THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

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

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

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.*

CORRESPONDENTS.

In reference to communications which may appear in this paper, we have one or two remarks to make. We will insert none without the name of the author being first made known to us, and when inserted, must always be taken as expressive of the views *of the writer*, and not the editor of this paper, unless the views so expressed are editorially remarked upon and approved.

THE "TALISMAN AND ILLUSTRATED ODD FELLOWS MAGAZINE," is the title of a new monthly periodical published in Philadelphia by TWORZIS FISK, Esq. The Talisman" is very neatly gotten up periodical, and we have no doubt will prove a very acceptible visiter to the members of the fraternity. Terms two copies one year for $1.00.

DUQUESNE COLLEGE.—The third annual commencement of the Duquesne College will be held at the Methodist church, corner of Hay and Liberty street, to-morrow evening.

The Oregon Treaty.

The National Intelligencer claims for the Senate the entire merit of the Oregon treaty.

The National Intelligencer says—

"We can venture to say, then, that, when the documents come to be published, it will be found that the President, in his Message, submitting to the Senate the project of the treaty, informed them *that his own views, expressed in his previous Message, remained unchanged*; which views, it will be recollected, were, that our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," not to be abandoned without a sacrifice of national honor and interest," and should be "firmly maintained." He will be found, we are confident, *after thus signifying his own entire dissent from the terms of the proposed treaty, to have added that, if the Senate shall see counsel him to accept the offered terms, or if they shall decline advising him, he will reject the proposition.*

It will then, we have no doubt, *prove to be the fact*, THAT THE PRESIDENT ENTIRELY DISAPPROVED OF THE TREATY *and, in effect, transferred to the Senate the responsibility of concluding it.* Are not, then, the responsibility and the praise to go together? We opine that they must and will, maugre all the efforts of the *fifty four forties.*

The Intelligencer is not disposed to allow the President the slightest portion of the credit which may flow from the settlement of the Oregon question. The Intelligencer, it will be seen, affirms that the President in communicating with the Senate in relation to the Treaty proposed by Great Britain, expressed "HIS OWN ENTIRE DISSENT FROM THE TERMS OF THE PROPOSED TREATY," and further declared that *"if the Senate shall not counsel him to accept the offered terms, or if they shall decline advising him, he will reject the proposition."* We are perfectly willing to accord to the Senate the entire glory of the Oregon Treaty, by which the territory north of the 49th parallel was surrendered to Great Britain.—The Intelligencer should have gone further and claimed the credit of the measure for his Whig friends in the Senate—he could with truth have stated that *every Whig member of the Senate voted to advise the President to form a treaty based upon the proposition made for the settlement of the question by Great Britain*—he could also, no doubt, have shown, that but *two Democratic* Senators, representing states north of Masons & Dixons line, recorded their votes for the treaty.

We hope the Senate will, without further delay, give publicity to the Messages of the President—the British proposition—the treaty as formed, and the full proceedings of the Senate in reference to *the adjustment* of the President and the Treaty.

NEWS BY THE MATAMORAS.—A letter from Camp announces the attempt by—"*Harris de Republica de Texas y amiga de los pueblo*, new paper, one of the Newspaper boy, for the first time in the Republic of Mexico. He was looked upon by the inhabitants in favor of the old dynasty, as Indians look upon the appearance of bees, it show of that *the white man was coming*. He was an old boy, though young in newspapers, being full twenty years of age, but he does bravely. "Have in de Republica." "Hold on there," cries a volunteer, "let us have a number. All sad reflections upon the condition of Mexico, suggested by the prison-like appearance of the Mexican colonel's house, pass away, for intelligence hath found wings, and those even in Mexico *who run*, can in future read a new order of things had commenced, and sudden and singular improvements for the better were bound to follow in Matamoras."

ONE OF THE B HOYS.—A young man of genteel address and imposing appearance "walked into the affections" of an old widow lady in Philadelphia, and got into decidedly comfortable quarters, by representing himself as her nephew from one of the Southern States. He had resided with the "dear old lady" for a month, and she was actively doing the "genteel thing" by him, in the way of money and "dry goods," when a letter from the mother of the real Simon Pure opened her eyes and caused our handsome adventurer to be turned loose, subject once more to the merciless charity of an unfeeling world.

RODNEY TYLER, Esq., in a letter addressed to the editor of the Spirit of the Times, says that he omitted to state in the roll of the Tyler Guards, addressed to the Governor, that that company (as well as the Repeal Volunteers) is almost exclusively composed of Irish adopted citizens. This fact speaks well for the sons of Erin.

DESERTION IN THE AMERICAN CAMP.—Accounts from the army say, that the settlers in the American camps on the Rio Grande, appear to be uncommonly dogs, charging extravagant prices for the articles they furnish to the men. They sell letter paper for twenty cents a sheet.

[illegible] young man named Charles Smith [illegible] made in Philadelphia of [illegible] He was [illegible] Washington Reg. Sent.

TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER.—"My dear friend, that man has been talking about you so again! He has been telling some of the awful lest lies you ever heard. Why he railed about you for an hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell—and one to listen to it."

☞ "Captain! suppose you had been in Captain May's situation during the battle of the 9th, and Gen. Taylor had ordered you, as he did Capt. May to take those batteries (the Mexican) *miles robust*" what would you have done, and how would you have acted?"

These queries were put a few days since to a military gentleman who rejoices in some excentricities, but whose bravery is undisputed. "He made the following characteristic reply:

"What would I have done, ha? Why I would have told him, by G—d, that if he wanted those batteries worse than I did, *to go and take them himself!*"

☞ "Can you swim, sir?" asked an Irishman of a traveller about to attempt a swollen ford. "No!" was the reply. "Och, then," said Pat, "as it's deep in some parts, the only safe plan for your honor will be to walk straight back again as soon as ever you get out of your depth!"

OHIO VOLUNTEERS.—The volunteers from Ohio, numbering 828 rank and file, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst.

A Fourth of July Oration.

We all know says the N. Y. Globe, that anniversaries of our independence are of one character, generally speaking, and that they are very nearly alike in word, as well as in sentiment; but this year we have in the oration of Mr. D. B. Taylor, before the Laborers' Union Benevolent society, on the 4th instant, a deviption from the general custom. Orations delivered on that great day are generally composed of patriotic words so nicely put together as to please the ear of the devotee of freedom, and that is all that can be said of them, but in Mr. Taylor's speech we have some sterling facts. Speaking of our country, the orator says:

"My friends, now that we find ourselves in possession of this rich legacy, let us for a moment elevate ourselves to that observatory which, from its eagle-eye, commands the North American continent, and survey the boundless domain. Thus stationed, we behold a land embracing every soil and every climate. Commencing at the searing snows of the pole, and running off, away and away, until we melt by the sun of the tropics, carpeted by the broad and luxuriant savannas, as bright and blooming as the gardens of Arabia; fertilized by multitudinous streams, traversed and intersected by gigantic rivers, washed by the earth's two mighty oceans. It presents to the eye, and carries almost conviction to the mind, that it is not a State, a territory, or a continent—but a world! Such, my friends, is the sight we behold: such the inheritance which God, in his infinite kindness, has vouchsafed to us."

He then turns his attention to important financial facts says:

"Turning now to the theme more pleasing, I, in the fullness of my heart, congratulate the American laborer, particularly each and every member of the "Laborer's Union Benevolent Society, of the City of New York." I offer them congratulation on the superiority of their position over the same class of persons elsewhere. There has been much said by philosophers and poets on the subject of the dignity of labor. The idea is a noble one, and cannot be too strongly impressed upon our minds. I know of no country but one where it has been practically carried out.

"The broad and liberal character of our institutions, *if properly administered*, overlooks those artificial distinctions between man and man, which have so long prevailed in the Old World, and have caused the working classes there, to be a downtrodden race. Our maxim is one of reality, which Europe has only been able to present as a poetic fiction,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

The high political privileges, with which men are blessed in the United States, the participation in the sovereignty, by the people themselves, the circumstance, that any one may freely contend, if he chooses, for the honors of the republic, and aspire as high as his ambition prompts him, naturally dignify and elevate the condition of the American citizen.

"The wages earned in this country are much larger on the average than in any part of the world; a fact, which, I trust, is well known to the many adopted citizens now within the hearing of my voice.

"In France, the ploughman earns from 20 to $30 a year, with his board and dwelling, but the day laborer earns but about 13 cts a day, besides his food, which we all know is light and meagre. In Germany, as in Dantzic for example, a farm laborer earns about $15 a year; in North Holland about the same. In Italy, about 8 cts a day, on the average, out of which pittance they have to provide for themselves. These statements are made on the high authority of official documents, and there is little doubt of their accuracy. But this is not the only view of the case, for, while many obtain these scanty prices, how many are there who are unable to obtain them at all!

"Pauperism follows this condition of society with all its horrors, and the almshouses or the army, are all that are left to multitudes, as a means of existence. In Russia, the laboring classes are commonly the property of some lordly master, who, when he sells his land, sells the laborers upon it, an ancient barbarism, which still diminains its ascendency over millions of unhappy men.

HON. CAVE JOHNSON,

The increased despatch which this eminent public officer is continuing to give the mails, will greatly facilitate the transmission of news and correspondence and create an improved activity in the relations of business and social life.

The diffusion of intelligence among the people exercises an important moral influence upon their national character, and should always be regarded as a fundamental means of securing their ulterior benefit by the passage of measures conducive to the general prosperity.

Ignorance is a curse to any country, and cannot exist concomitantly with a free government. One or the other must eventually triumph. Either the people must succumb to their own weakness, and allow a despot to hold them in subservience, or they must become so enlightened as to be able to understand and appreciate the principles and blessings of a pure democracy.

One of the most extensive and simple vehicles for the circulation of daily information, is the post office and mail steamers, and every improvement in the system of communication should be hailed with as much joy as a discovery in the arts and sciences.

The inviolability of the mails is peculiar to this country. Millions of money are annually sent through this channel, and yet an infinitely smal proportion is lost. Owing to the misdirection of the writers, the change of residence of the parties addressed, and other contingencies, some letters fail to find their owners for a time. These are sent to the dead letter office at Washington, where they are opened, and if valuable, returned to the post office where they were originally mailed, to be delivered back to the person who sent them.

In France the post office is never trusted with money. Instruments like bills of exchange are in variably used.

A careful reviewer in one of the Foreign Quarterlies says, *that a prudent man would as soon throw his money into the Thames as into the London post office.* Over the letter drop, we think, if this is the case, might be appropriately written what Dante saw over the gates of Hell, "Let him that enters here lay aside hope."

When we compare the size and condition of France and England with the extent and population of the United States, the foregoing facts are worthy of remark, and reflect great credit upon the accuracy and honesty of this department, which is necessarily entrusted to thousands of hands.

Harrisburgh Dem. Union.

Correspondence of the N. O. Jeffersonian.

CAMP LOMETO, MEXICO, June 25, 1846.

Gen. CLAIBORNE—Dear Sir.—It is now five weeks since our regiment left New Orleans, and time has been given for dispassionate retrospect, after having passed through scenes of bustle and excitement naturally attendant upon hasty movements.

Our destination had been Point Isabel, but whether the result of caprice or accident, we were dropped on Brazos Island, a circumstance much to be regretted on account of the sickness which broke out in the camp. This Island is a narrow strip of sand beach, about nine miles in length and exceeding one in breadth. It is a perfect plain, with the exception of a chain of sand banks, or ridges, that the winds and waves, in process of time, heaped upon the sea side, a mile in length and in heighth about twenty feet. A sparse vegetable crowns the brow of this ridge, and a few acres of sea grass are spread on the plain by its side. The rest of the isle is entirely bare, and scarcely above the level of the sea, with its sands forever percolated by the brine of the ocean. The wind blew perpetually from an easterly direction, drifting the dry sand upon the victuals and clothing of the men, to their great annoyance. Blankets spread upon the sand for repose, soon became damp, and, although daily dried in the sun, upon the approach of evening, the humidity of the atmosphere caused a deliquescence of the saline deposit, with which they had been previously saturated. Every bed thus provoked disease, and in time became the sick man's couch. Diseases of the lungs, so unlooked for in this climate, and especially at the approach of the summer solstice, were common; but from the army's scourge more rationally anticipated, the men suffered greatly, which was moreover superinduced by the brackish water that poorly allayed an insatiable thirst. The regiments that arrived after ours upon that miserable island, likewise paid the severe penalty of a sickly encampment.

On the fourth of June, orders for marching from Brazos Santiago were gladly sounded through our ranks. The regiment marched eighteen miles the first day, including the fording of the Boca Chico, about 200 yards wide, and the ferriage of the Rio Grande: and the next morning it reached the campaign ground at Lometa, three and a half miles above Boreta. This is a delightful encampment, compared to Brazos Island. It is a gentle elevation or hill, ten feet above the level of the surrounding country, ten acres in extent, and was the site of a pleasant little village, three years ago, when it was assaulted and burned by a party of marauding Indians. Boundless praries are here expanded to the view, and traversed at remote distances by ridges of land covered by chapparels. In the midst of these vast plains, repose shallow lakes of great extent, slightly brackish, as though the water had been dashed into them from the Gulf, when heaved by easterly gales. The soil is surpassingly rich, but between this and the sea it is too low for cultivation, except on the ridges above; it improves in elevation and beauty as far as Matamoras. Water is supplied from the river, which is perfectly sweet. The easterly winds that almost perpetually prevail, as at Brazos, are very refreshing, rendering the air pure and salubrious, and the intense heat tolerable even under the noon-tide sun; but they are occasionally tempestuous, and freighted with heavy clouds of thunder and rain. Flocks of cattle, sheep and goats, live upon the exhuberance of nature, and supply us with fresh and wholesome meat, which our neighbors, the Mexicans, furnish with a liberal hand, for an equivalent in reals, as we are not allowed to forage or encroach upon private property. Horses and mules are very abundant, and so cheap that our men have been greatly amusing themselves in buying and breaking to the bit these wild but useful animals.

Bareta is a small village of fifty houses, built of dirt and straw, and was taken possession of by a command under order of Gen. Taylor and an embankment thrown up, which was barely necessary, as all the enemy had disappeared from this region of country, and the Mexicans who remain are quite pacific, ready to join the safe side. At the mouth of the river there used to be a flourishing town called Villa Bella del Norte, the beautiful city of the North. The storm which visited the Island of Cuba in August, 1844, with such destructive violence, swept it from the face of the earth. At a dead hour of night, when all were buried in deep sleep, a sudden inundation from the sea overwhelmed it and drowned hundreds of its inhabitants. The same tornado likewise washed away the town of Brazos on the Island, which had been three built and as often washed away.

The Mexican inhabitants in our vicinity are friendly, and are permitted to visit our camps and sell their little marketings of milk, green corn, tortillas, chickens and eggs. They seem delighted at the prospect of gain before them, and for the first time in their lives, convert their domestic superfluities into *reals*. They are destitute of patriotism, because no country has ever offered them protection; yet they are partial to their loyalty, and never travel thirty miles from home. Prejudiced against the Americans, they are unable to account for their want of rapacity, and for their honorable deportment, and say they would not object to living under our government. Indeed they might be induced to turn against their leaders, whom they despise at heart, and join our standard. Ignorance and slothfulness are predominent characteristics of this singular people; yet they are finely formed, sinewy and hardy. The females are modest in their demeanor, with not unhandsome features. It is remarkable that both sexes have the prettiest and most perfect teeth of any people upon the globe, and however old, their soundness is always preserved. An invasion of their country has by no means subdued their natural gaiety, and they have freely extended their invitations among our officers, to their fandangos in the neighboring ranchos.—The music is from their national instrument, the guitar, to which they waltz and quadrille, modestly and gracefully.

WAR PREPARATIONS.—We copy the following from the Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday—

The preparations of the government for prosecuting the present war with Mexico indicate vigorous if not protracted hostilities. From appearance in this city alone, a person would be led to suppose that the force to be brought into the field, either at once or successively, would not be much less than half a million of men, and experiments have been tried and arrangements made which show conclusively, that either the government are led to expect a more obstinate contest on the part of Mexico than was intended, or that, by the gigantic character of our preparations, the overwhelming force to be employed, and the vigor of our blows when ready to act, it intends to crush that power at once and render resistance to us out of the question. A contract has just been completed by Mr. Thos. S. Barnstead, of Southwark, for supplying the government with from fifty to eghty thousand sets of tent poles.

The United States army regulation prescribes eight men to a tent, and at this rate provisions has been made in one contract alone for lodging on the field a force of about 400,000 men. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that there are others in the country engaged in the same work. Exclusive of this supposition, Mr. Barnstead has had a number of contracts of a similar character since last fall, and it is estimated that provisions has been made in this way for about a million and a half troops. This estimate, however, must be taken with considerable allowance for breaking and wear and tear, and for the quantity always kept in reserve at the different military depots, so that the number first mentioned seems nearest to the truth, and indicates that our government is placing itself in a position to act with terrible effect should the blind stubborness of our foe make it necessary. The tents for which the above poles are made have been for a long time, and are now in process of manufacture in all the principles sail lofts of the city and country of Philadelphia, and perhaps of the other cities of the Union. We have already noticed the construction of wagons for the army, and understand that a similar state of activity prevails throughout all branches of the War Department.

Will you take it in Corn.—An amusing scene occurrence some time since, in the office of the Justice of the Peace at Donaldsonville. A Kentucky flatboatman had been committed for a breach of the peace, when a friend of his, after the breaking up of the court, asked the Justice what it would cost to give the Frenchman who had made the complaint a good thrashing. The Justice who is fond of a joke replied, "about fifty dollars." The Kenturkian thinking the answer serious, inquired, "Will you take it in corn?"

OH. BOATMAN, HASTE.

BY GEO. P. MORRIS.

Tune—"Dance, Boatman, Dance."

TWILIGHT.

Oh, boatman, haste!—the twilight hour
Is closing gently o'er the leal;
The sun whose setting shuts the flower,
Has looked his last upon the seal
Row, then, boatman, row!
Row, then, boatman, row!
Row!—aha!—we've moon and star!
And our skiff with the tide is flowing.
Heigh-ho!—ah!—heigh-ho!
Echo responds to my sad heigh-ho!

MIDNIGHT.

Oh, boatman, haste!—the sentinel calls
The midnight hour on yonder shore!
And silvery sweet the echo falls
As music dripping from the oar!
Row, then, boatman row,
Row, then, boatman, row!
Row!—afar!—shine moon and star,
While our skiff with the stream is flowing.
Heigh-ho!—ah!—heigh-ho!—
Echo responds to my sad heigh-ho!

DAWN.

Oh, boatman haste!—the morning beam
Glides through the fleecy clouds above!
So breaks on life's dark murmuring stream
The rosy dawn of woman's love.
Row, then, boatman, row!
Row, then, boatmen, row!
Row!—'tis day!—away!—away!
To the land with the stream we are flowing
Heigh-ho!—dear one—ho!
Beauty responds to my glad heigh-ho!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

8 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Louis M Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver.
Cicassian, Bennett, Cincinnati.
Wilmington, Dawson, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
American, Smith, Cincinnati.
Rio Grande, ——, Cincinnati.

☞ There was a rise of about five feet in the river yesterday. At 7 o'clock yesterday evening there was 8 feet water in the channel, and on a stand.

☞ The splendid passenger steamer Declaration, Capt. Kinzey, leaves for St. Louis at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The St. Louis Reporter of the 16th inst says:—The officers of the J. M. White report that the India had arrived at New Orleans, and was discharging her freight, a portion of which, however, had been taken down by the Paul Jones.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Monongahela Improvements—Pr str Consul; 1 package mdze, 102 bbls flour, 14 bbls apples, 96 bags oats.

Pr str Louis M Lane; 48 bbls flour.

Cincinnati, July 18.

The sales of Flour were not large yesterday; two lists sold at $2.47½@2.50.

Whiskey—40 bbls sold at 15½; 33 15½; and 20 at 15c.

Provisions—Slight demand; 30 hhds of Sides sold at 4½cts.

Wheat—No change; 40cts. is paid.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 15th, 1846.

Tobacco—The improvement noticed yesterday, is further sustained so day, and the bidding at both Warehouses has been quite animated. Sales in all quarters to 74 hhds. There were at the State, of Passed, 12 hhds, at $1.10@$4, and of refused, 9 hhds, at 60 cents@$2.75; at the planters', of Passed 37 hhds, at $2.50@$4.20, and of Refused, 16 hhds, at 90cts@$4.65.

Lead—Sales have been of 2700 pigs, in lots, at $3.20@$3.25. Large lots would bring $3.20, and no more, while small lots for the Ohio are taken readily at 3.25.

Flour—A few small parcels have changed hands good country brands—at $3.25. There is but little disposition to operate.

Grain—no change worthy of remark.

New York Market, July 16.

Flour sells freely: Good Michigan at $3,88@3,94. Genesee at $4. Southern quiet at $4,12@4,25. Corn is quite in demand; large sales have been made at 50@51c. wt for mixed, and 54c for handsome yellow, all western. Various parcels of western red wheat have been sold at 78@82c.—$0,80@8. Sales beef not brisk. New York western butter 10@11½c. Ohio 7@9c. Cheese 6@7c. Ashes $3,50@$4.

AUCTION SALES, By John D. Davis, Auctioneer, South east corner of Wood and Fifth streets. At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the 23d instant, will be sold without reserve to close sundry consignments, an extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, 3 cases fine Hats, 4 cases Boots and Shoes, 2 cases Lady's Bonnets, fine Cutlery, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M.,
1 Turner's Bench with Wheel, a great variety of tools, one large Vice, &c.
1 barrel Rice;
2 boxes Glassware;
2 casks Brandy;
6 caddy boxes Young Hyson Tea;
Hair and husk Mattrasses, Carpeting, Looking Glasses, 1 close Stool, Queensware, a quantity of new and second hand household and kitchen Furniture, &c.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M., a retail stock of fancy and staple dry goods, one superior gold lever watch with extra jewels, one gold detached lever gold dial full jeweled watch, new and second hand silver watches, fancy articles, &c. jy22

Money Found.

A LOT of money, wrapped in a paper, was picked up in Wood street, on Tuesday about noon. The owner of said money, can have it by calling at this office, and identifying the notes. jy22

GREAT BARGAINS AT

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, on the corner of Water street and Redoubt Alley, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of July, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

A large lot of Ploughs, of different brands; a large lot of Plough Casting and Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the property of George M. Evans, at the suit of John Grier, and to be sold by

ELIJAH TROVILLO, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, July 21st. 1846.
jy22-tds

Choice Light Reading.

EMILIA WYNDHAM;
Peers & Parvenus;
Confession of a Pretty Woman,
Chronicles of Cloverrnook;
Chevalier D'Harmental;
The Young Duke;
Janet Hamilton;
The Bush Rangers;
Moses from an old Manse;
Wilderness and War-path;
Scenes and Thoughts in Europe;
Salathiel—Crichton;
Irving's Sketch Book;
Bracebridge Hall;
Vicar of Wakefield;
Just received by H. S. BOSWORTH & Co.
jy22 No. 43 Market st.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nancy M'Carty, late of Peebles Township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM STEWART,
jy22-6t* *Executor.*

GREAT EXHIBITION

AT PHILO HALL, on Wednesday evening, July 22, and every evening this week, every night different experiments by MONS. ADRIANI, THE GREATEST MAGICIAN IN THE WORLD, and first appearance in this city, having lately returned from a tour through Asia and Northern Africa, has arrived in this city, and will give the citizens a grand series of Scientific experiments, Chinese Miracles! Fascination, Mithology and Asiatic Deceptions! The holy flight of a young lady; this illusion has never before been attempted in this country. The Drunkard's Warning, or the fallen saved! Caution to young men, or gambling illustrated by experiments! Chinese Deception! Cutting off a man's head and nose! Destruction of Gentlemen's Watches and restoring them in any place the audience wish, or in the iron safe of the Bank.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Dr. A. will go through many experiments on this interesting mystery, which has bewildered many Savans of Europe and America. In one visit the greatest unbeliever will be convinced of the truth of this most occult of wonders which the world has ever known, or ever remain a skeptic. This art was discovered by Dr. Bradshaw when travelling in Egypt among the natives on the banks of the river Nile. The subject will be managed in such a manner as to insure the most happy results, and with a strict regard to its scientific and philosophic bearings. The audience will have the liberty of appointing a Chairman and three of the most scientific gentlemen in the room as a Committee to investigate this science by examining the persons put in the magnetic state in the presence of the audience, and many astounding experiments which baffle all attempts at description will be performed by the Ladies and Gentlemen in the magnetic state. This great mystery has never been revealed to the public: a very good reason for it, hundreds are making fortunes out of it. Call one or two evenings and you will be able to do all your own magnetising.

Two sets of Mr. Francisco's Italian
MECHANICAL FIGURES,
Which surpass anything ever exhibited in the United States before.

☞ Tickets 50 cents, admitting 1 Lady and Gentleman. Doors open at half past 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For particulars see small bills. jy22

SUDDEN CHANGES.

The Mother of Consumptions.

THIS fact is clearly demonstrated wherever we have a sudden change in the weather. It is at this time that the seed of Consumption is sown in the system nurtured until the Lungs become seriously and dangerously diseased, when in all probability the patient, for the first time, will begin to seek relief. How many thousands thus neglect themselves and suffer their Health, and finally their Life to be destroyed. The first preceptible foot-prints of CONSUMPTION, experienced at sudden changes of the weather, are Hoarseness and Cough, Soreness of the Throat, and Irritation of the Bronchi. Pain in the Head, Coldness of the feet, and Sudden Chillinces over the Body. At length the cough increases, and finally production and inflammation of the whole system follows, which indicate a sudden decline of Health, and the speedy approach of *Consumption.* These facts, plain as they appear to every sensible person do not, however, seem to alarm the diseased, until it may be to late. It is therefore of the greatest importance for those who may be attacked from the effects of sudden changes in our atmosphere to at once procure DR. DUNCAN'S *Celebrated Expectorant Remedy*, the greatest remedy and *Life guard of CONSUMPTION*, and the only certain medicine that will remove disease and again restore the LUNGS to their former Health.

Dr. Duncan's Great Western Office is opened in Cincinnati at 150 Sycamore street, a few doors below 5th, where his Medicines can be obtained in large and small quantities. jy22.

REJOICE! REJOICE! REJOICE!

FOR THE HEART IS GLAD.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY brings new hopes and flattering prospects to the consumptive patient, whose life is attended with great suffering and pain, and reduced to a slender thread. Despair not! While there is life there is hope, and you may be healed and raised to enjoy again the blessings of health. Perseverance is then only necessary, and that before the lungs are too much diseased and ulcerated and a cure is certain. Thousands of persons are saved annually from the "consumptive grave" by the timely use of *Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.* Read the certificates of cures performed in every part of the United States. These documents are sufficient to convince all that Dr. Duncan's Medicine is a safe and certain remedy, arresting that serious disease, consumption, in its infancy, and secures health and happiness. jy22

Wilson's Pills.

THE WILSON PILLS, as a remedy peculiarly adapted for headaches and dyspeptic affections, are pretty generally known and esteemed in this community; and the proprietor, so often as he has occasion to write or speak of them, can scarcely refrain from an expression of his grateful acknowledgements to his friends for their patronage and kindness to him. His feelings are the warmer from observing the "beginning and the ending"—thrown almost in juxtposition—of so many nostrums and kindred preparations equally loud in their pretensions, and much more industriously presented to the public; while his preparation noiselessly advances, even to remote places, soothing and comforting the afflicted, and permanently grafting itself upon the affections of new friends, thus continually widening the circle of its usefulness. Although well satisfied that his medicine has, as it were, a principle of perpetuity in it, yet he is obliged to his friends for the most *substantial* evidences of the fact.

In its natural history, if you please, the Wilson Pill differs from most other preparations in not being originally made for sale, or with a view to pecuniary profit; while as every body knows, the greatest tyro (as a general thing) no sooner begins to dabble in drugs than he casts about for some cheap preparation, or must 'get up,' as the phrase is, something—anything that will sell. Often he attempts it under an assumed or fictitious name, as though conscious of his own were insufficient to sell it. The difference then between the Wilson Pill and the preparations I have just indicated, would appear to be this: The consciousness of the value of my pill originated the idea of putting them on sale for money, and at a price. The consciousness of the value of *money* originates in most instances the *many* preparations I have alluded to; and as the *price* most likely to take is always first carefully considered, and the pill or other preparation made and graduated to suit it. The one is a DISCOVERY, and comes from the great Arcana of Universal Nature; the other a *trick or invention*, and comes from a not very popular quality of INDIVIDUAL Nature. Reader! the difference here is great. In one instance the *value* attached to the PILL is the starting point; in the *other*, the MONEY. But it is not probable that some of the many preparations having even such paternity were *accidentally good*, but that possibly by this process of "getting up" as they call it, by puffing and blowing, as we clean wheat, they have been "got up" too high be fore their specific gravity had been carefully ascertained, and have blown off never to be heard of, with other chaff—some lighter, some heavier.

Whatever may be the *rationale*, I must repeat it, that I am most profoundly thankful to my friends for their discrimination in not consigning my discovery to that compendious category of "inventions that did not answer"—of "tricks that won't win."

The Wilson Pills are useful as a GENERAL remedy, and may be kept and taken, in proper doses, in families, as a preventative of general ill health, or disease of whatever name, by any member of the family, without any fear of the consequences of exposure in the ordinary pursuits of business.

☞ They may always be had in any quantity of the proprietor, in Penn street, below Marbury, and of the principal Druggists of this city and Allegheny.
jy22-d&w3m

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 11th day of July, A. D., 1846, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 22d day of August next, at the Court House in said City, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Matthias Wilhelm, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the City of Allegheny, being part of Lot No. 4, in the sub-division of out Lot No. 138, in the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz: containing in front on Jackson street, twenty-seven (27) feet, and running back towards the Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike Road, ninety-nine (99) feet, preserving the same breadth; being the Eastwardly portion of the Lot, which the said Matthias Wilhelm, in his life time, and Leopold Sahl, purchased of Poilip Shour, by articles of agreement, bearing date the 18th day of April, A. D. 1836, as tenants common, and which the said Leopold Sahl, conveyed said Matthias Wilhelm afterwards in the life time of the said Matthias, to wit, by articles of agreement, bearing date the 28th day of June, A. D., 1840, parted and divided between them, to hold in severalty; and of which the said Matthias Wilhelm, died, seized. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

MADALENA WILHELM,
Administratrix.
Pittsburgh, July 18, 1846-d1w3t jy22

CLOSING OFF SALE AT BARROWS & TURNERS'—in consequence of our arrangements for the "fall trade," we shall offer for 30 days, our entire stock of rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, at such prices as will ensure the sale.

Dress Stuffs, in great variety, splendid styles and patterns.

White Goods of every description.

100 Pr. Mous de Laines, at much less prices than usual.

Shawls, beautiful assortment; to this department particularly we invite the attention of purchasers.

50 doz. Linen Camb. Handkfs. price 12½ cts.

Parasols, selling off without reserve.

Gloves and Hosiery of every description.

Bonnets and Ribbons, at 30 per cent below usual rates.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods. jy22

20 BLLS No. 1, trimed Shad for sale by
jy22 M. B. RHEY & Co.

1500 BUSHEL shelled corn for sale low by
jy22 M. B. RHEY & Co.

20 KEGS assorted Shad for sale low to close consignment by
jy22 M. B. RHEY & Co.

George R. White & Co.,

WILL dispose of their choice stock of Barages, painted and Gingham Lawns, summer Shawls and Scarfs, at reduced prices.

They will also dispose of their entire stock of Cloths, fancy Cassimeres, and Kentucky Jeans, at original cost, as they intend relinquishing this particular branch of their business.

jy22-2m (Chronicle please copy.)

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST this afternoon between the St. Charles Hotel and the ship yard of J. Tomlinson a package of money rolled up in a half sheet of letter paper, containing five one hundred dollar notes (Kentucky money,) two five dollar notes (Virginia money,) and one or two three dollar notes (Ohio money,) the above reward will be paid to the finder of the package, by leaving it at the office of the St. Charles Hotel. jy22

LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE STAUNCH low pressure, ship built Steam Packet, JULIA PALMER, Capt BENJ A. STANARD, having been put in complete condition for sea, will run upon Lake Superior during the season, commencing 3d August, between the Sault de St. Marie and the various ports, as business may warrant. The L. P. is well furnished in every particular, and is as fine a heavy weather vessel as any ship that floats the seas. Has good upper cabin, state rooms and family saloons, as also single berths, ladies cabin and steerage cabin. All well ventilated, and will accommodate 100 cabin passengers. Freight in large quantities can be stowed under decks. Parties with or without freight will be accommodated at the various landings upon the British and American sides of the lake.

☞ One or two voyages will be made to La Pointe during the Indian payments, and two pleasure voyages will be made entirely around the lake contrawise, during August and September, giving to pleasure travel an opportunity of enjoying the most delightful, unique and interesting scenery in the known world. State rooms or single berths can be secured in advance by addressing

W. F. PORTER TAYLOR, Managing owner,
Sault de Ste Marie, Michigan.
July, 1848. jy20-3ta&3m

N. B. Property consigned to W. F. Porter Taylor will meet with immediate depatch as ordered.

COOPER'S NEW NOVEL, and more new works at COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 Fourth street.

The Red Skins, or Indian and Ingin; by J. F. Cooper, author of Pathfinder, &c. &c.

Lady's Book for August, beautifully embellished.

Old Ironsides and Old Adams, or stray leaves from the Log of a Man of War's man, by Rev. C. W. Denisen, Chaplain.

Small books on great subjects, being Philosophical Theories and Philosophical experience.

The connection between Physiology and Intellectual Science. The Principles of Criminal Law.

The Corsair, or the Foundling of the Sea; an American Romance.

Littell's Living Age, No. 113.

Hilliard on Real Property, a new Law Book, in two large volumes.

Phillips on Scrofula, a new medical work just published.

The Dinnibus, an imitation of the London Punch, illustrated by Quiz—comic.

Eastern Newspapers for this week.

Penny Magazine, No. 23.
jy 21-1t5w.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS—For Ague and Fever. The liver is more or less out of order in all attacks of fever and ague, so much so that the ague is not always curable unless the liver is first set right. Attempts to check Agues by Quinine, when the Liver is diseased, frequently brings on general Dropsy. If the Liver Pills be used before taking quinine, and cautiously continued after it, so as to keep the bowels open according to the general directions, not only will return of chills be less frequent, but the cure will be more perfect. The Liver Pill is particularly useful in all agueish sections of the country. In all regions, the liver is so often in a bad state as to be concerned in producing a large portion of their maladies. Let the resident population give it a fair trial; keep their bowels open with the pill; take in each case twenty grains of quinine between the chills to check them, and fifteen grains every eight or ten days afterwards, for several weeks, and they will seldom need a physician for Ague and Fever. Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
jy21 67 Wood street.

J. Bryar,

RECTIFYING DISTILLER, and wholesale dealer in