags feathers, 1 bale coonskins.

Monongahela Improvement.—Per str Consul; 3 bales mds 3 bags rags, 4 horses 1 buggy.

Per str Louis M'Lane; 103 pcs boiler iron, 250 kegs nails 270, pcs iron, 401½ bxs glass.

INDIGO—1 case manilla;
50 lbs S. F.
25 " Fig Blue, For sale by
J. D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.
jy10

TOBACCO—10 boxes 16s, 12s, 8s, 5s, 1 w, lump Tobacco;
19 Kegs Pittsburgh cavendish;
5 " " plug;
4 " " No. 1 6 twist For sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.

SUNDRIES.—50 matts cassia;
6 matts Olive oil;
2 " " underwoods pickles ass'd;
2 " " rose water;
2 " " pure extract lemon;
20 " " Kentucky mustard in canisters;
10 boxes star candles;
100 kegs pure lead;
50 " No. 1 "
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.
jy10

SUGAR.—5 hhds N. O. sugar;
5 bbls small loaf;
5 " " crushed and pulverized;
50 " " N. O. molasses;
5 " " sugar house "
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.
jy10

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the steam Grist Mill of George M. Evans, corner of Water street and Redoubt alley, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of July 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:

Three pair Mill stones 30 inches, three do. do. 24 inches, a large assortment of ploughs, consisting of Crane, Half Patent, True American Eagle, Left Hand, and other ploughs of various sizes. Also a large assortment of Plough Shares of different sizes, with a great variety of other Plough castings, Plough beams, Plough patterns, Plough handles, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A lot of round stoves, various sizes, cooking stoves, wagon boxes, and-irons, hollow ware, several pairs scales, 1 pair wheat scales, wrought iron scales, 1 scale beam.

ALSO,

Trucks, harness, 1 cart, 3 farmers mills, turning lath's, 1 corn cob breaker, three fly wheels, 1 large morris wheel pattern, 1 last lathe, 1 drill press, 1 grind stone, a lot of tools and bellows in blacksmith-shop, a lot cast iron flasks, a lot wood flasks, 1 cross cut saw, 1 pair grain rubbers, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the property of George M. Evans, at the suit of Thomas Hamilton and Sarah T. Evans and to be sold by ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, July 8th, 1846.
jy9-td&w.

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.

USE *Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy* for colds, coughs, consumption, bronchitis, &c., if you are suffering with any of the numerous complaints which it is intended to cure. You cannot, in the entire list of Syrups, Balsams Expectorants, &c., find a remedy that is more worthy of trial—that has proved itself more valuable, or even its equal. There is probably no medical preparation of the present age that has so rapidly advanced in public favor—that has so speedily won an enviable popularity, and that solely by the reputation of its wonderful merits. Since its introduction into the Western country, it has built up for itself a name which has thrown completely into the shade all the old standard preparations for the cure of this large and exceedingly distressing class of diseases. If you are affected with any of the complaints which have their origin in a cold, do not neglect it a single day, but make immediate use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and if it is in the power of medicine to give relief, you will be speedily and effectually cured.

For sale in Pittsburgh, by WM. JACKSON, *at his Patent Medicine Warehouse*, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st., Pittsburgh. jy9

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	"

Last night of the season.

On Saturday Evening will be performed the Drama of

SCHINDERHANNES,
THE ROBBER OF THE RHINE.

To conclude with the nautical drama of

PAUL JONES,
OR THE PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.

Long Tom Coffin, ... Mr. J. DOWLING.
Kate Plowden, ... Mrs. LEWIS.

☞Doors to open at ½ before 7, Curtain to rise at ½ past 7. jy10

NOTICE—The co-partnership of Holdship & Browne being dissolved on the 28th day of April last, by the decease of M. K. Browne, all persons indebted are notified to pay to Messrs. Hill & Browne, (at the old stand, No. 87 Wood street,) they being duly authorized to wind up the entire business of the late firm, without delay.

ELIZA A. HOLDSHIP,
Surviving Partner.
DAVID L. BROWNE,
Administrator of the estate of M K Browne.
jy7-1m

Blakely and Mitchell,
Offices on Penn and Smithfield sts.

AGENTS for the Old Black Ball Line of Liverpool and New York Packets.

Remittances made as usual to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in sums of one pound sterling and upwards—payable in any town of importance in Great Britain and Ireland.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can have them brought out by the above splendid line, on the 15th and 16th of any month. jy7

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE BOOKS for the subscription of shares to the stock of the "Pennsylvania Rail Road," will be opened at the St. Charles Hotel, corner of Wood and Third streets, on Wednesday morning next; the eighth day of July, at 9 o'clock, and will continue open until 3 o'clock of that and of each consecutive day for ten days.

The Commissioners named in the act of Incorporation are requested to meet on the morning of the same day, at the same place, at 8 o'clock.

Benj. Bakewell, Wm. Eichbaum,
Joshua Hanna, Wm. McKnight,
Wm. Larimer, J. Carothers,
H. M. Watts, John S. Littell.
jy7

JULES HAUEL'S PATENT EAU LUSTRAL HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This universally approved and admired article, free from ardent spirits, pungent essential oil, and other destructive materials cleans the hair expeditiously, renders it beautifully bright, and imparts to it the delicate fragrance of the flowers. Hair washed with, this Extract soon becomes pleasantly soft and luxuriant in its growth, and it will positively bring in new hair on bald heads by its use; and hair that has been made harsh, and is turning gray and falling out, by the use of spirits or other improper preparations, will soon be restored to its natural color and brilliancy by a few applications of the Eau Lustral.

☞A Premium awarded at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Sold by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of 6th and Wood streets.
jy8

DRY GOODS, Furniture, Ice Chests, or Refrigerators, at Auction.

At M'Kenna's No. 114 Wood street, near Fifth, to-morrow Thursday July 9th, at 10 o'clock will be sold a large lot of Dry Goods

At 2 o'clock same day, 2 Ice Chests or Refrigerators, Furniture, &c.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
jy8

17 Building Lots at Auction.

AT 3 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday the 18th inst., on the premises, will be sold without reserve, seventeen very handsomely situated building lots in the city district near Laceyville, being part of the plan of lots laid out by Alexander Miller, Esq., numbered 27 to 43 inclusive, and recorded in the office for recording Deeds, &c., in Book 3 Z, Vol. 73, Page 541, nine of which have a front of 22 to 24 feet on Duncan street, and extend back 120 feet. The other eight have each a front of 24 feet on De Villier street and extend back 104 feet.

A plan of the lots may be seen at the Auction Room, and any further information given by the subscriber. Terms, one-third cash, balance payable in 12 and 18 months with interest.

Expense of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers. Title indisputable and free from all incumbrances.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
jy9

Thousands call every Day,

TO SEE the great assortment of New Books and cheap publications that are received daily, at COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 4th street. The latest received are as follows:

Mexico—Its Geography, its People, and its Institutions, with a map by T. J. Farnham.

Ormond, or the Secret Witness, a Novel, by Chas. Brockden Brown.

Klosterheim, or the Mask, a tale of the wars in Germany, by the English Opium Eater.

Living Age No. 111.

Livonian Tales; three for only 12½ cents.

Brownson's Review for July.

The American Flora, by A. B. Strong, M. D., Botams, now publishing in numbers.

Illustrated Wandering Jew, No. 15.

Pictorial History of England, No. 3