A BASHFUL WOMAN.

BY M. M. NOAH.

Little did we think when, a few days ago we recounted the miseries of a bashful man, and actually wrote an advertisement for him for a wife, (by-the-by, he has got her,) that we should be favored with the distresses of a bashful woman; but so it is—"the evils that flesh is heir to" are by no means confined to the masculine gender; and the saying is as true as it is trite, that "we shall have our troubles."

Among the letters which the mail brings to our desk, I opened one in a delicate female hand-writing, such a one as cannot well be mistaken for a man's—a little round hand, cleanly written, and neatly folded, and sealed with a purple medallion wafer. I always open such first, as it were by instinct. The lady, with whom I had the pleasure of a slight acquaintance, after sundry compliments to taste, ingenuity, etc., gave me an invitation to call at her house, and examine some choice specimens of wax flowers; etc. etc. which herself and sister had manufactured for some charitable fair or other.

I am always at the service of the ladies—whether to see their paintings, examine their handy needle-work, hear the recitations of those who wish to follow the stage, or listen to the vocalist who desires an engagement for the opera.

Her exhibition of wax flowers, of needle-work screens, scrap-tables: etc. etc. was really creditable to her taste, ingenuity and application; and after some desultory conversation on modern education and pursuits—something about the Lucretius, Portias, etc. etc. of old, she broke forth thus:

"Appropos of the retiring habits and unobtrusive modesty of those illustrious females, I read the other day some remarks in your paper, very pointed and appropriate, concerning a bashful man; now, has it ever occurred to you that there are situation in life very embarrassing to us females, and that if there be any bashful men with cause, there are powerful ones calculated also to make bashful women!"

"So, so," said I to myself, "it is something more melting than wax which I am fated to listen to. Why, yes, madam, there are many situations in life, accidental or natural, which must be very embarrassing to a lady; but still they are to be overcome by perseverance and address; but embarrassment does not always imply bashfulness."

"Very true; but they are very nearly related, and run so naturally into each other, that a separation is as difficult as a matrimonial divorce. Your applicant for a wife was put to his trumps from the simple fact that he had no female acquaintance at all; now there are many females who have abundance of male friends and admirers, but who are still from many causes far removed from the chances of matrimony."

"Name one, madam," said I, "and we must attempt to remove it."

"Can you Editors be trusted with a secret."

"Oh, assuredly; we are as secret as women, and as close as a double cylinder printing-machine."

"Ring the bell for some refreshments. it is near two o'clock. You must know that there are three of us sisters, all spinsters—not old, nor, as you will say, if you have any gallantry, ill-favored. We have all had good educations; English at Mrs. Okill's French and dancing at Madame Chegary's. Our father, a dear good soul, indulges us in every reasonable desire; dressing in the fashion, and of the best; the opera, comedy, the assemblies, and a grand party or two every year, but our evening soirées are the most sociable, comfortable and rational, tea and toast, music and dancing, a quadrille or two, sandwick and negus, conversation and reading, until nearly eleven, when our beaux take their leave. Now our father is a business man; up at daybreak, and seldom at leisure until after dark; his head, of course, filled with all kinds of business speculations. It is our wish that when he comes home at night, he should forget the business of the day, and like a man of the world skim over the surface of every other topic but business; but, alas! it is the never ending, never dying passion. If he finds me seriously engaged in a conversation with a young gentleman, whom I like and who I hope likes me, just at the moment when we are beginning to be sentimental and somewhat confidential; when he earnestly talks, and I seriously listen, father thrusts his benevolent phiz between us and begins—

"Well, any arrival this evening? wind quite fair—had a good day's work—country merchants tomahting in—let them come—plenty of goods—take any kind of money now, aint particular—how are you off for French goods? I'm picking up a few cases—I think I smell a fight, and had better be prepared—canals will soon be open—transportation somewhat reduced—hope our country friends will be prepared with the needful—we must accommodate them, however, eh?"

"Thus, sir, he interrupts us at a most critical moment, and turns a tide of conversation, which is probably flowing through a bed of roses, over the rugged and pebbly path of business. French goods, calicoes, challeys, and calamancoes—how provoking!"

"My dear madam, and why not expostulate with him on such *mal appropos* interruptions?"

"I have done so a hundred times, but he contends that if girls expect husbands, they must keep the young men at a distance, and the more they advance the more we should recede; then he continually quotes from scripture the examples of the modest, bashful and admirable wives of the patriarchs."

"Well, could you not explain to his satisfaction?"

"Could I not indeed I do so; for the other evening I flatly denied his position, and run up stairs for the old family bible and read the following to him in corroboration of my opinion:

"And they called Rebecca, and said unto her Wilt thou go with this man? and she said, *I will go.*"

"There, father, there you have it," said I; "the dear, honest, unsophisticated girl! no silly bashfulness—no wavering, hesitating inclinations; she comes up to the mark like a girl of the world, at once, and says to the man of her heart, "*I will go!*"

"Well, this pothered him a little!"

"No, not at all; he attempted to explain it away to suit his own interpretation; in short, it is indeed, very embarrassing to us, and really makes me as bashful as your friend who advertised for a wife."

The lady was right; and her case is not a singular one, and I reflected upon it as I walked home to dinner. More good matches are spoiled than are made in this world; and if, as it is said, matches are made in heaven, the good angel whose breath is about to fan the spark into a flame, is frequently disappointed by the raven wings and croaking voice of the evil spirit. Many a clever fellow is driven from the presence of the girl he loves by the caprice of a father or mother, or a prejudice of a brother, or the unconquerable aversion of an old maiden aunt; one finds fault with his family—the other thinks he is not devoted to business—a third considers him unfashionable, and a fourth declares him to be unpolished. Every member of the family has some prejudice to indulge—some defect to point out—as if they were to marry the man, and not the party most interested. Girls must be discreet in making their choice, and fathers reasonable in giving their consent. Too much must not be expected on either side; something must be left to the doctrine of chances, for perfection is unreasonable. If, therefore, parents will not allow girls to choose for themselves, neither will they choose for them, at least they should not allow unnecessary obstacles to be thrown in the way of a fair choice or a fair chance.

☞ An illustration of the modern way of saying *yes*:—

John, wilt thou have this woman for thy wife,
And love her well and truly all thy life?
Said John, with nod intended for a bow,
"I won't have any body else I vow."
And for husband wilt thou have this youth,
And love him with fidelity and truth?
His Reverence said unto the lovely she,
Who blushing answered, "Yes sir-*ree*."

☞ Mr. Clay, in a late letter to some Eastern ladies, very graciously acknowledged the receipt of a present of a fine silver walter.

It strikes us that the ladies have played off upon "gallant Harry," a very sly sarcasm. Where is there such a waiter as Henry Clay?—a more polished waiter?—of long service?—a waiter that has waited more and to less purpose?—a waiter that is still a waiter, and by the irrevocable laws of fate, is ever doomed to be a *waiter*.

Ah, those vimin!—their's was the very acuteness of cruelty!—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 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.*

Col. M'Candless—The Tariff.

The editor of the Gazette in noticing the fact that Col. M'Candless is now in Washington city exerting himself to save the Tariff, says:—"he (M'Candless) wrenches the lock off the stable door and invites the thieves to enter, and piteously beseeches them, when they have bound him hand and foot, not to steal the horses." The editor of the Gazette seems to have forgotten that his friend Mr. Clay wrenched the lock off the door of protection in 1832—that by him the Tariff policy of the country was disturbed—that he [Clay] in 1832 "*throttled the Tariff*" and "*put the knife to the throat of protection and asked for help to drive it home.*"

Let us see who it was that first "wrenched the lock off the stable door" of protection.

Mr. Clay in a letter written to F. S. Brownson, says:

"After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the MODIFICATION and REDUCTION *of the rates of duties* contained in the act of 1828."

Here we have the distinct admission of Mr. Clay himself that after his return to Congress in 1831, he exerted himself to have the Tariff of 1828 REDUCED, or in the language of the Gazette, he wrenched the lock off the stable door—let in the enemies of protection and assisted them to "*throttle the Tariff.*"

Col. M'Candless opposed the election of Mr. Clay for the reason that in various letters to southern gentlemen he had expressed a determination if elected to adhere to the principles of "the compromise," act of 1832, a measure which Col. McCandless had at all times freely denounced.

In order to give our readers a fair view of the subject we append injuxtaposition, extracts from Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Mewrriweather of Georgia, his speech in the Senate on the 21st January, 1842, and an article from the Gazette of June 23, 1842.

Mr. Clay in a letter to Wilson M'Candless Merriweather of Georgia, Esq. and the Hon. William Wilkins then addressed the meeting in which he said:—"*I NEVER WAS IN FAVOR OF WHAT* [defence of Protection for] *I REGARDED AS A* [Domestic Industry and] *HIGH TARIFF. NO* [denounced the ODIOUS] *MORE REVENUE* [COMPROMISE BILL.] *SHOULD BE RAISED* [as did also Mr. Denny,] *THAN IS NECESSARY* [as the cause of the prevailing] *TO AN ECONOMICAL* [wasteful] *ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. I SHOULD HAVE PREFERRED THAT THE COMPROMISE IN ALL ITS PARTS* [uniform duties of twenty per cent.] *COULD HAVE BEEN ADHERED TO.*"

"*Carry out* (said Mr Clay) *the spirit of the COMPROMISE ACT:* Look to Revenue alone for the support of the Government. DO NOT RAISE THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION, WHICH I HAD HOPED HAD BEEN PUT TO REST—*there is no necessity of protection for protection.*"—[Extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate on the Treasury Note bill 21st January, 1842, reported for the Whig National Intelligencer.

Col. M'Candless in 1844 opposed the author of the "ODIOUS COMPROMISE BILL, and as the friend of the Tariff policy in doing so he acted consistently.

The "*odious Compromise Bill,*" as is well known provided for uniform duties of *twenty per cent*, being *ten per cent* below the amount fixed in M'Kay's bill on iron, coal, wool, &c. To the principles of this bill Mr. Clay was in favor of adhering, and we presume would have done so had he been elected President of the United States. The whigs in justification of the Mr. Clay in this matter, contend that it was necessary to compromise, in order to prevent the passage of *Verplanck's* bill, a still more objectionable measure. Unfortunately for the whigs, there is no truth in the statement, so far, at least, as iron is concerned. The Pennsylvanian of Tuesday, in referring to a speech made by Mr. Buchanan, in 1844, at Milton, says:—"Under Mr. Verplank's bill, Mr Buchanan stated that the duty on hammered iron was fixed at $15 per ton; on rolled iron at $24 per ton; and on pig iron at $8 per ton;—duties nearly as high as those imposed under the act of 1842, and *far higher* than those contained in Mr. Clay's Compromise act."

So far as the Tariff of 1842 is concerned, it is well known that some thirty Whigs and devoted friends of Mr. Clay voted against it on final passage in the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Clay himself, never expressed a decided opinion in its favor until near the election; he then in a letter to a Mr. Cox declared that if elected he would not favor a *repeal* of the law, but took good care not to commit himself upon the question of its *modification*. It is also true that friends of Mr. Clay in the Senate when it was known that the bill would pass, endeavored to have the operations of the law limited to two years, so that Congress, as was said at the time, could have full time to "*readjust it on proper principles.*"

For several years after the passage of the "*odious compromise Bill*" as it was characterized by the editor of the Gazette, it was conceded on all hands that Mr. Clay had "abandoned his Tariff friends,"—that he was no longer to be relied upon as the friend of the protective policy, and a new leader was chosen—"*the friends of the protective policy,*" says Mr. Denny in his letter of Feb. 14, 1843, "*now rally around Mr. Webster.*"

☞ The second and third regiments of Illinois volunteers, says the St. Louis Reporter of July 10th will leave for Point Isabel in a few days, the first and fourth will remain for the present at Jefferson Barracks.

From the Cherokee Country.—The *Arkansas Intelligencer*, of the 27th ult., says,—"Outrages after outrages continue to swell the already fearfully loud cry that Government should put in use some power to stop the incessant crimes committed in the Cherokee nation, and on the "line." An old Cherokee by the name of Baldridge, with another Indian, whose name we have forgotten, was killed last week about 8 miles above Evansville, and two or three negroes stolen from the premises. Another outrage was committed on the night of the 24th, on Arkansas soil, by a party of Cherokees, who, crossing the line, attacked the house of Mrs. Ryder, and fireing upon the inmates, dangerously wounded Wm. Ryder, and a man named Chambers.

Outrage Unparalleled.—On Saturday night says the N. Y. News, some person or persons, entered the Printing office of the N. Y. *Telegraph*, and destroyed every thing it contained. All the types were thrown into one heap, the forms were kicked in, and the whole office reduced to a mass of pi and rubbish. We hope the perpetrators of this outrage will be detected and punished, for the individual who would indulge in such a diabolical act of malice, would not hesitate to commit arson, murder, or any other crime mentioned in the catalogue of great offences.

☞ The Tribunal of Amsterdam recently declared that the law of January, 1805, which declares that the State shall bring up at its own charges, the seventh child of every family in which there are already six still living, remains in force in Holland, and condemned the State to pay to a citizen, named Hooglandt, 250 florins ($222) a year until his child shall have attained its 18th year, or during the same period provide for its maintenance and education. This judgement has been confirmed, on appeal, by the Royal Court at the Hague.

Painful.—At Hollidaysburg on the night of the 4th, Robert C. M'Philip of the Juniata House, kicked a man named George Mock in the stomach, which so injured him that he died next day. Mock was drunk and on being refused liquor became turbulent. The kick was given by M'Philip in putting Mock out of his house. M'Philip is at large.

Making a Conquest.—"Fred," said a wag to a conceited fop, "I know a beautiful creature who desires to make your acquaintance."

"Glad to hear it—fine girl—good taste—struck with my fine appearance, I suppose eh?"

Yes, very much so she thinks you would make a capital playmate for a poodle dog."

☞ The corner stone of a new Jewish synagogue, to be called the "Synagogue of the Gates of Prayer," was laid in New York on Tuesday afternoon, with the usual ceriimonies. The edefice is to be of free stone, Gothic in its style, fifty feet front, and eighty-five feet in depth. It will cost about $20,000.

Ocean Steamers.—The Cambria and Great Britain are now on their way to Boston and New York. The former left Liverpool on the 4th, and the latter on the 7th inst.

Destructive Fire.—The large piano forte manufactory of Messrs. Stoddard and Dunman in New York, consisting of four large brick buildings, together with their contents, were destroyed by fire on Friday.

☞ The town of Brenton, Vt., has been visited by a severe fire. It consumed a tavern, two drug stores, and the dry goods establishment of Mr. English,

For the Daily Post.

SENATOR BENTON.

Mr. Bigler:—I was gratified in reading in your paper of yesterday the brief extract from a speech of the distinguished Senator from Missouri, delivered in 1842, relative to the tariff. The passage quoted, lays down a rule and principle, which are sound and orthodox. Mr. Benton is a man who investigates profoundly, and having established a principle, he is firm and determined in maintaining it. His whole career has been marked by an earnest investigation of all great questions; a laborious preparation and research, and a devotion to fixed principles and established truths, which render him alike an object of confidence and admiration.

Fortunately for Penna. in this emergency Mr. Benton's views assimulate in many respects, to those of the democracy of this state, on the subject of the tariff. He holds certain doctrines upon this subject, in common with us. And his past line of conduct furnishes a guarantee that he will insist upon modifications of the bill now pending before the Senate; and that he will utterly repudiate some of its unsound and unphilosophical principles. Such is my confidence in Mr. Benton, that even as a Pennsylvanian, I would implicitly trust the mending, moulding and perfecting of the present tariff, exclusively to his judgment and magnanimity.

A MECHANIC.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, the bill graduating and reducing the price of the public lands was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Cobb offered an amendment in lieu of the whole bill.

Mr. McKay offered an amendment to the amendment and called for the previous question, which was sustained.

Mr. Rockwell, of Vt., moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table—yeas and nays ordered and stood 90 to 89—Chair voted in the negative, so the bill and amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. McKays amendment was then put to vote and rejected—yeas 88, and nays 93.

The question was next taken on Mr. Cobb's amendment, and decided in the negative, 87 to 95. Mr. Douglass moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. McKay's amendment was rejected—The Speaker decided the motion not in order, as Mr. Cobb's had been rejected. The vote rejecting the latter had first to be reconsidered, before another one could be made to lay the bill on the table.—The yeas and nays stood, yeas 91, nays 92.

Mr. M'Clelland moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment of Mr. Cobb. The vote stood yeas 90, nays 90—the Speaker casting his vote in the affirmative declared the vote reconsidered.

A motion was then made to adjourn and lost. Mr. Ashman moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered and stood—yeas 86, nays 92: so the House refused once more to lay the bill and amendments on the table. On motion, House adjourned.

☞ At Cincinnati on the 13th there was 8 feet water, falling.

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th says:

From the officers of the steamer Tributary, and a passenger, who came from the mouth of the Big Platte, we learn that the river is falling from that point down. Below St. Josephs there is from 6 to 8 feet water in the channel.

The steamer Lynx, from St. Peters reports the upper Mississippi falling. Below that point to the mouth of the St. Croix, there is scant three feet, and from thence down to Galena four to four and a half feet water in the channel. On the lower rapides there was about three feet water and nearly at a stand.

In the Illinois there has been a rise of eighteen inches at Peru, but it was falling again on Thursday, when there was full three feet water in the channel from Peru down.

The river is falling slowly at this point, and from here down to Cairo there is nine to ten feet water.

The House Tariff Bill.

The New York *Tribune* has an abstract of the most important provisions of Mr. M'Kays Bill, which we give below.

The bill takes effect on the 1st of December next on all the goods then in bond as well as all that may be afterwards imported. Salt fish exported after that time will be entitled to drawback for the amount of duty on the Foreign Salt used in curing them, and no other drawback or bounty whatever. All goods imported may remain one year in public store without payment of duty. Goods undervalued by the importer more than ten per cent, shall pay twenty per cent, additional and if undervalued with obvious intent to defraud may be taken by the Collector at five per cent, above the invoice price and sold on account of the Government. All custom house officers to be sworn. Officers of the Navy shall not import dutiable articles in U. S. ships. Manufacturing machinery shall not be admitted free under the clause which allows a man to bring in his implements or tools of trade. The duties to be paid after the 1st of December are as follows:

Schedule A.—100 *per cent.*

Brandy and other Distilled Liquors, Cordials, &c., &c.,

Schedule A.—40 *per cent.*

Fruits Preserved, Figs, Raisins, dates, &c. Spices Almonds, &c, Wines of all kinds, imitation do. name, Cut, Glass. Cigars, Snuff, and all forms of manufactured Tobacco. Cedar, Ebony, Mahoga-Gy. Rosewood, &c., manufactured.

Schedule B—30 *per cent.*

Ale, Beer, Porter, Baskets, &c., &c. Caps, Gloves, mits. Carpets, Carpeting. Clothing ready made. Coal, Coke, Culm. Cutlery of all kinds. Diamond Gems. Earthen, China, &c. Stone Ware. Sewing Silk, Twist. Wool of all kinds. Manufactures of do. Do of Cotton, Linen, Manufactures of Wood Do. of Copper Gold, Glass & Glass ware. Hats Bonnets, &c. (except of wool.) Hemp. Iron, of all kinds. Manufactures of do Jewelry, all kinds. Metalic Pens &c. Oil Cloth, all sorts Oils Olive, &c. Sugar, Molasses. Tobacco, unmanufactured Umbrellas, &c, &c. Silk or Worsted if embroidered or tambooned. Silver, Tin, Lead.

Schedule C—25 *per cent.*

Baizes, Bockings. Burgundy Pitch. Buttons & Moulds. Cotton Manufactured. generally. Do. Goats Hair, &c. Feathers, and Beds. Flannels, Floorcloths. Floor Silks. Cables, Cordage. Calomel, &c. Borax. Jute, Sisal Grass. Matting of flags, &c. Silk, Manufactured. Slates of all sorts. Worsted Manfs. Do. Woolen Yarn. Haircloth, Seating.

Schedule D.—20 *per cent.*

Acids, all kinds. Hemp Manf. Periodicals rep'nt'd Bacon, Barley. Indian Corn or meal. Pork, Pitch Blankets, of all kinds. Lead Pipes, & Shot. Rye, Wheat, Oats. Blank Books. Leather, generally. Salt. Boards & Timber. Linens of all kinds. Salts, generally. Candles of all kinds. Mahogany, Rose'd. Skins, all kinds, Cotton, Caps, Gloves. Ebony Cedar. Steel, except below. Copper Rods, Spikes, Mills, Drawers, &c. Stereotype Plates. Do in Sheets. Needles all kinds. Tar, Types, &c. Drugs, generally. Oils Animal or Fish. Fish, do. Velvet of Cotton. Oil of Hemp, &c. Window Glass. Flour of Wheat &c. Oranges, Lemons. Woolen Lading. Gunpowder. Paints dry or ground. Wool Hats & Bod's. Hair, Moss, &c. Paper Hangings.

Schedule E—15 *per cent.*

Arsenic. Flax and tow. Steel, in bars, cast. Bark, generally. Leaf Gold or Silver. Steel or German. Diamond, Glaziers. Tin, plates or sheets. Zinc, Spelter, &c. Saws, all kinds, single tram, thrown *or* organize.

Schedule F—10 *per cent.*

Books, Magazines. Pamphlets, &c. Music and Paper. Bleaching Powders Furs except dressed on the skin. Newspapers, &c. Cameos Mosaics, Oils Palm, Cocoa. Chronometers. Gums, generally. Saltpetre refined. Diamonds, Gems. Hemp or Linseed. Stones, Burr. Pearls, &c not set. Indigo, Keep Lime. Stones building. Engravings or Plates. Maps and Charts. Tallow, Marrow &c. Watches and Parts.

Schedule G.—5 *per cent.*

Berries, Nuts &c. for dy-Copper, do. ing unmanufactured. Horns, Bones, Teeth. Pewter, old. Ivory manufactured. Rags, all kinds. Ivory, Nuts, &c. Raw Hides and Skins. Bristles, Chalk. Lastings for Shoes. Belts, old Brass. do Madder. Saltpeter, crude. Mohair cloth, Silk. Shell, unmanufac. Copper. Twist 4c for shoe makers. Sumac, She lac. Chalk, Clay, Flints. Tin in pigs or blocks. Dyewoods in sticks. Potash or Nitrate of Soda. Zinc, Spelter, do. Grindstones.

Schedule H.—*Free of Duty.*

Animals for bread. Guano, Platina. Trees, Bulbs Roots. Bullion, Gold, Silver. Modes of Inventions. Shrubs, Plants, &c. Coffee and Tea. U. S. produce exported and returning. Coins, do. & Copper. Oakum, Junk. Cotton raw. Plaister of Paris. Fett, for Shearing. Seeds, generally. Wearing Apparelin. actual use. Household Effects of Emigrants. Sheating Copper. Sheating metal.

Specimens of Natural History Mineralogy, or Botany

The Telegraph Line between Washington, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.—The following is worthy of notice:

Mr. Henry O'Reilly, who has contracted for the construction of the range between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, including Ohio Valley, and the Lake country, says, in language which we find quoted in a Philadelphia paper: It is probable that the whole of the first section intersecting the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington lines, will be completed to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, in four months from the first of July. The arrangements now making on the second, third and fourth sections, (between Wheeling and Columbus, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Louisville,) it is believed will ensure the completion of the telegraphic connection between the Atlantic and the Mississippi before the close of December next. If the citizens of St. Louis and other places west of Louisville will promptly unite in the enterprise, by forming an association, and furnish the moderate portions of means requisite. The construction of the lake branch of the route forking off from Pittsburgh to the chief cities between Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, will be influenced by the desire which may be manifested by the people of the Lake country for participating in telegraphic intercourse with their fellow citizens.

It is thought that the Great Southern Line to New Orleans will be in operation some time in October. There will, therefore, in all probability, be only one link wanting at the close of the present year to unite all the principle cities of the Union, viz: between Louisville and New Orleans. Even this may be completed during the year if the citizens of St. Louis, Memphis, Natchez, and New Orleans so will it. Thus in less than one year from the commencement of this undertaking, there is a probability of its being extended from one end of the Union to the other, and all the principal cities partaking of the advantages which must flow from it and which are just beginning to be experienced.

Effects of the Heat.—Since Friday noon, the Coroner has been called to hold inquests upon 30 persons, whose deaths, with a few exceptions, were occasioned by imprudent exposure in the sun, and 7 other cases of the same character are still on hand and require the attention of the coroner.—[*N. Y. Express of the 13th.*

☞ The Louisville and Portland Canal Company refuse toll for boats containing volunteers for the Mexican war.

VALUABLE LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION.—At M Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114, Wood st., 3d door from Fifth, to-morrow evening Saturday, July 18th at 8 o'clock precisely, will be sold the following library of a professional gentleman, leaving this city, and bound for the Rio Grande.

Among the collection will be found Matt's Reports, 10 vols., latest edition; Purdon's Digest, of the Laws of Penna., last edition; Byron, Scott, and Burns' Poetical Works; Voyage round the World, by Commodore G. C. Read; Life on the Prairies, or Travels in America, with plates and maps, late edition.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
jy17

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JULY.

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

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3 FEET SCANT WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver.
Tonnaleuka, Moody, St. Louis.
Defiance, Duval, St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Hudson, Ebbert, Wheeling.
North Queen, Catlet, Wellsville.
Western, Baker, Cincinnati.
Pacific, Campbell, Cincinnati.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis—Per str Tonaleuka; 5 hhds tobacco, 11 bags wool, 30 bbls apples; 5 bxs specie.

Per str Defiance; 11 reel, 14 coil and 3 casks lead pipe, 35 bales hemp, 7 bags wool 2 bxs mds, 25 kegs legs 1 case paintings, 2 cases Indigo, 103 bags feathers, 136 bxs oil stones, 24 bdls leather, 30 pcs iron, 4 bbls lard oil, 2 crates and 1 bag rags 2 bale bristles, 55 dry hides, 3 sacks coffee 2 hhds sugar, 1 bbl rice, 15 cases ginseng, 3 hhds tobacco

Monongahela Improvement.—Pr str Consul; 35 sheets boiler iron, 12 kegs nails, 14 tons 7 cwt pig metal, 2 movings, 10 bbls apples, 8 sacks sacks.

Office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING *Thursday, July 16, 1846.*

Buisiness since our last has not improved in the least, but still remains dull and quiet, a change need scarcely be expected in the market for some weeks yet. Great quantities of produce still continue to arrive daily, but it is principally shipped Eastward.

The rivers are low, yesterday evening there being but three feet water in the channel, a number of the packet steamers which were brought out during the late rise, have again been drawn off, and their places taken by light draught boats.

The weather has been variable, on the 10th the thermometer stood as high as 103 in the shade, higher than it has been known to be in this city for a number of years, on the 13th it got down as low as 70.

Ashes—still remain inactive, and prices nominal—Pots 2¾@3c; Pearls, 3¼@3¾c; Scorchings, 2½@2¾.

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 5¾@6¼ according to quality.

Cotton Yarns—The market is very dull and inactive, price, still sold at 12@10c.

Flour—for three or four weeks past the Market has been perfectly lifeless and still remains without activity or the least symptoms of animation. Prices continued at last quotations—$5,50@$5,70 for good to prime.

Fish—Herring $6,25; Shad $8,25@8,50; No. 3 Mackerel, $8,75; do N $3,50 do No. 2, $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 20@22; very dull.

Provisions—The market continues dull and prices low. Hams assorted 5¾@6c; Shoulders 3¾@4; Sides 4¼@5; Lard is not much in demand, kegs sell for 6¼@6½; nothing doing.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. China and queensware, settees, glassware and kitchen utensils at Auction, by P. M'Kenna, at the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Weaver, Fayette st., near Wayne. On Thursday next, July 23d, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold his household and kitchen furniture, as he is declining housekeeping, all of which is nearly new and has been kept in the best of order; among the articles may be mentioned the following, viz:

1 splendid mahogany secretary and book case;
1 " " soa;
Walnutt frame cane seat chairs;
Rocking Chairs;
Fancy windsor and common Chairs;
Dining and breakfast Tables;
Mahoganey Card do;
1 do sewing Stand, a fancy article;
1 splendid high post Bedstead;
Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses;
Chamber do do;
Wash and work stands;
1 Chin atea sett complete;
1 Brittannia do do;
A lot of glass and queensware;
1 pair of Sheffield's plate canelesticks, a splendid article;
Parlor, hall, dining room and stair carpets of excellent quality;
Rag Carpets;
Brussells hearth rugs handsome pattern;
Mattrasses, feather beds and bedding;
Fenders and fire irons;
Venetian and Gothic Blinds;
Knives and forks in setts;
Astral Lamps;
Stair Rods;
1 patent accelerating lever spring 8 day mantel clock, gothic pattern, entirely a new style, an excellent time keeper, and the first of the kind ever sold at public sale in Pittsburgh. Together with a great variety of kitchen utensils. Terms at sale.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
jy17

Large Sale of Files at Auction.

AT M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, third door from 5th, to-morrow, Saturday evening, July 18th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on account of whom it may concern, to cover an advance,

102½ doz. Files, assorted, they will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and can be seen any time previous to sale.

jy17 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County March Term 1840, No. 17.

In the matter of the voluntary Assignment of John B Miller to J. C. Kauffman.

And now to wit, July 11, 1846, Petition of J. C. Kauffman assignee, &c., praying to be discharged from any other or further duty or obligation, presented to the Court, and it is ordered by the Court that notice of the application be given to all parties interested by three weekly publications in the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette & Advertiser and Post, setting forth the said application and that the same will be allowed by the Court on the 15th of August next, unless cause be shown on or before that time why the same should not be allowed. From the record.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Prothonatory.
jy17-w3t

FANCY WORK STANDS.—On hand 2 fancy work stands, french pattern, a beautiful article at the furniture warehouse of

T. B. YOUNG & CO,
jy17 31 Hand st.

WARDROBES.—If you want to purchase a good wardrobe cheap call at the furniture warehouse of T. B. YOUNG & CO,
jy17 31 Hand st.

Farmers, look to your Interest.

THE subscriber has publicly challenged any hatter to produce a hat of as good material, style and finish at the prices at which he will sell. All his hats are of Pittsburgh manufacture, and those who are unacquainted with the prices of hats can be dealt with on the cheap one price system.

No one or two prices his hats ever bear,
A hat that is sold for four dollars elsewhere,
He will sell for $3,50 and that's very fair.
Then buy of friend Keevil the hatter.

We invite those who wish to buy on the above principle to call at 152 Wood st—don't forget the number—next door to McCully's flour warehouse.

jy17 KEEVIL & Co.

Scotts Vegetable Pills.

JUST received a fresh supply of those Invaluable Pills, to those who know them, nothing need be said in their favor, for by their intrinsic merit they can speak for themselves, but to the afflicted who have never used them we recommend a trial, for they have been the means (under the blessing of God,) of imparting health and strength to thousands who were apparently drawing near to the gates of Death, the inveterate Cancer and scrofula have been effectually cured by them, also, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Inflamation, Dropsy in the head, Jaundice, Asthma, Sores of twenty years standing, Croup, Measles, Worms and even cases considered Consumption have all yielded to their highly renovating powers. They are also unsurpassed in their purifying properties, when taken as an occasional physic by old or young, being as well suited for the infant of one day as for the man matured in life.

By the express command of the Proprietor, they are sold at 12½ cents per box or 25 pills, with full directions. Sold wholesale and retail by

SAMUEL LINDSAY, No. 104 Liberty st.
jy17-d2m

SELLER'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, which stand unequalled by any Medicine known for the cure of Liver Complaint, and other diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver. This medicine has been in public use for about 8 years, and has acquired a reputation for curing the liver Complaint which has never been equalled by any remedy heretofore offered to the public. As an Anti-bilious, or Purgative Pill, they are unsurpassed, and should be used in place of the common pills of the day. Give them a trial and the truth will appear. Prepared and sold by,

R. E. SELLERS,
jy15 57 Wood street.

European and General Agent.

THE subscriber continues to make remittances to or furnish Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, France or Germany, to any amount, from £1 to 1000. Passengers brought out, and all business connected with an European Agency attended to by the subscriber, personally, who leaves on the first of October of each year for Europe.

JOSHUA ROBINSON,
European General Agent.
jy17-d1w&w1m Third st. near Wood.

WANTED—Eight or ten mechanics and laborers to serve with the U. S. army in Mexico and to whom liberal wages will be given. For further information on the subject, persons are requested to call on the commanding officer at the Allegheny Arsenal. jy17-d10t

CANTON RIFLE BARRELS.—4 boxes rifle gun barrels, warranted of the best quality, just received on consignment from the manufacturer, and will be sold at the manufacturers wholesale prices, a constant supply will be kept on hand.

jy14-d&w GEORGE COCHRAN, No 26 Wood st.

PALM OIL—700 Lbs. PALM OIL; for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
jy16 Corner of 6th and Wood streets.

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Philosophy of Reform.

THE Philosophy of Reform, in which are exhibited the design, principle and plan of God, for the full development and [illegible] of the intellectual and moral being; thereby elevating him in the scale of being to the position he was created to occupy. By Rev. C. B. Smith. For sale by

LUKE LOOMIS, Agt.
jy16 Journal copy.

For Cincinnati.

REGULAR PACKET.

THE new and light draught passenger steamer WESTERN, Capt. Baker, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports regularly. The Western draws but 12 inches, and was built expressly to run in the trade during the low water season.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board. jy15

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE new and light draught steamer MAJOR BROWN, Mark Sterling, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Monday next, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For Freight or Parsage, apply on board, or to

jy14 JA